"All the News That's Fit to Print."

# The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Thundershowers, cooler by tonight; Thursday fair, moderate south winds.
For full weather report see Page 19.

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ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Elsewhere N. Y. State, N. J., Conn. | THREE CENTS Other States.

## FIND ANOTHER GIRL SEIZED BY COCCHI IN HIS CYCLE SHOP

### Philippa Mureal Saved from Ruth Cruger's Fate by Timely Arrival of Her Mother.

### LURED HER TO BASEMENT

### Detectives Seek Crimes Fugitive May Have Done in Other Quarters He Tenanted.

### MYSTERY OF MISS LA RUE

### Said to Have Jumped from Window, Unpursued, While Hysterical—Police Again Accused.

The police learned yesterday that Philippa Muréal, a 15-year-old girl, had been rescued by her mother, Mme. Muréal, from the clutches of Alfredo Cocchi in the basement of his motor cycle shop at 127th and Manhattan Streets in September of last year, five months before 17-year-old Ruth Cruger was killed and buried there.

He had lured the girl there on the pretext of showing her how a motor light be attached to her bicycle. Mme. Muréal, who then lived at 111 Manhattan Street, directly across from Cocchi's shop, saw her daughter go down into the basement with Cocchi, ran downstairs from her apartment and entered the basement as the girl was struggling to escape from Cocchi, who had one hand on her throat, the other about her waist. Mme. Muréal tore the girl away, and to avoid notoriety moved out of the neighborhood instead of reporting the incident. Before that date Cocchi had coaxed the girl to go motor-cycle riding with him, and had sought to tempt her with promises of champagne.

District Attorney John T. Dooling questioned another fourteen-year-old girl living in the neighborhood, who had been induced by Cocchi to ride with him on his motor cycle. Evidence was found that he had made advances to most of the pretty girls who lived near his shop, or who passed it frequently.

Investigation into the past of Cocchi showed that his reputation as a danger to young girls had been known in the other neighborhoods in which he had motor-cycle shops before he moved to his last address When he had a shop in 1914 and 1915 at 227 West Eighty-third Street, Mrs. Cocchi complained to the landlord, P. J. Mulcahy of 2,286 Broadway, that Cocchi was continually with young girls, and that he usually met them at Columbus Circle. Cocchi leased the entire premises at 227 West Eighty-third Street, had his shop on the ground floor, but kept for his private use on the second floor a room for which he kept the key. Cocchi told others in the building that it was a toolroom, but tenants in the building said yesterday that there was considerable mystery as to his use of it. Cocchi's shop there was on the ground floor with no basement beneath it. P. J. Mulcahy said yesterday that no request had been made by the police for excavating under Cocchi's old shop, which is now a bird store, but that he was willing to have it done if the police would restore it.

**Miss La Rue Still a Mystery.**

Nothing occurred yesterday to clear up the mystery of the attempted suicide of "Miss Consuelo La Rue," the woman of 24, who threw herself at midnight on Monday from her apartment on the third floor at 215 West Eighteth Street, and later said that she had been attacked by two men because she had given Mrs. Grace Humiston information which led her to find the body of Ruth Cruger in the basement of Cocchi's shop.

Dr. Bainbridge of the Polyclinic Hospital said he found marks on the neck of the young woman which indicated that some one had attempted to choke her. The young woman, both of whose legs were broken, was delirious and could not add to the broken story which she told immediately after she was picked up.

"The injury to this young woman and the publicity attending it," Mrs. Humiston said, "are most unfortunate, because they jeopardize the life of two other young women. It is not true that Miss La Rue gave me information about Cocchi's crime, though she urged in my office that the basement should be dug up in the search for the body. She gave me very valuable information."

Several Latin-American Consuls have lived in the building where Miss La Rue had her apartment, and some have visited it recently. A resident in the building said that there was reason to think that she was in danger because she had disclosed the means by which Cocchi had obtained a passport to flee from this country. It was learned that Miss La Rue and a Miss Espanoza, who lived for a month, ending on May 15, at 237 West Eighty-third Street, had been requested to leave by the landlord, John Coyle, because other tenants complained that they received visitors late at night who talked loudly in Spanish.

In this connection a curious fact, which was disclosed yesterday, was that Cocchi had been very intimate in 1914 and 1915, when he had his shop in West Eighty-third Street, with a young Venezuelan named Louis Map. It was Map who recommended Cocchi to Mulcahy as a tenant. Map spent a great deal of time in Cocchi's shop. About a year ago he committed suicide with gas in a Broadway store after a young woman

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### King George Orders Princes to Drop German Titles

LONDON, June 19.—The following official announcement was made today:

"The King has deemed it desirable in the conditions brought about by the war that those Princes of his family who are his subjects and bear German names and titles should relinquish these titles and henceforth adopt British surnames. At the same time and consequent upon this decision the King has been pleased to confer peerages of the United Kingdom on the following: The Duke of Teck, Marquis; Prince Alexander of Teck, Earl; Prince Louis of Battenberg, Marquis; Prince Alexander of Battenberg, Marquis."

A further abolition of German titles held by members of the English royal family residing in England is indicated in tonight's Court circular, which announces:

"Their Highnesses Princess Victoria and Princess Marie Louise of Schleswig-Holstein will henceforth be styled their Highnesses Princess Helena Victoria and Princess Marie Louise, respectively."

The circular adds that the Princesses of the royal family who bear the title Duchess of Saxony have relinquished that title at the King's desire, and the King has directed that royal warrants be prepared stating what they will be styled in the future.

## HOLD DOCTOR AT CAMP FOR MURDER

### Physician Accused of Killing John V. Piper Arrested at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

### MOTIVE REMAINS A SECRET

### Dr. Condon Left New Brunswick on Day Before Body of Rutgers Student Was Found.

*Special to The New York Times.*

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 19.—The arrest at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., last night of Dr. William J. Condon, one of the most prominent and popular physicians of New Brunswick, on the charge of murdering John V. Piper, a graduate student in Rutgers College, last February, released a flood of rumor which had been spreading about underground for the last four months. Ever since Piper's disappearance gossip had connected Dr. Condon with the affair, but the discovery of the missing man's body and the collection of evidence which brought County Prosecutor Joseph E. Strickler to the conclusion that he was killed by the physician, has brought with it absolutely no trace of a motive which could have inspired such a crime.

Piper was 24 years old and came here with his wife and two little children last September. After being graduated from the University of Vermont, he entered Rutgers as a post-graduate student in botany, and tried to make part of his expenses by taking care of furnaces in the residences of prosperous citizens, of whom Dr. Condon was one. He was serious and reserved, with no known interests aside from his studies and his work in the Livingston Avenue Baptist Church, going without his meals time and again because he wanted to use his meagre earnings to buy books. According to some evidence, he was frequently chided by his wife for the single-mindedness with which he put his work before his own physical welfare and that of his family.

On Saturday, Feb. 17, he appeared at the Condon residence at noon, asked for the money he had then, and took it to his wife. That night about 9:30 o'clock he left his home and went back to the Condon house, at 48 Livingston Avenue, to take care of the furnaces. Dr. Condon apparently came home fifteen or twenty minutes later, and Piper entered the basement by the side entrance. Mrs. Condon was upstairs putting the four children to bed, and neither she nor the doctor when questioned at the time could remember whether or not they had heard Piper firing the furnaces.

At 5 o'clock the next morning Dr. Condon was awakened by Mrs. Piper, who said that her husband had not returned. The doctor professed sympathy for her anxiety, and went so far as to get out his automobile and take her to the local hospitals on the theory that Piper might have met with an accident. No trace of him was discovered.

Then rumor began to spread. A five-chambered revolver with one cartridge discharged was found in a front yard about a block down the side street from the Condon residence. Several persons declared that not long after the time Piper was supposed to have gone there to attend to his duties they had heard a single shot in that vicinity, and Dr. Condon's local reputation as a man given to occasional heavy drinking and to the carrying of a revolver, which he often took out to show to persons with whom he was talking, led to a widespread suspicion that he had something to do with Piper's disappearance. Former Judge Charles T. Cowenhoven, whom he retained to stop the gossip, advised him to welcome any investigation that might be made, and he says now that the Condon family told him that the house was searched at that time by the authorities. But if this search was made, and there seems to be no corroborate testimony that it was, it produced no results, and, as there was no trace of Piper and as rumors came in that he had been seen in nearby towns, the suspicion against Dr. Condon died away.

**Reported at Revival Meeting.**

In the middle of March it was said that Piper had been seen at a revival meeting at Lancaster, Penn. The belief had begun to grow that he had overstudied and wandered away, perhaps under some religious emotional influence, or that he had quarreled with his wife over the disposition of the little money which they had available for the prosecution of his studies and the support of his family. But just after that a negro, Alonzo Wellington, who had been employed to do odd jobs about the Condon house, discovered a man's body under a rubber sheet in the corner of the coalbin. Wellington told a local lawyer, who, in turn, told the County Prosecutor, and several days after the discovery Mr. Stricker and his detectives took Wellington to the cellar and looked for the body. It was not where Wellington said he had seen it, and Mr. Stricker

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## PRESIDENT'S AIDS AGAIN CONSIDER A WOODEN FLEET

### Shipping Board and Cabinet Take Up Question as New Drive Gains Ground.

### DEFINITE ACTION NEXT WEEK

### Wilson Will Consult Goethals and Is Expected to Make Final Decision Soon.

### STONE ATTACKS GENERAL

### Weeks's Threat to Revive Demand for War Control Committee Ends Hot Debate.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, June 19.—President Wilson is expected to take definite action in regard to the shipbuilding program the first of next week. He probably will confer with General George W. Goethals not later than Friday. The agitation for an enlargement of the wooden ship program, it is predicted, will be one of the matters taken up in detail. The President already has heard the arguments of William Denman, Chairman of the Shipping Board and an advocate of wooden ships.

The drive for the big wooden ship program is going on under a full head of steam aud, according to reports here today, was under discussion at the Cabinet meeting and at a meeting of the Shipping Board. Published statements that England might take up the plan of constructing wooden ships if this Government failed to accept it were discounted. It was stated, however, on high authority that efforts were being made to have the Government build, in addition to the steel ships, wooden ships, which, on completion, would be taken over by private interests.

In behalf of this plan it was said that several individuals and corporations had been approached and were willing to agree to such a plan with the Government on the belief that at the present freight rates the purchase of a wooden ship would be an excellent investment, even if it was of little use after one or two trips.

It was stated in this connection that ships were in such great demand that almost any figure could be obtained for their services.

**Goethals and Denman Silent.**

General Goethals and Mr. Denman were silent today, but their friends were busy. There were a hundred rumors afloat, the principal one being that before many days either Mr. Denman or General Goethals would step out of power. No confirmation of such reports could be obtained, in fact, there was a feeling that an open disruption of the shipping interests of this kind would not be looked upon kindly by President Wilson.

The best information today was that President Wilson in the end would settle the dispute over the kind of ships to be constructed as well as the price of steel.

The problem of supplying ships for the transportation of railroad supplies to Russia was one of the questions before the Shipping Board today, and it was announced that two ships of about 8,000 tons each had been turned over to the Russian Government. Every effort will be bent toward procuring other ships in order to get engines and cars across the Pacific for the use of the Trans-Siberian Railroad, as 1,000,000 tons of freight for Russia are being held up there now. There are also 500,000 tons in New York awaiting delivery.

**Calls Goethals the "Goat."**

"The man who built the Panama Canal and spent $350,000,000 without a breath of suspicion being thrown upon him ought not to have his reputation kicked around like a football," exclaimed Senator Smith of Michigan in a heated debate in the Senate today over the Denman-Goethals controversy.

The Michigan Senator asserted that the critics of General Goethals had gone too far in their insinuations that he has been negligent in allowing the steel concerns to foist a price of $95 a ton for steel upon the Government.

"General Goethals is being made the 'goat' of the Administration right now," insisted Senator Smith. "It is wrong. The assault on him is partisan and cruel."

Senator Vardaman of Mississippi, who brought the Denman-Goethals row up in the Senate yesterday, wanted the Senate to know, he said, in fairness to Goethals, that he had received a letter from the General, in which he said he had not the power to fix contract prices, and had not attempted to do so.

"I understand that this power is in the hands of the Shipping Board," Senator Vardaman went on. "Now, if that is so, I want to say that I did not mean to attack General Goethals unjustly. I want the blame to be put where it belongs. One thing I do know is that the steel concerns have been robbing the people, and I want them to be prevented from doing it any more. It is a crying shame in this critical time."

So personal did the debate become that Senator Weeks, Republican whip, threatened to bring up a bill he introduced six weeks ago in the Senate providing for a joint committee on the conduct of the war, to be composed of six Senators and six Representatives, to confer and advise with the President and Cabinet on war matters. This committee would have power of investigation, and Senator Weeks remarked that it might perform a notable public service in delving into such an affair as the Denman-Goethals controversy.

Senator Weeks made this threat after Senator Stone of Missouri had cast reflections upon General Goethals's work in building the Panama Canal. The Missouri Senator objected, he said, to General Goethals having made even a tentative price of $95 a ton for steel. He understood the General had explained that this price had been fixed subject to the approval of the Shipping Board.

"But the trouble is that General Goethals considered $95 a ton a fair price," Senator Stone went on. "He was willing to give that money to a steel company that had paid 10 per cent. dividend on its stock, which everybody knows is watered. This concern is still

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### Five American Gunboats Interned for War by China

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Five American gunboats in the harbor of Shanghai have been interned by the Chinese Government. They are the Monocacy, Palos, Samar, Quiros, and Villalobos. The Monocacy was built in the United States, and the others were captured from Spain at the battle of Manila Bay by Admiral Dewey

The vessels received forty-eight hours in which to nterne or to depart, and elected to reman and be interned. Navy officials minimized the importance of internment, indicating that the five vessels were of no particular importance.

The internment of the American vessels was long in abeyance, as it was believed China would enter the war, but finally upon advices from Peking, which said that the decision of the Government might be indefinitely delayed, the internment of the warships was ordered.

## SIMS HEADS FLEET IN IRISH WATERS

### American Is in Supreme Command in the British Admiral's Absence.

### HAS THOUSANDS OF CRAFT

### Temporary Elevation May Have Been Arranged for Political Effect in Ireland.

LONDON, June 19.—Vice Admiral William S. Sims, U. S. N., has been appointed to take general charge of the operations of the allied naval forces in Irish waters.

Admiral Sims will act in this capacity while the British naval Commander in Chief is absent from his post for a period, the official announcement of his appointment explains. The American Admiral's flag meanwhile has been hoisted as that of the allied senior officer in these waters. The text of the official announcement reads:

During a short absence of the British naval Commander in Chief on the coast of Ireland, Vice Admiral Sims of the United States Navy has hoisted his flag as allied senior officer in general charge of operations of the allied naval forces in Irish waters.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—A brief message from London today brought the Navy Department its first news of the appointment of Vice Admiral Sims to command the allied naval forces in Irish waters during the absence of the commander of that district. The department had no other information as to the new responsibilities placed upon the American officer.

The Washington Government has given Admiral Sims wide powers to enable him to meet any situation that may arise. Because of the distance from Washington to the scene of operations, no effort was made to hamper him with requirements that he report for orders. The Admiral has full authority to act on his own initiative in disposing the forces at his command so as to secure the greatest co-operation with the French and British Navies and also the maximum efficiency in the warfare against German submarines.

Much of his time has been spent in London and Paris, and today's advices are the first to indicate that he has been at sea with his ships. It was said at the department, however, that the Admiral determined for himself the best course to pursue and would spend all his time afloat if he regarded that as advisable.

The statement that Admiral Sims had hoisted his flag as senior allied naval officer led to much speculation as to what American warship he might be using as a flagship, as presumably he would hoist his flag only aboard an American vessel. The only facts disclosed by the department as to vessels now in European waters have been that destroyers have been sent to British ports, and the naval collier Jupiter to a French port with supplies.

Tremendous responsibilities have been placed on Admiral Sims's shoulders. It has been said that even without the American vessels, the British have had thousands of destroyers, submarine chasers of all sizes and kinds, minesweepers, and aircraft posted in these waters in the effort to keep open the shipping lanes. All of these forces are now under Admiral Sims. On him, also, rests probably the duty of arranging for the arrival and departure of commercial vessels, both transatlantic and coastwise, that ply in Irish waters. The British Admiralty exercises rigid control over all ship movements, and no vessel leaves port until the naval commander reports the seas free of the enemy.

In some quarters it was pointed out that the announcement that the American Admiral had been placed even temporarily in command of British forces greatly superior to those under the American flag in those waters might have a political effect in Ireland, where the situation is turbulent as the period of the Irish Convention approaches. It might tend to show beyond question, it was suggested, that the British and American Governments were in perfect accord.

## LEAVES $1,000,000 TO MUSEUM OF ART

### *Actors' Fund Also Receives $500,000 from the Estate of John Hoge of Ohio.*

ZANESVILLE, Ohio, June 19.—The Actors' Fund of America, with headquarters in New York, is to receive $500,000 and the Metropolitan Art Museum $1,000,000 from the estate of John Hoge, whose will was filed here today. Hoge was a retired manufacturer who made his fortune in the manufacture of a popular soap.

Each of the thirty-one churches of this city is to receive $1,000 and the two local hospitals $20,000 each.

A niece, Mrs. Frederick Grant, who made her home with Mr. Hoge, is to inherit real estate valued at $600,000; Asa Hoge, a nephew, of Leavenworth, Kan., $50,000, and the balance of the estate, valued at $2,000,000, goes to James Hoge, a nephew, of Seattle, Wash.

Your family will be safe at Grove Park Inn, Asheville, finest summer resort in the world. Not a cure, sick guests not admitted. —Advt.

## POLES FORCE OUT AUSTRIAN CABINET; CZERNIN MAY GO

### Refusal of Slavs in Parliament to Vote War Credit Precipitates Crisis.

### INDEPENDENCE THEIR AIM

### Open Antagonism of Group to Germany Evokes Anger in the Fatherland.

### 30,000 HANGED IN POLAND

### German Deputy Who Approved of the Executions Assaulted in the Austrian Reichsrath.

LONDON, June 19.—Count Clam-Martinic, the Austrian Premier, has placed the resignation of the Cabinet in the hands of Emperor Charles, according to advices received here by way of Amsterdam, Copenhagen, and Basle.

This action followed a prolonged council of the Ministers held last night at which the situation created by the refusal of the Polish Party in Parliament to vote for the war budget was discussed exhaustively. This revolt of the Poles, which was sufficient to turn the scales against the Government since the rest of the Slav parties already were in opposition, threatens also the position of Count Czernin, the Foreign Minister of the empire.

A Copenhagen dispatch says that the news of the Polish defection had been treated with the greatest reserve by the German papers, according to the Vienna correspondent of the Vossische Zeitung, and the Government organs in Vienna had held out hopes that the crisis might be overcome by granting a few Ministerial posts to Polish and other Slav leaders. He points out that the Poles are the first parliamentary group in any belligerent country, aside from a handful of extreme Socialists, to refuse to vote a war credit.

The insistence of Premier Clam-Martinic on Saturday that they should immediately show their colors is described as due to the initiative of Count Czernin, who is unable to carry on the foreign policy of the Government while uncertainty regarding the attitude of Parliament continues.

The Polish aspirations, which recently have been indicated, aim at practically an independent Kingdom openly on an anti-German basis and have evoked marked displeasure in Germany, even the Cologne Gazette rebuking the Poles sharply.

The Polish Deputy Daszinski, a dispatch from Zurich says, declared in the Vienna Reichsrath that more than 30,000 Poles had been hanged by order of the German authorities, according to the Vienna Arbeiter Zeitung, which printed special details of the sittings of the Reichsrath on the 14th and 15th. Deputy Striberny also described the abominable treatment accorded political suspects, whereupon the Pan Germanist Deputy Heine shouted: "They haven't used the rope enough; all of them ought to have been hanged." These words all of the Slav and Polish members rushed upon Heine, and the President was obliged to suspend the sitting in the midst of a tremendous uproar.

### POLES RESIST GERMAN RULE.

### Hundreds Deported from Occupied Territory and Interned.

More light is thrown upon the methods adopted by the Central Powers in ruling the occupied territory in Poland by a report in the Strassburger Post, telling of the presentation in the Reichstag during the last session by Deputy Czarlinski and his colleagues of the following interpellation:

"Is the Imperial Chancellor aware that hundreds of persons of all classes of society, among them Attorneys Konic, Brzezinski, and Nowodworski of Warsaw; the Rev. Kochanski of Radom, and Engineer Pindelski of Lodz, have been brought to Germany from Poland and some of them kept interned here for years without having received an intelligible reason for this robbery of their liberty? What does the Imperial Chancellor intend to do to put an end to this state of affairs that is causing great bitterness in Poland?"

In response to a question by Deputy Ritble regarding the treatment of several leading Polish Social Democrats, Dr. Theodore Lewald, representing the Government, said:

"Because of wage demands there were strikes in several important munition works in the general Government of Warsaw, and in this connection thirty-three persons, who had led the strikes and incited the strikers to excesses, were arrested and taken to Germany. The population is not disturbed over this. The activities of the Polish Socialists are not being encroached upon in so far as they do not come into conflict with public order and the interests of the German military authority."

A cablegram from Copenhagen printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES on May 31 said that the Polish Socialists were in open opposition to the new order in Poland, and that thirty of their leaders had just been arrested and sent to concentration camps in Germany.

### PARLIAMENT OUT OF HAND.

### Non-German Parties Declined to Adhere to Cut-and-Dried Program.

The Cabinet of Count Clam-Martinic had administered the national affairs of Austria since Dec. 21, 1916. It had several predecessors, all of which worked without Parliament, which was assembled on May 31 for the first time since the war began.

As far back as March 14 it was stated that the work of keeping the Austrian Parliament down to its duties, when it did convene, would be left to Count Czernin, Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, who would change places with the Premier and impart to the Austrian deputies "that larger point of view which represented the unity of action at both the Ballhaus-Platz and Wilhelmstrasse."

The Emperor being unable to have legislation done—and some of the financial legislation is said to be imperative—has this alternative; He can let the lower house die a natural death this month, as it was elected in June, 1911, for six years, or he can dissolve it. In the latter case, new elections must take place within six months, if the Constitution is to be observed.

The Greenbrier—White Sulphur Springs, W. Va. Ideal time for the cure. Only one hour from New York.—Advt.

## WILSON TO EMBARGO FOOD EXPORTS; SEES DANGER IN DELAY BY CONGRESS; BOARD TO FIX AMOUNT FOR EACH NATION

### *Canada Appoints a Food Controller; Sends Him Here to Confer With Hoover*

OTTAWA, Ontario, June 19.—W. J. Hanna has been appointed Food Controller for Canada, it was announced in the House today by Premier Borden. Mr. Hanna left here today for Washington to confer with Herbert C. Hoover. Mr. Hanna recently retired from the Provincial Secretaryship of Ontario. He is a lawyer.

The Order in Council defining the duties and powers of Mr. Hanna was made public tonight. It provides that the Food Controller shall make necessary investigations into the quantities, location, ownership, sources of supply, and prices of any article of food in Canada; that he shall ascertain domestic requirements and facilitate the export of the surplus to Great Britain and her allies, subject to the approval of the Governor in Council.

The Food Controller may make regulations governing the prices of any food, and the storage, distribution, sale, and delivery thereof, providing for its conservation and governing consumption in hotels, restaurants, cafés, private houses, clubs, &c.

It is also provided that, subject to the approval of the Cabinet, the Controller may requisition, store, sell, and deliver food, and may appoint a staff to carry on the work.

Provision is made for co-operative action with any department of the Canadian Government or of the Governments of Great Britain and the allied countries.

## SAYS SPECULATORS TOOK $250,000,000

### Extortion from the Country on Flour Alone, Hoover Tells Senators.

### HECKLED BY OPPONENTS

### Gore and Reed Put Questions to Him—House Continues Food Bill Debate.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Herbert C. Hoover was heckled when he appeared today before the Senate Committee on Agriculture to explain the Food Administration bill. Senators Reed of Missouri and Gore of Oklahoma plied him with peppery questions. The prospective Food Administrator, with perfect sang froid, answered them all. When the hearing was over, the prevailing impression was that Mr. Hoover had routed his antagonists.

Thirty Senators attended the hearing. At the start Mr. Hoover read a statement of 1,500 words, in which he outlined the necessity for food legislation. He wanted the Senate to know, he said, that he would not accept the office of Food Administrator without the full co-operation of Congress and people.

In his statement, Mr. Hoover outlined broadly the question of prospective food supplies.

"The real question," he said, "is whether the shortage will continue next year, and what will be the needs of the allies and America. Despite the reduced consumption of the allies, they will require larger amounts of cereals from America next year than ever before. Crop failures in the Argentine give no hope of relief from there by next Spring.

"The allies are dependent upon North America for the vast majority of their food imports. We should be able to supply 60 per cent. of what they require. The other 40 per cent. must be made up by further denial on their part and saving on ours. We can increase our surplus. The situation for them next year means increased privation.

"Without an adequate food supply no European population will continue to fight, and we should find ourselves alone against Germany. The Russian revolution was a food riot, and even yet that ally is temporarily paralyzed. Responsibility rests on our Government for failure of democracy through a shortage of food."

**Canning Trade Monopolised.**

Mr. Hoover said this country has been experiencing "unprecedented prices and rampant speculation." He cited the canning trade as an example, wherein the entire output of vegetables and fish for 1917 has been disposed of already, before it has even reached the canners. He predicted further high prices. Thousands of men, he said, who never before owned a dollar's worth of foodstuff are now speculating in necessities.

"The average prices to consumers in countries where food administration is now in effect are lower than those now prevailing in the United States," he said. "In England the price of bread is even 25 per cent. below the price we pay. I believe that unless some administration of our food is undertaken we shall look back at these prices as being moderate."

Mr. Hoover denied that the bill established a food dictatorship. He said the purposes of food administration were to mobilize the people in order to carry out the advice given to them by the Government officials, and to decentralize the functions of the administration in order to centralize the functions of the food administration into the various States.

A commission to take charge of production and distribution of flour, sugar, and possibly a few other principal commodities, Mr. Hoover said, is being contemplated.

"Provision for the Government to buy and sell commodities will be necessary for use only as to a very few prime commodities," he said. "The aim is to stabilize prices and thus eliminate speculation. The balance wheel for stabilizing prices is gone. We need an artificial balance wheel.

**Wheat and Sugar Commissions.**

"By setting up a wheat commission we can buy wheat, regulate its storage and transportation and handle it until

Continued on Page 2.

## EMBARGO PLANS WORRY SHIPPERS

### Eager to Test the Working of the License System by the Government.

### NEW YORK THE MAIN CENTRE

### Administration of Espionage and Trading-with-Enemy Laws Raises Many Problems Here.

Plans for making New York the chief centre for the administration of the export or embargo provisions of the espionage law and the Trading-with-the-Enemy bill, about to be enacted into law, are expected to be given a big impetus when Dr. E. E. Pratt, Chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, arrives here today or tomorrow to confer with officials of the local office of the bureau, located in the Custom House. It also was thought possible yesterday that the preferential shipment measure, when it becomes a law, may dovetail to some extent into the administration of the two other measures, at least when the question of rail transportation for merchandise for exportation is concerned.

D. E. Casey, Commercial Agent of the local bureau, said yesterday that, while a big expansion of the local office's activities was projected, with a view to dealing adequately with the changed conditions to govern export trade, neither the bureau nor the Department of Commerce was prepared to outline the procedure to be followed. The exceptional powers conferred upon President Wilson, and through him on Secretary Redfield, to issue licenses and otherwise decide where and to whom shipments abroad shall be made, have caused much anxiety among shippers in this city, as well as those inland who use this port for forwarding foodstuffs, war munitions, and supplies abroad. Exporters calling at the local office of the bureau recently have, it was said, evinced interest chiefly in the system of export licenses to be adopted by the Government.

Representatives of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce were sent here from Washington a fortnight or more ago to make a preliminary survey of the facilities existing in the local office for handling the immense export business expected to develop as soon as the two laws are made effective. It was thought probably that additional office space would have to be found in the Custom House to accommodate the business of the new export division of the bureau, as the latter's present offices on the fourth floor are already congested. Collector Malone, as custodian of the Custom House, is expected to allot extra space on the seventh floor for the granting of licenses and the carrying on of the other details of the embargo acts.

A special committee, of which Dr. Pratt is a member, has been at work for some time on the tentative regulations to cover procedure. It was said yesterday that this committee had had prepared elaborate tables of exports from the United States to neutrals, especially the Scandinavian countries and the Netherlands, covering a period of years, together with a mass of other information usetul to the Government officials in deciding what amounts and classes of exports could properly go forward from here without fear of a diversion of parts of the supplies to Germany.

With the opening of the export bureau here, one of the first matters to be taken up will relate to the advances of American foodstuffs and other supplies required to ration Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and the Netherlands, without at the same time allowing Germany to obtain American products. O. G. Mareel, Secretary of the Swedish Chamber of Commerce, with offices in the Produce Exchange Annex, said yesterday that a heavy increase had taken place in exports from this country to Sweden because normal imports from England, France, and Germany had been shut out. He added that an official Swedish Commission was now in Washington discussing the question of American exports.

A Danish Commission is also there, while one from Norway is expected to reach an American port shortly. Both of these will attempt to stave off a threatened curtailment of shipments to their respective countries. The Dutch Minister has also made representations to the Washington Government in behalf of shippers desiring to continue trade relations with the Netherlands, and the Swiss Government is sending a commission here.

Mayor Mitchel heads notable list of contributors who discuss Port of New York, its commerce, industries, development, and future—tonight in the Port-of-New York supplement of New York Evening Post. First compilation of all factors bearing on developments of the Greater Port. Remarkable issue of 116 pages, rotogravure cover, part of tonight's Evening Post. Order this morning from your news dealer. (OUT TODAY.—Advt.

## NEUTRALS DRAINING SUPPLY

### Their Furious Buying of Grain Prompts Action to Avert Disaster.

### RESORT TO ESPIONAGE ACT

### Licenses to be Required for All Cargoes—Gives Control of Shipping, Too.

### IN EFFECT IN 48 HOURS

### Proclamation by President Imminent—Will Cover All of Country's Products.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, June 19.—President Wilson has decided to exercise in full within the next forty-eight hours the powers conferred upon him by the embargo clause in the espionage law and thereby make it impossible for neutral countries or the Allies of America to export from this country so much as a bushel of wheat or the smallest quantity of any other essential commodity without obtaining a license and the approval of an Exports Council, to be composed of Herbert C. Hoover, selected to head the proposed food administration, and representatives of the Departments of State, War, Navy, and Commerce. A formal proclamation by Mr. Wilson to that effect may be expected tomorrow.

A direct statement to this effect was made through Secretary Redfield of the Department of Commerce today while Congress was debating the advisability of adopting the Lever bill, with its unusual powers for food administration. The President, it was said in some quarters, was wearied by the delay and fearful of the consequences which the country might be called upon to face if some action were not taken immediately which would make it possible to prevent by extreme measures the draining of this country's grain crop by neutral nations. The allies of America, it has been stated, agreed to hold off from buying pending the adoption of legislation, but were becoming fretful under the heavy neutral purchases which threatened a serious situation.

**Will Apportion All Rations.**

The severity of the regulations which President Wilson favors in order to best serve the United States and her allies is shown by the statement that the proposed Exports Council will determine absolutely "the apportionment of rations, both by article and countries," and the methods of selecting consignees for various controlled exports.

Secretary Redfield's announcement contains also this statement:

"The procedure of issuing an export license will be about as follows: The President's proclamation will designate the particular articles under control and countries to which such controlled articles may be exported under license. The quantity of the particular commodity to be exported under license will be decided by the Exports Council, and upon the advice of the departments concerned, and with such facts as may be presented by the trade expert dealing with that particular commodity. After the amount has been determined, the Division of Export Licenses will then restrict the amount licensed to the amount determined upon by the Exports Council."

President Wilson has assumed full responsibility for the decisions which are to be made, and in reaching his conclusions he will have at his disposal all of the information and advice of Secretary of State Lansing and Mr. Hoover. The Administration hopes shortly to have the full powers conveyed by the provisions of the Lever bill, but the President, informed that there might be a further delay of ten days or more, was unwilling, after talking matters over with his advisers, to wait longer before taking steps to conserve the grain supply, which is moving already in some sections.

**Considered by Cabinet.**

It is said that the matter of immediate enforcement of the embargo was one of the chief matters taken up at today's Cabinet meeting and that the most alarming information concerning neutral buying and the attitude of the buyers for America's allies were presented. Quick action was urged, it was said, in order to avert a situation that might result seriously for the United States within the next six months. The Redfield statement was withheld until after the Cabinet meeting. It was said that it was the unanimous opinion of the Cabinet that further delay was not to be considered.

The main power sought by the Administration through the Lever bill is that of putting an end to the hoarding of essential foodstuffs by unpatriotic dealers and the overthrow of a class known as illegitimate middlemen. The President is fully in accord with action in that direction, and believes that Congress will grant the powers after a period of debate. He was not, however willing to shackle the hands of Mr. Hoover any longer in dealing with the grain situation, if the powers given to him by the embargo duties of the

Espionage act were sufficient to cope with emergency.

A statement issued tonight through the Committee on Public Information follows:

**Text of Official Statement.**

"The President has under consideration the executive papers and proclamation creating the new Board of Expert Control, which will be administered, subject to the President's approval, in the international aspects by the Department of State and as to administrative details by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce, and Secretary Redfield tonight gave the following tentative outline of the new board and its work:

"The general control of exports will, if the President approves, be lodged in a board to be known as the Exports Council, which will consist of one or more representatives of the Departments of State, War, Navy, and Commerce and the Food Administrator and such other advisers as the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Commerce may select.

"The representative of the Department of State shall be the Chairman and responsible head of the Exports Council, and through him the Secretary of State will approve or disapprove measures under consideration.

"The Secretary of State, with the approval of the President, acting through his representative on the Exports Council, will initiate matters and otherwise control the policies which are to be determined by the Exports Council.

"The administrative work will be placed with the Department of Commerce, and a special division, to be known as the Division of Export Licenses, will be established at once. The chief of this division will be Assistant Secretary of the Exports Council and in direct charge of the administrative machinery in issuing export licenses.

"Export licenses will be issued by the Secretary of Commerce in accordance with the principles and policies laid down by the Exports Council. Among the matters of policy which will be determined by the Exports Council are: The recommendation of proclamations with reference to the control of export for the signature of the President, the apportionment of rations, both by articles and countries, methods of selecting ports, methods of selecting consignors for controlled exports, matters of policy affecting the the exporting of coal.

"All matters of more than routine importance will be passed on by the Exports Council. This will require a considerable amount of work, and the council will be in session each day.

**Will Create New Divisions.**

"The administrative work will be performed by the Division of Export Licenses of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. There will be a number of sections created, such as registry, correspondence, war trade intelligence, issuing, accounting, filing, trade experts, and others for certain miscellaneous work. Those trade experts will be required, in addition to those who represent the various departments on the Exports Council, for the purpose of advising the Exports Council as to facts regarding each line of goods under consideration. It is expected that those trade experts will have the active co-operation of practical business men, usually through existing business organizations.

"A special war trade statistical section will be created in the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce for the purpose of making such statistical investigations and collecting such statistical facts as may be required for the use of the Exports Council.

"The procedure of issuing an export license will be about as follows: The President's proclamation will designate the particular articles or class of articles under control and the countries to which such controlled articles may be exported under license. The quantity of the particular commodity to be exported under license will be determined by the Exports Council, and upon the advice of the departments concerned and with such facts as may be presented by the trade expert dealing with that particular commodity.

"After the amount has been determined, the Division of Export Licenses will then restrict the amount licensed to the amount determined upon by the Exports Council.

"Application will be made to the Division of Export Licenses. It will first be passed upon as to quantity, and the character of the consignee will be investigated. If the amount to be exported does not exceed the quantity laid down by the Exports Council, and the consignee is satisfactory, the license will then be issued. It is expected that the entire time of issuing a license will not exceed three days.

**To Utilize Branch Offices.**

"It is hoped to utilize the various branch offices of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce located in Boston, New York, Chicago, Seattle, San Francisco, St. Louis, and New Orleans in facilitating this work. This will permit the exporter to file his application for license at one of the branch offices of the bureau. The agent in charge will telegraph the application to Washington, to receive a decision by wire, and will then be authorized under certain regulations to issue an export license.

"It is estimated that about 250 people may be needed, with a payroll annually of $370,000. Other expenses, such as rent of quarters, furniture, equipment, supplies, printing, &c., will bring the total required annually for this work to $870,000. Business is expected to commence within forty-eight hours. The President will be asked to set aside $150,000 from emergency funds to start the work with until Congress can make the required appropriations.

"In working out the plan for administering export, the following principles have been followed:

"The existing machinery of the Government is being used as far as possible; no new machinery, except that absolutely necessary, is created to carry on the routine work, the responsibility for the administrative work is placed in a responsible executive department; each interested executive department has a voice, subject to the President's direct control, in determining the policies of export control; the Secretary of State, on account of the political significance of the consideration of exports, will make, subject to approval of the President, the final decision as to the policy of export control.

**Can Control Shipping, Also.**

By enforcing the embargo provisions of the espionage law President Wilson will not only control the exports from this country, but also, in effect, will be able to designate the use to which shipping shall be put. It will be within his authority, after counseling with his advisers, to designate how much of the foodstuffs and other exports shall go to each country and the use to which the tonnage shall be devoted in carrying out the rulings of his Exports Council. The powers are vested in him under Title VI. of the espionage law, which reads in part as follows:

Section 1. Whenever an attempt is made to export or ship from or take out of the United States any arms or munitions of war or other articles, in violation of law, or whenever there shall be known or probable cause to believe that any such arms or munitions of war or other articles are being or are intended to be exported, or shipped from, or taken out of the United States, in violation of law, the several Collectors, Naval Officers, Surveyors, Inspectors of Customs and Marshals and Deputy Marshals of the United States, and every other person duly authorized for the purpose by the President may seize and detain any articles or munitions of war about to be exported or shipped from or taken out of the United States in violation of law, and the vessels or vehicles containing the same, and retain the possession thereof until released or disposed of as hereinafter directed; if, upon due inquiry, as hereinafter provided, the properties seized shall appear to have been about to be so unlawfully exported, shipped from or taken out of the United States, the same shall be forfeited to the United States.

Except in those cases in which the exportation of arms and munitions of war, or other articles, is forbidden by proclamation or otherwise by the President, as provided in Section 1 of this title, nothing herein contained shall be construed to extend to or interfere with any trade in such commodities, conducted with any foreign port or place wheresoever, or with any other trade which might have been lawfully carried on before the passage of this title, under the law of nations, or under the treaties or conventions entered into by the United States or under the laws thereof.

Section 8, conferring full authority on the President, reads:

"The President may employ such part of the land or naval forces of the United States as he may deem necessary to carry out the purposes of this title."

**Consulted Lord Northcliffe.**

President Wilson has had under consideration for some days the advisability of putting the embargo into force without further delay. He has held consultations with Mr. Hoover, Lord Northcliffe, who is to head the permanent British Mission to this country, and others in regard to the food situation.

The representatives of the countries allied with America in the war against Germany have expressed their desire to co-operate in every way possible with the United States for the conservation of the grain and other food supply for the general welfare of the nations at war; they have, however, expressed the gravest concern over the manner in which representatives of neutral countries have been bidding for the grain supply of this country and have expressed the opinion that unless the President took immediate steps to control the situation America, as well as her allies, might suffer untold damage.

Mr. Hoover has taken a similar position, and is understood to have been anxious to have the President assert his powers under the Espionage act at this time because of the delay of the Food Administration bill in Congress. With the knowledge which he acquired of European conditions as head of the American Commission for Relief in Belgium, Mr. Hoover was able to place before the President and his Cabinet valuable information about food needs and conditions.

It has been pointed out that some of the countries bidding high prices in the markets of America for the grain supply of the country were using money loaned by America to back up these very bids, and were willing to pay extortionate prices as long as they were able to obtain the foodstuffs which they desired.

It is understood that President Wilson is in thorough accord with the ideas of Mr. Hoover, and is willing to give him great responsibility in the regulation of exports to both allied and neutral countries. It is the belief of the President, Cabinet members, and Mr. Hoover that rules along these lines should be continued, so that the allies of this country may receive every bushel of wheat which this country can spare, but that America must not be starved.

Conditions had been created under the ruinous competitive bidding that had been going on, it was said, which actually threatened conditions in America whereby thousands of workingmen of the "lower range" of wage earners would be unable to meet the fictitious prices created. It is hoped that the embargo power will do much to end this, and that the President, his proposed food administration, and the Exports Council will be able to save America from a disastrous situation if, along with the embargo power, the President receives a grant of the other powers included in the Lever bill.

## TO CUT BROADWAY MENUS.

### Restaurateurs Offer to Co-operate with Food Director Hoover.

A war diet for Broadway which would send the lobster and many other fancy French and "a la" dishes into the limbo of forgotten things—a régime that would mean a daily saving of about $10,000, may come if Food Administrator Hoover decides that is the best answer to an offer of co-operation telegraphed to him yesterday by the Society of Restaurateurs of New York.

While the restaurant proprietors are emphatic in their assertions that New York need never fear an actual shortage of food, there has been a considerable sentiment in favor of lopping from the menus all elaborately prepared dishes. In fact, several of the bigger places have already dropped all dishes which admittedly were always more satisfying to the eye than to the palate.

This sentiment in favor of economy crystallized at a meeting of the restaurant men and the following resolution was adopted and wired to Mr. Hoover:

> The Society of Restaurateurs of New York, an association composed of representative restaurants, large and small, hotels and clubs, held a get-together meeting on June 11, at which 500 members were present. The object of the meeting was to launch a commonsense campaign to the end that every seller of food in Greater New York unite in one powerful, modern organization for the development of efficiency in every branch of the industry.
>
> By a unanimous vote a resolution was passed pledging to you and the Administration at Washington the whole-hearted and loyal co-operation of every man present, and the entire membership of our association in the elimination of waste and the conservation of food. Our purpose and desire is that we may cooperate with you in a sane and scientific manner. We therefore invite your advice and direction.
>
> There are approximately 7,000 restaurants, hotels, and clubs in Greater New York, expending more than $1,000,000,000 annually in the conduct of business, employing 500,000 persons. The organization of this industry is of vital significance to the individual and of far reaching significance to the United States Government.
>
> We have employed an expert organization man of national reputation to design and direct our organization machinery which we place at your disposal.
>
> JAMES CHURCHILL, Chairman;
> JOHN J. CAVANAGH,
> AUGUST JANSSEN,
> JOSEPH PIKE,
> ADOLPH SUESSKIND,
> Efficency Committee.

Last night a canvass among the men who are back of the offer disclosed that as yet the restaurateurs were without any definite plan to help save food. All of them were anxious to do whatever the Food Administrator considers the proper thing, but many of them declared that it would take a long time to work out the readjustment of such a time-honored institution as Lobsteria. As Patrick Kyne, manager of Murrays, pointed out, making over the menu of Broadway means getting right down into the fundamentals of catering.

"I started in about three months ago," said Mr. Kyne, "to cut down my menu, because I thought that sooner or later the transportation problem would result in a food tie-up, and to the best way in which we restaurant men can co-operate with Mr. Hoover, I should say the first thing to be done would be to discard all tidbits. I've already started in, and the first thing I opened fire on was the hundred-an-one different styles of potatoes. Right now, any one who comes in here has to be content with two kinds of potatoes—boiled or baked.

## ROOSEVELT'S SONS ON DUTY

### Theodore, Jr., and Archie Leave Plattsburg on Confidential Orders.

*Special to The New York Times.*

PLATTSBURG, June 19.—Major Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., and Second Lieutenant Archibald Roosevelt have left Plattsburg for Governors Island in accordance with confidential orders given them.

# BRITISH TRUST US FOR FOOD SUPPLY

### Lord Rhondda, New Controller, Sure We Will Not "Let the Allies Down."

### GIVES PRAISE TO HOOVER

### Says the Latter's Appointment Made Him Willing to Serve—Anxious for Congress to Act.

LONDON, June 19.—"In this war, and especially at this stage, food power is co-equal with man power," said Lord Rhondda, the new Food Controller, in an interview today. "The problem of Great Britain's food primarily depends upon the supply, and, in the main, the solution of the problem of supply lies in America. I am sure they will not 'let us down.'"

Lord Rhondda took over the duties of Food Controller today, and this was his first interview with members of the American press.

"The whole problem of the nation's food primarily depends upon the supply," he continued, "and unless we can be assured of food sufficient to enable this and the other allied countries of Europe to carry on the war to a successful conclusion it would be almost superfluous to appoint a Food Controller. The most perfect system of distribution and the most equitable regulation of prices would be a mere waste of time and effort unless every measure is taken to keep up the allied food supply.

**Appeal to U. S.**

"For this we depend to a vital degree upon the United States and Canada. No one recognizes that more fully than I do. Before Mr. Hoover left for America I had an opportunity of discussing with him the lessons he had drawn from his wonderful work in Belgium and his plans as to the allied food supply.

"In accepting this office, one of its few attractions—perhaps its only attraction—was the knowledge that President Wilson had asked a man of Mr. Hoover's caliber, experience, and understanding of the Allies to tackle in America those problems which have an intimate bearing may by day upon its food supplies in this country. I have perfect confidence that the American Congress and the American people will respond to the calls now being made to them.

"I hope I shall not be misconstrued or thought impatient if I say that the sooner your food administration measures are enacted the sooner we shall breathe more easily. At present our policy and the practical details of our buying are rendered more difficult, more complex by the uncertainty regarding the future.

"My experiences in America before and since the war have given me an unusual opportunity of appreciating the vastness of her resources. If these are organized to their full capacity I am confident that the German hope of starving the Allies or of causing civilians unrest by the scarcity of food or high prices is doomed to failure.

"We are doing what we can 'off our own bat' by increasing home production and decreasing consumption; but in the main the solution of the primary problem of supply lies in the hands of our American allies. I am sure they will not 'let us down.'"

## WOMEN OFFER AID TO HOOVER.

### Heads of Organizations Hear of Plan to Enroll Housewives.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Heads of 150 of the principal women's organizations of the country, meeting here today with Herbert C. Hoover, promised their full support of the food administration. The world's food situation was put before them by Mr. Hoover, R. L. Wilbur, President of Stanford University, who is serving as temporary chief of the food administration's conservation section, and members of the Women's Committee of the Council of National Defense.

Mr. Hoover said the success of the food administration's plans depended largely on the co-operation of the country's housewives. Women, he declared, were as much a part of the national army as men fighting at the front.

The plan of organization and national registration of women as members of the food administration was outlined at length by Mr. Wilbur and the members of the Women's Committee. Registration will be conducted largely by women's organizations under the direction of State Defense Councils and the Women's Committee. Newspapers will be asked to print daily copies of the pledge which women are to sign and mail to the food administration. After the women have been enrolled, bakers, butchers and persons in other occupations having to do with food distribution will be asked to register for service. They, too, will be requested to follow definite instructions to be laid down by the food administration.

Dr. Wilbur showed the women's organizations many ways in which large savings of foodstuffs might be made. If the war lasted long enough, he said, Americans might be forced to wear unstarched clothes to preserve the starch supply for food.

## SEEK PHONOGRAPH RECORDS

### Women Want Them for Suffrage Restaurant at Plattsburg.

The New York State Woman Suffrage Party is asking for operatic phonograph records for use in the suffrage restaurant at Plattsburg. At the restaurant an excellent meal is served for a nominal sum and music by the phongraph is thrown in. Most of the records are of the popular kind, but the women have found that many of the men want more classical music. A rookie expressed this desire the other day in a rhyme which he penciled on a paper napkin at the table:

> A turkey trot
> Is really not
> The thing that we are after.
> Our brows are high,
> We cherish "tie"
> At brainless song and laughter.
> "Poor Butterfly"
> Invokes our sigh,
> And only makes us blue; so
> Give us that Queen,
> Fair Geraldine,
> And Schumann, and Caruso.

The women immediately set out to get the desired records, and donors may send their contributions to the New York State Woman Suffrage Party, 30th Fifth Avenue, or to Mrs. A. O. Pell, Plattsburg, N. Y.

# WOODEN FLEET AGAIN TAKEN UP

Continued from Page 1.

selling steel at $35 a ton. Now, why did General Goethals want to favor that steel concern? What was his motive? What interest had he in it?

**Stone Fears Grafting.**

"I don't hesitate to say that even a tentative contract price of $95 a ton has too much suggestion of graft in it. I'm not accusing General Goethals of graft, but I do criticise the people who would cold-bloodedly attempt to rob the Government treasury."

Senator Smith of Michigan insisted that General Goethals had not let any contract at $95 a ton and that the General Pan wanted a clause inserted in the shipping contract giving the Council of National Defense power to fix prices.

"I understand that in every contract such a clause is now being written," said Senator Smith. "General Goethals and members of the Shipping Board, I understand, expect that the price to be paid for steel hereafter will not be over $45 a ton."

"It's remarkable that General Goethals ever consented, then, to hear of $95 a ton," put in Senator Stone.

"Well, the country knows General Goethals, and it trusts him," returned Senator Smith. "The country will take care of him."

"How?" demanded the Missouri Senator. "A man whose friends too quickly arise to defend him often lays himself open to suspicion."

"And so does a man who is too quick to assail," retorted Senator Smith. "Some within the sound of my voice have been severely criticised. I want to say I think it is the cheapest kind of notoriety to voice this criticism of General Goethals on what has been a mere flash of a day. I may say that Mr. Denman may be a man of ability but the mere running of a pencil through a $95 and putting $50 down in its place does not entitle him to a high place in history, considering that the $50 price is too high."

"And for myself, I don't see that General Goethals has made such a niche for himself," retorted Senator Stone. "I understand the Panama Canal project was a fizzle."

Senator Weeks at that point threatened to have his bill for a joint committee on the conduct of the war brought up, saying he regarded a carefully conducted inquiry more practicable than an "aimless discussion on the floor." The debate softened down after that and Senator Weeks did not call his measure up.

# MRS. HYMAN CONFESSES A $300,000 SWINDLE

### Money Taken from Poor Never Invested—13 Others Accused by Her Are Arrested.

How Mrs. Ray Hyman, the wife of a poor English tailor, induced many poor men and women to turn their savings over to her on the promise of receiving 50 per cent. a month interest, just how much money she received and who her accomplices were, will become known when a complete confession, which it was said she made yesterday, is revealed. The confession was made to Archibald Palmer and Bernard Sandler, attorneys for the receivers named in the bankruptcy proceedings instituted against her.

On the strength of statements made by her yesterday before United States Commissioner Gilchrist, warrants were issued for twenty-one persons whom she accused of being concerned with her in a conspiracy to get money on the pretense of paying phenomenal dividends. Thirteen of the accused were arrested in court. They were Edward M. Grossman, Mrs. Hyman's former agent; his wife, Mrs. Nellie Grossman; his father, Samuel Grossman; his sister, Mrs. Birdie Leavy; his brother-in-law, George Leavy; Leonard Datt, Sol Simon, Rae Simon, Harry Ehrmann, a Broadway clothier, and his wife; Martha Ehrmann, Frank Starkman, Barney Glanzreit, and Harry Schiffer.

Mrs. Hyman was arrested last Friday night on complaint of Edward Grossman, a dealer in oils and grease at 170 West Sixty-fifth Street, who said that he had given her $1,250 to invest for him, and that she refused to account for the money. When Mrs. Hyman was arraigned in the West Side Court, more than fifty men and women, who had given her money, appeared against her.

Mrs. Hyman testified before Commissioner Gilchrist that she had no idea how much money she had received from the foolish persons, who turned their money over to her, but various estimates set the total at from $100,000 to $300,000. Mrs. Hyman admitted that she had never invested any of the money, that she had used some of it to pay interest, and that it was the plan to go through bankruptcy when she had enough money to satisfy herself and her fellow conspirators. She said yesterday that she was merely the figurehead of the plot. When it appeared that their method of obtaining money was about to come to an end she said some of her associates induced her to go with them to Oyster Bay on Decoration Day, where they tried to drown her. She was rescued, but lost $8,000 from her purse.

All of those arrested were held by Commissioner Gilchrist in $2,500 bail, each, except Mrs. Grossman, who was paroled.

## FIGHT FOR LOWER RENTS.

### Dinner Speakers Also Criticise the City Administration.

Ex-Controller Bird S. Coler, Immigration Commissioner Frederic C. Howe, Frederic C. Leubuscher, Frank Moss, Amos Pinchot, Benjamin C. Marsh, and William Lustgarten, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Progressive Democracy, were the speakers last night at a dinner given by the Society to Lower Rents and Reduce Taxes on Homes and the League for Municipal Ownership and Operation in New York City, held in the Union Square Hotel.

Mr. Moss spoke on what, he said, was the attempt to turn the west side over to the New York Central, the south shore of Brooklyn over to the Pennsylvania, and added that the New Haven Road was after the Bronx and the B. & O. is trying to get all of Staten Island that the garbage people have not commandeered for the State.

Mr. Coler said that what was needed to reduce rents was a rent measure, and this he defined as an equitable tax rate.

"This Administration, he said, "has made the City of New York the mecca of the outcast, and by overinspection, by overregulation and overtaxation it is driving the payroll outside of the city limits.

Mr. Lustgarten in his speech said these were the issues in the approaching campaign:

"The Mitchel administration," Mr. Pinchot said, "has respectabilized privilege. No one can throw stones at the administration. A few highbrows like us can get together and analyze the administration and see what a calamity it has been."

# SAYS SPECULATORS TOOK $250,000,000

Continued from Page 1.

exported or sold in this country. If we do not do this, wheat prices may relapse on account of our not being able to store and carry the grain, with speculators securing the sole benefit and farmers bearing the loss.

"We can contract tomorrow with the Allies for a certain return for every bushel of wheat we can sell. By controlling prices at interior terminals we can assure millers their supplies and simplify transportation."

As to sugar, Mr. Hoover said that American refiners were competing with the allies in Cuba and that the proposed sugar commission could co-operate with the allied purchasers, the American refiners and Cuban producers, stabilizing and reducing prices, as well as removing speculative incentives. The proposed appropriation of $150,000,000 for Government purchase of commodities, Mr. Hoover said, might prove too small, but was needed for banking facilities.

"We feel confident producers' prices of sugar and flour will be reduced, as well as others, through our co-operation with leaders of other trades," he said.

"We must have power to license grain elevators so that they may play their part in the teamwork of the Government."

Senator Gore began the questioning.

"The motive for these extraordinary powers, I presume, is the war?" he said.

"It is to provide food not alone for this country during the war, but also for our allies," replied Mr. Hoover. "Even if we had not gone into this war we should have been faced with the necessity of food control. The tremendous demand from Europe would have caused terrific prices."

Senator Gore asked who framed the food bills.

"I had nothing to do with them," replied Mr. Hoover. "I have no personal interest in them, except as they are drawn to protect our people and help our allies."

"How about the provisions regulating fuel?" asked Senator Gore.

"I've absolutely nothing to do with thm," answered Mr. Hoover.

Senator Gore asked if the bill meant that all food supplies in the country could be taken over by the Government.

**Power of Commandeering.**

"The occasion to commandeer anything will come only when hoarding, combination to fix prices, and other steps are taken by those in control of the food products, so as to work injury to the country's food supply," replied Mr. Hoover. "It is not confiscation, but regulation, that is sought."

Senator Reed asked who was responsible for the clauses relating to fuel.

"I understand the President desired that authority," suggested Senator Sheppard of Texas.

"No," observed Senator Gore. "I think that's wrong. I have talked with the President and he expressed great surprise at some of the things in this bill."

"Then who is responsible for it?" asked Senator Reed.

"I cannot say," replied Mr. Hoover. "I am interested in the food propositions, and don't know about the others."

Senator Reed read from the Food Administration bill a section which, he maintained, would permit the Government to take grain from the cribs and bins of the country in excess of the quantity actually needed by the consumer.

"Does that," he asked, "mean that the Government is authorized to hoard grain itself?"

"So far as I am concerned," replied Mr. Hoover, "I do not think it necessary to exercise that right now. I don't know that the time will ever come when we shall have to resort to such methods. We shall not if we get proper regulation of the food supply. It would only be done to correct existing evils. Those evils will be regulated if we are able to properly govern the food resources of this country."

"Then you don't want that power?" asked Mr. Reed.

"No, I don't," replied Mr. Hoover. "As I say, I think we can get along without it if we have ample control in other directions, but if we are not able to regulate the food flow there is no telling what we may have to do."

**Will Not Dictate Nation's Menu.**

Mr. Hoover referred to criticism that the food administrator would want to dictate the nation's menu.

"There is no thought of that," he said. "What we hope to do is to see that the people have enough to eat. We don't propose to go to the extent of fixing consumers' rations, except as to hotels, restaurants, &c., regarding the amount of bread portions to be served, and the like. England did a foolish thing in trying to fix maximum prices, a failure wherever tried."

"Do you contend that under the bill you can say to Senator Reed, for instance, that he shall eat a soup bone or a steak on certain days?" asked Senator Kenyon.

"I don't think we have any such right, nor should we have it," Mr. Hoover replied emphatically. "But we should have the right to suggest the use of a soup bone a day and see if we can reach an agreement voluntarily."

Discussing the mounting cost of flour, Mr. Hoover said:

"With righteous manufacturers' and distributers' prices, the price of flour should not have been over $9 a barrel. Yet it averages $14. In the last five months on the item of flour alone, $250,000,000 has been extracted from the American consumer in excess of normal profits of manufacturers and distributers."

Mr. Hoover denied that the millers had been the speculators in the grain market, and said that whatever action they might have taken in that regard was purely for self-preservation. He warned against legislation to prevent dealing in futures.

"If you pass legislation of that kind you might demoralize the trade of the country," he said.

**Prices Lower in Europe.**

Mr. Hoover said, with all wheat imported, bread prices in Belgium were 60 per cent. less than in New York City, while those in England and France were from 30 to 40 per cent. lower, with producers realizing the same prices.

"We now have a high cost of living," he continued, beyond the abilities of certain sections of the population to withstand and to secure proper nourishment from the wage levels. Unless we can ameliorate this condition and unless we can prevent further advances in prices we confront further and the entire rearrangement of the wage level, with all the hardships and social disturbances which necessarily follow. We shall in this turmoil experience large loss in national efficiency at a time when we can least afford to lose the energies of a single man.

"We propose to mobilize a spirit of self-denial and self-sacrifice in this country in order that we may reduce national waste. If democracy is worth anything, we can do these things by co-operation. If it cannot be done, it is better that we accept German domination and confess the failure of our political ideals.

"No one will undertake this office who has hopes of retaining the esteem of his country. Any food administration must be based on self-sacrifice of somebody, somewhere, and, while the vast majority of the people will accept it willingly and with pride, there will be a minority whose complaints will sound much larger above the satisfaction of the inarticulate masses.

"We have no hope of complete success, but we have hope that we shall succeed so far as to enable this country and the Allies to remain constant in this war."

Four basic measures of food control planned, Mr. Hoover said, are export regulation, control of distribution, including speculation; mobilization of America's women and men in a campaign for economy and against waste, and participation of the States in administration work.

After four hours of questioning, Senators had not finished quizzing Mr. Hoover, and he will appear again Friday morning.

## FOOD BILL FOES FEWER.

### Opposition in House Wanes as Debate Is Continued.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The Food Administration bill continued the subject of debate in both houses of Congress today. The discussion in the House was desultory, and in the Senate meagre. So few Senators were ready to debate the bill that an early recess was taken until tomorrow.

The debate in the House indicated that opponents of the bill had no hope of the defeat or material amendment of the measure. Representative Haugen of Iowa, Republican, who filed the only minority report against the bill, predicted less than fifty votes against the measure, and admitted that he himself intended to vote for it, believing that many of its provisions were wise and necessary. He will offer an amendment for controlling the prices of other necessaries of life, besides food, but admits that he does not expect it to be adopted.

In order to insure a final vote this week, Representative Lever of South Carolina, Democrat, Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture gave notice that he would allow no extension of time, if it could be avoided, and urged members to curtail their speeches. He said he hoped to conclude general debate by tomorrow night, even if the House had to sit until midnight. The demand for time to speak on the bill has been unusually great, and there will probably be late sittings in the House until the bill is disposed of. With only a handful of members attending the House debate was continued until late tonight.

Representative Graham of Illinois, speaking in favor of the measure, aroused interest by submitting a comparative list of American and British prices on staples received by him from Ambassador Spring-Rice on May 19 last. Some of the English prices were lower than the American prices, despite the fact, as Mr. Graham said, "that England is surrounded by submarines."

The English prices follow: English beef, 44 cents a pound; butter, 40 to 56 cents a pound; potatoes, $2.24 a bushel; bacon, 48 cents a pound; flour $8.20 a barrel. The American prices on the same day were: Beef, 42 cents a pound; butter, 42½ cents a pound; potatoes, $3.75 a bushel; bacon, 45 cents a pound; flour, $17.60 a barrel.

Representative Thompson of Oklahoma, Democrat, appealed to members representing farming constituencies to vote for the bill in the interest of the farmers. Representative Haugen insisted that the bill prevented farmers from getting as high prices as they were entitled to. Mr. Thompson asserted that the present high prices for wheat did not benefit the farmers, but were speculative prices, not maintained. He scored the grain exchanges, and said that the proposed grant of power in the bill was necessary to curtail the operations of the speculators.

"Those who are opposed to giving this power do not offer any substitute remedy," continued Mr. Thompson. "They seem to be willing to permit their countrymen to be robbed by conscienceless extortioners."

"The bill is all teeth," said Mr. Doolittle of Kansas, Democrat, "and typically a war measure. There are two sources of objection to the bill. One is misinformation concerning its provisions; the other source lies with food speculators and the German Government.

"The bill recognizes the right of the farmer to hold the products of his toil, but admits no middleman to do it. It puts the necessaries of the country on a war basis, and gives the consumer assurances of a greatly reduced cost of living. It will restore and retain contentment among our people, keep as a unit our determination to crush the menace of German imperialism, and make a virile power at home and abroad to our allies, whom we must feed, to win a complete and speedy victory."

Representative Emerson of Ohio, Republican, said members should quit objecting to the alleged interference of the President with legislation and said that if it were not for the President the war program would not be as nearly complete as it is, and that Congress needed constant prodding to get through with its work.

"The trouble with us is that we want to get too much into the Congressional Record," said Mr. Emerson. "Abolish that publication and Congress would get through with its work in half the time."

Representative Heflin of Alabama scored opponents of the bill for doing what the Kaiser applauded.

"What we need today," he said, "is unity and concentration of purpose and concert of power to fight the most desperate, brutal, and cruel monarch the world has ever seen."

Senator Phelan introduced a bill designed to stimulate food production by leasing lands withdrawn from public entry under irrigation projects. Senator Sterlin introduced a food bill of his own, eliminating the Government control features.

# FRANCE WOULD TRAIN AMERICAN AVIATORS

### Camp at Avord, Near Bourges, Suggested as Capable of Handling Thousands.

### TURNS OUT 300 A MONTH

### Chief Instructor Says We Should Begin Development at Once to be of Aid.

*Special Cable to* THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 19.—I have just returned from a visit to the eagle's nest of France—the hatching ground of her indomitable air squadrons—the flying school of Avord, near Bourges. This school, started a year before the war, was one of the first in France. Thanks to its special organization, war pilots were able to be formed with great rapidity when war was declared. Avord camp since has developed to such an extent that it is now the greatest flying school of the world. It is here that the first American aviators were trained—Kiffen Rockwell, Norman Prince, &c. Their noble example is now being emulated by nearly a hundred young Americans, whose ranks will be soon swelled by many other hundreds.

For the last few weeks the French public has been rejoicing at the news cabled across the Atlantic that the United States is about to turn out a thousand airplanes and pilots a month. A visit to the camp at Avord will prove to the most uninitiated that the promise as regards pilots is impossible of realization. This greatest training school in the world, where 5,000 men work night and day, possessing every form of machine in unlimited numbers, having the pick of men and three years' war experience, is proud to turn out 300 pilots a month. There is no man at Avord who believes America can by herself in the twinkling of an eye double and treble the records of all other belligerents as regards aviation—least of all with American pupils, especially those who have had flying experience at home. But the United States can and must beat all aviation records. Captain Gallet, who is in charge of the American squarilla, pointed out to me how this was possible.

"If America begins where France began in 1914," he said, "probably the war will be over before she is able to give her full measure in aviation. Let her start at the point we have now reached. In other words, let her take over a fully organized French flying school. In view of the vast extension America can give aviation, the choice of the Avord camp seems highly advisable to me. All Government officials from all parts of the country asking for an exact and comprehensive statement of why the United States went into the war. The material with which these questions should be answered has already been widely published, but in a scattered way, and it has been the effort of the committee to compose a simple and straightforward statement of how the war came to America. This pamphlet is being translated, and is to be translated into a large number of languages, and will be circulated broadcast."

## ASSAILS ARGENTINE POLICY.

### El Diario's Criticism of Neutrality May Forecast War Move.

BUENOS AIRES, June 19.—El Diario, in an article criticising Argentine neutrality, declares that such an attitude is contrary to the national interest.

"If the United States, the richest country in the world," says El Diario, "found it impossible to remain neutral, much less will other countries find themselves in a position to remain so."

The newspaper ventures the prediction that the country can do the training best in her isolation and her undoing. El Diario having always upheld President Irigoyen's policy, the article is interpreted as meaning an intention on the part of supporters of the Government to bring about a complete abandonment of Argentina's neutrality.

## WILL ISSUE WAR BOOKLETS.

### Official "Red, White, and Blue" Series to Explain America's Part.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The Committee on Public Information, of which George Creel is Chairman, has undertaken the publication of a series of pamphlets dealing with the war, which will be printed at Government expense and put out as parts of a "red, white and blue" series. It was announced today as the hope of the committee through these pamphlets "to answer completely and effectively questions concerning our participation in the great war."

The first of the tri-color series is entitled "How the war came to America." Of this 20,000 copies will be sent to newspapers throughout the country for publication June 26. The Government Printing Office is preparing a much larger edition for general circulation. This final edition has a cover printed in the national colors, and as appendices contains President Wilson's war address to the Senate on Jan. 22, his war message to both houses on April 2, and his Flag Day speech of June 14.

In explanation of the first volume, the Committee on Public Information made this statement:

"This pamphlet, the first of the kind issued by the Committee on Public Information, was determined upon as the result of the mass of letters which have come in to all Government officials from all parts of the country asking for an exact and comprehensive statement of why the United States went into the war. The material with which these questions should be answered has already been widely published, but in a scattered way, and it has been the effort of the committee to compose a simple and straightforward statement of how the war came to America. This pamphlet is being translated, and is to be translated into a large number of languages, and will be circulated broadcast."

# TANKER ARCHBOLD SUNK BY U-BOAT

### Second Vessel Lost by the Standard Oil Company Within a Week.

### FIVE OF CREW ARE LOST

### All of the Gun Crew, However, Are Reported Safe—Steamer Lost Off the French Coast.

David T. Warden, manager of the foreign steamship department of the Standard Oil Company, at 26 Broadway, announced yesterday that the tank steamship John D. Archbold had been torpedoed and sunk off the French coast on June 16 and four of her crew drowned. The tanker left a French port last Thursday in ballast for an American port, and was two days out when she was attacked by a German submarine. The vessel was commanded by Captain H. B. Thompson, a brother of Thomas Thompson, who commanded the tanker Moreni when she fought a German submarine for two hours before she was sunk on June 12 in the Mediterranean.

The cable dispatch received yesterday from the Captain of the John D. Archbold said that thirty-seven of the crew, including himself, had landed safely at a French port. The names of the dead men given in the message were Gregorio Soza, fireman; Domingo Largo, wiper, and José Lorenzo, oiler. The name of the fourth victim was misspelled and it was not given out, as there were three similar names among the crew. Captain Thompson also said that the naval gun crew on board had escaped injury. Mr. Warden added that he had cabled to get the correct name of the fourth man, who was a Spaniard, and that he also had asked for full details regarding the crew.

The names of the Americans on the John D. Archbold, exclusive of Captain Thompson, were:

W. H. Gridley, first mate, Park Gate Building, of Chicago; W. L. Smith, second mate, of Cordell, Mass.; Ten Eyck H. Reed, third mate, of Framingham, Mass.; Thomas D. Callan of Brooklyn, N. Y., and G. C. Wilkins of Maysville, Ky., wireless operators; John Wilson, chief engineer, Astoria, N. Y.; M. Johnson, first assistant engineer, Jersey City; H. O. Caldwell, second assistant engineer, of Connecticut; A. J. Iverson, third assistant engineer, of California; W. B. Allison of Mount Victory, Ohio, and Virgil Bell of Steubenville, Ohio, messmen, and Edwin J. Muir, cook, of Keyport, N. J.

The John D. Archbold was a single screw steamship of 8,374 tons, and was built in 1914 at Newport News for the Standard Oil Company. She left New York on May 20 for Havre and Rouen, with 11,500 tons of oil, and carried a crew of forty-one, exclusive of the gun crew. The tanker was insured by the Federal War Risk Bureau. The Standard Oil Company valued the John D. Archbold at $3,000,000.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—State Department advices reporting the sinking of the steamer John D. Archbold said three members of the vessel's crew were killed and two others drowned, and that the twelve members of the armed guard all were safe.

The armed guard of the Archbold was commanded by Timothy O'Donnell, chief boatswain's mate. Names and home addresses of all the gun crew follow:

Timothy O'Donnell, 16 Warren Street, New York; Frederick Alexander Guelke, 140 Second Avenue, Union Course, Long Island, N. Y.; Frank Donald Williams, St. Paul; Charles Edward Dunn, 941 Columbus Avenue, New York; Robert Edward Riggs, Dent, Ohio; Albert Edward Schroeder, Chicago; Louis Asberry Daugherty, Kenton, Ohio; Albert Nelson, Chicago; John Joseph Hickey, Chicago; Charles Edwin Matson, Memphis, Tenn.; William Emil Ortutay, East Port Chester, N. Y.; William John Schaefer, Baltimore, and Joseph Arthur Lamb, Milwaukee.

## SCOTS ORGANIZE REGIMENT.

### They Want to Fight in Kilts Under Stars and Stripes.

The Rev. Donald MacDougall, publisher of The Caledonian, informed General W. A. White of the British Recruiting Mission, at 280 Broadway, yesterday that native-born Scotchmen, now citizens of the United States, were organizing a regiment of Scotch Kilties to fight in France under the Stars and Stripes. If the plan is approved by the United States Government, the regiment will call itself the Seventy-ninth Highlanders, thus preserving the name of the famous Scotch regiment that fought in the civil war.

The men composing the organization are all residents of Greater New York and are in business here. The majority of them have served in the British Army. Several hundred of them are now drilling at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, at Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street. They expect to be recruited up to full war strength and 

# ROOT INTERVIEWS RUSSIAN REPORTERS

### Plies His Callers with Questions While Deftly Eluding Direct Queries Himself.

### MISSION NOW SCATTERING

**Are Pursuing Their Program of Observation and Inquiry "with Open and Receptive Minds.**

By HERBERT BAILEY.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, June 19.—The members of the Root mission, who held two important conferences today, one of which was on financial questions, are still carrying out a program of observation and inquiry with minds even more open and receptive than the Balfourian mind.

The military section under General Scott visited the various units of the capital to learn the views of such military leaders as they are brought into contact with. They derive much amusement from watching stalwart Cossacks display their activity as dancers. Tomorrow they will start on a visit to headquarters at Mogilov to see General Brusiloff, the new Commander in Chief. The naval section, similarly employed in its particular sphere, starts tonight for Sebastopol. Charles P. Crane and John R. Mott left last night for Moscow.

Mr. Root, on the other hand, lives in an atmosphere of a dignified diplomatic, silent reserve. He is always busy, always inquisitive, always observant. It is he who interviews the journalists every morning, not they him, and the manner in which he eludes direct questions is a model for any young man studying the arts not less than the crafts of diplomacy.

The truth is, that one visiting Petrograd at the present time receives nothing but conflicting, though very vivid, impressions. Only time will insure due proportions, the sifting of the real from the apparent, the separation of the permanent from the transient, though with the impressions the members have received they are now daily accumulating knowledge.

An important phrase in Mr. Root's speech to the Council of Ministers, "With many shortcomings, many mistakes, many imperfections, we still have maintained order and respect for law, individual freedom, and national independence," affords a striking indication of the standpoint from which the Ambassador Extraordinary approaches the situation in Russia and gives some index to his present views. Other phrases where Mr. Root refers to the danger which threatens the liberty of nations, speaks of the necessity for fighting for the union of free democracies, and goes on to exhort the Russians to fight for American freedom equally with their own, are also considered in all circles here as similar indications of his views as to the foundation of relations with Russia and the principal object of the policy he is pursuing.

A leading article in the Isvestia, the bulletin of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, throws an interesting sidelight on the sense of self-importance of the pacifist Socialists and the illusion they conveniently cherish that the working classes in the allied countries are enslaved and deluded by capitalists. Speaking of the conditions of the calling of the conference to revise the Russian treaties, that journal says:

"We believe such conditions can be created only by an international struggle by the democracy against worldwide imperialism. Only such a struggle can cause the Governments of England and France to meet the demands of the Russian revolution. The decisive rôle in such a struggle should be played by the international conference called by the Stockholm Executive Council.

"One of the tasks of the conference would be the practical consideration and revision of treaties, so that the note published by the Provisional Government [suggesting such a conference] signalizes a decisive change in the politics of Europe."

It is to be regretted that some men who hold responsible posts have the same sense of self-importance. Although it is vigorously denied, there is a distinct tendency to dictate to the Allies. The ludicrousness of helpless Russia assuming such a position is exposed by the Novoe Vremya. Unfortunately, this assumption of superiority by the Socialists and their belief that Russia alone is the true representative of freedom, combined with their desire for peace, will have an effect in molding the course of future events and determining how far Russia will render aid to the Allies.

# BELGIAN COMMISSION MAY EXTEND ITS STAY

### Visitors Complete Their Business, but Government Plans Further Entertainment.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The Belgian War Mission, having expressed to American officials Belgium's gratitude for what this country has done for her stricken people, regards its work here as complete, since it came neither to seek men, money, nor ships, nor to give advice.

Now that the mission is here, however, officials are eager to show in more than a perfunctory way their deep sympathy for Belgium's war aspirations. Suggestions will be sought on many phases of the war and it is likely that the mission will visit several other cities in order to cement the bond between the two countries.

Tonight the members were the guests of Secretary Lansing at a formal dinner.

The text of the letter from Albert, King of the Belgians, to President Wilson, as presented at the White House yesterday by Baron Moncheur, Chairman of the Commission, was made public by Secretary Lansing today, after it had been officially translated, as follows:

His Excellency, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America.

Great and Good Friend: I commend to your Excellency's kindly reception the mission which bears this letter. This mission will express to the President the feelings of understanding and enthusiastic admiration with which my Government and people have received the decision reached by him in his wisdom. The mission will also tell you how greatly the important and glorious role enacted by the United States has confirmed the confidence which the Belgian nation has always had in free America's spirit of justice.

The great American nation was particularly moved by the unwarranted and violent attacks made upon Belgium. It has sorrowed over the distress of my subjects subjected to the yoke of the enemy. It has succored them with incomparable generosity. I am happy to have an opportunity again to express to your Excellency the gratitude which my country owes you, and the firm hope entertained by Belgium that on the day of reparation, toward which America will contribute so bountifully, full and entire justice will be rendered to my country.

My Government has chosen to express its sentiments to your Excellency through two distinguished men, whose services will command credence for what they have to say, Baron Moncheur, who for eight years was my representative at Washington, and Lieut. Gen. Leclercq, who has earned high appreciation during a long military career.

I venture to hope, Mr. President, that you will accord full faith and credence to everything that they say, especially when they assure you of the hopes I entertain for the happiness and prosperity of the United States of America, and of my faithful and very sincere friendship ALBERT.

### WOMEN WIN IN ENGLAND.

**Commons Passes Electoral Reform Bill Dealing with Suffrage.**

LONDON, June 19.—The House of Commons tonight by a large majority passed the final reading of the clause in the Electoral Reform bill dealing with the question of women's suffrage.

It is expected that a proposal will now be made that the franchise be conferred on women on the same basis as men.

# BALFOUR QUESTIONED ABOUT HIS MISSION

### Members of Commons Cheer Him on His Return to Chamber, but He Is Reticent.

LONDON, June 19.—Arthur J. Balfour, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, today made his first appearance in the House of Commons since his return from the United States, to which country he went at the head of a special British mission. His entrance into the lower house was the signal for general cheers from all parts of the Chamber, which were renewed when the Secretary rose to answer questions in behalf of the Foreign Office.

One of the first of these was a request for a statement on the results achieved by his mission in America.

"I don't think I can usefully add anything to what has appeared in the press," replied Mr. Balfour. "I would, however, like to take this opportunity of again expressing to the Government and the people of the United States my warmest thanks for the cordial welcome and great hospitality accorded to myself and to the other members of the mission."

Mr. Balfour informed the House that the United States had not been consulted regarding the deposition of King Constantine.

Joseph King, Liberal member for North Somerset, who had asked Mr. Balfour to make a statement on his mission to the United States, pressed the Foreign Secretary for something further on the subject, pointing out that René Viviani, the French Minister of Justice, had made an elaborate statement in the French Chamber regarding the French mission, and asking whether something similar might not be given the House of Commons.

Mr. Balfour replied that he saw no reasons for reconsidering the question.

"This was a mission to the United States," he continued. "Missions have been undertaken before to other States and it has not been the custom to make any statement to the House on the subject."

Mr. Balfour added that he greatly doubted whether, if the custom were abrogated on this particular occasion, he could add anything to what was already known from the full accounts which had appeared in the American and British press.

Asked what the treatment of enemy aliens was in America and whether the British policy would be modified so as to make it identical with that of the United States, Mr. Balfour replied that he was quite willing to obtain the text of any legislation passed by Congress and of any rules and regulations published in America. But he did not propose as a general rule to give an account of any administrative action the United States might take, adding that no modification in the policy heretofore followed in this country was contemplated.

Mr. Balfour assured the House that the United States was fully alive to the necessity of putting a stop to all trading with the enemy.

# GERMANY'S GRAIN CROP BAKING IN HEAT WAVE

### Drought Throughout the Country, Unbroken Since Early in May, 'Almost Catastrophic.'

COPENHAGEN, June 19, (via London.)—Throughout Germany, according to reports here, all valuable grain crops are burning up, as they did in 1915, in a terrific heat wave. A prolonged drought has not been broken since early in May. Berlin on Sunday experienced the hottest June 17 on record in the seventy years' experience of the Weather Bureau. Tropical temperatures were also reported everywhere west of the Oder River. News reports of horse races and other sporting events feature "the terrific, abnormal, scorching" heat. Many horses were scratched on the opening day of the Hamburg Derby Week because the track, built on a marshy corner moor, was baked too hard for safety.

The Weather Bureau states that the prospects for rain or lower temperatures are very slight. The effect of the drought on grain crops around Berlin, where only eight millimeters (less than one-third of an inch) of rain have fallen since May 1, is described by a neutral, who arrived here on Friday, as almost catastrophic.

The Sunday sermon writer in the Berlin Kreuzzeitung, who recently indulged in a most startling blending of religion and politics, declared on Sunday that the drought was sent as a punishment for the sins of the people for listening to the editors of irreligious newspapers, and asked how long it would be before this divine chastisement would bring the people to a sense of their iniquities.

# PREMIER IS HOPEFUL OVER SPANISH CRISIS

### Says Calm Prevails and He Does Not Expect Dissolution of the Cortes.

MADRID, June 19, (via Paris.)—Premier Eduardo Dato, addressing a number of press representatives, said that calm prevailed in Spain, but that he considered that very grave problems faced the Government. He did not believe, however, he said, that these problems were beyond solution. The dissolution of the Cortes was possible, he said, but not probable, and urgent questions might arise which it would be necessary for Parliament to discuss.

### HELD AS A GERMAN SPY.

**U. S. Coast Artilleryman, German Born, Had Military Sketches.**

BALTIMORE, June 19.—Oscar Christian, a German, who says he came to this country in 1912, took out first citizenship papers in Alaska, and subsequently went to Southern California and enlisted in the Coast Artillery, being assigned to the Twenty-eighth Company at Fort Rosecrans, was arrested here today and is under heavy guard tonight at Fort Howard by order of the United States Marshal. He wears the uniform of the Twenty-eighth Company, Coast Artillery.

In his possession were drawings apparently of a lighthouse and machinery. There were also written in German script papers in which he said he "described the cruelties of American detention houses," which he intended taking to Germany.

The police at first laid a charge of "suspected insanity" against him, but the United States officers believe him sane and will make a thorough investigation of his antecedents. He said he escaped from a detention house in Washington Monday night.


$2.50 ROUND TRIP Atlantic City

SUNDAYS, June 24; July 8, 22; August 5, 19; September 2 and 16
WEDNESDAYS, July 11, 25; August 8 and 22
SPECIAL TRAIN
Lv. Pennsylvania Station .....7:30 A. M.
" Hudson Terminal .....7:30 A. M.
RETURNING leaves Atlantic City 7:00 P. M.
Tickets good only on Special Train in each direction.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.


# WASHINGTON CHEERS RUSSIAN MISSION

### Enthusiastic Crowds Line the Streets to Welcome Envoy Bakhmetieff and His Party.

### SUPPLIES NOW TO BE MOVED

**Two Vessels of Shipping Board's Fleet to Start for Russia with Agricultural Machinery.**

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Washington opened its arms to the Russian diplomatic mission headed by Ambassador Boris Bakhmetieff today with warmth and enthusiasm. Greeted by Secretary Lansing and other officials and escorted through streets lined with cheering people and honking automobiles, the mission received a welcome expressive of this country's response to the mighty democratic upheaval in Russia.

Having rested during the afternoon from their five weeks' trip, the visitors dined quietly tonight at the home placed at their disposal. Tomorrow they will pay their respects to Secretary Lansing and go with him to the White House to be received by President Wilson and to present a message from the new Russian Government.

Lieut. Gen. Roop will convey the greetings of the Russian Army to Secretary of War Baker.

**Russians in Uniform.**

The Russians presented an impresssive sight as they alighted from the train. Many were in the Russian uniform of a khaki coat, blue trousers and black knee boots. Ambassador Bakhmetieff, the head of the mission, advanced between Third Assistant Secretary Long, who had met the mission in Chicago, and Counselor Onou of the embassy here, to meet Secretary Lansing and other American officials. Afterward he presented each member of the mission personally to the Secretary.

A hearty cheer greeted the mission as they passed out of the station, and several red flags were waved. Big crowds, free at the lunch hour, greeted the mission all along the way and showed the warmest interest in the far-distant allies. The Russian Embassy, which, since the retirement of former Ambassador George Bakhmeteff, was not related to the head of the present mission, has been closed and silent, was decorated today with the Russian commercial flag, horizontal white, blue and red, together with the Stars and Stripes. The following are members of the special embassy in order of their rank:

Ambassador Boris A. Bakhmetieff (and wife.)

Lieut. Gen. Roop, representative of the Russian Army.

Professor Lomonosoff, member of the Council of Engineers and representative of the Ministry.

Professor Borodine, representative of the Ministry of Agriculture.

M. Novitzky, representative of the Ministry of Finance.

Attachés—M. Soukine, First Secretary of Legation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Captain Dubassoff of the Guard, aid de camp, (and wife,) and Captain Chutt.

The following members will remain in Washington for the present: M. Soukine, as Diplomatic Secretary to the mission; Karpovitch, as private secretary to the Ambassador; Captain Dubassoff, aid de camp to the Ambassador; Baron Gunzburg, attaché; Lieut. Gen. Roop and his adjutants, Captain Martinoff and Captain Chutt; M. Novitzky, chief of the financial section, and his two assistants, M. Pertzoff and M. Boushkareff; Mme. Sergievsky, stenographer, and M. Sergievsky, representing the Russian press.

The chiefs of the technical delegations who will stay in Washington for a short time taking part in the official program and then will proceed to New York are: Professor Lomonosoff, railways and communications; Professor Borodine, agriculture, and Colonel Oranovsky, munitions and supplies. Other members whose work is purely technical will go to New York immediately.

Neither Lincoln Steffens nor M. Protopopoff accompanied the mission, as previously had been announced.

**Seized German Ships Chartered.**

Two vessels of the Shipping Board's fleet were chartered today to Russia for transporting to Archangel part of the 300,000 tons of Russian supplies awaiting shipment at New York. Other ships will be given to the Russians as fast as they are available. The Russian port will be icebound again before Oct. 1. The vessels chartered today are from the enemy fleet seized in American ports at the outbreak of the war. They are of about 7,000 tons each.

The Russians will move first agricultural machinery for harvesting grain crops about to ripen on the steppes. This would be sent overland to the Pacific Coast and shipped from there to Vladivostok but for the great freight congestion already existing at Russia's Eastern port. Removal of locomotives and cars from the Siberian Railway to interior Russia has permitted one billion tons of freight to pile up at Vladivostok, which the Russians have no hope of moving until they can transport from America a large number of locomotives and cars now awaiting shipment on the Pacific Coast. The Russians have bought in this country 1,000 locomotives and 200,000 freight cars for the Siberian line.

Russia never had a large merchant fleet, and now has virtually no ships. Most of the Russian vessels are small, and at present are operated by the British between England and France. In exchange for this the British have supplied the Russians with coal and other commodities in British bottoms, but the submarine campaign has made such inroads on British shipping that the British are withdrawing their ships.

**Plans of Welcome in New York.**

Plans are being made for an all-Russian mass demonstration to welcome the extraordinary Russian diplomatic and war mission when it visits this city. The extraordinary mission reached Washington yesterday and will probably arrive in this city a week from Saturday.

Professor Alexander N. Sakhnovsky, former President of the Zemtsvo Union and present head of all Russia's commissions in this city, announced tentative plans for the reception of the Muscovite envoys yesterday. These include a demonstration at the Battery, should the envoys land there, or at the Pennsylvania Station, in which 25,000, representing every Russian element and activity in this city, will participate. An all-Russian reception in Madison Square is also being arranged.

Professor Sakhnovsky said that he was in communication and co-operating with Mayor Mitchel in relation to exercises in the City Hall shortly after the arrival of the envoys extraordinary, at which the welcome of the city will be officially extended to the visitors from the former realm of the Czar.

# BOMB RUSSIAN NAVAL BASE.

**Petrograd Says German Air Attacks in Riga Gulf Were Futile.**

PETROGRAD, June 19.—An official communication issued today says:

Five enemy hydroairplanes dropped forty-one bombs in an attempt against ships, hangars, and batteries at our base in the Gulf of Riga. None of the objectives was hit. Only one sailor was wounded.

The hydroairplanes were driven off by the fire of our coast batteries, which during several consecutive days have repelled similar unfruitful attacks.

On the western and Rumanian fronts there has been rifle fire.

Caucasus front.—Southwest of Kalkit our reconnoitring detachments drove back Turkish outposts. An offensive by the Kurds near Tohelik Semack, ten versts north of Ognott, was also repulsed by our fire. Near Babagurgur, sixty versts east of Sennes, we dispersed a large body of Kurds making a raid behind our position.

Our airplanes have dropped bombs at various points in the rear of the enemy's lines.

# RAID ITALIAN LINES.

**Austrians in One Sector Overwhelm an Advanced Post.**

ROME, June 19.—The official communication issued today by the War Office says:

Last night the enemy succeeded in penetrating one of our minor advanced posts on the southeastern slopes of Monte Rombon. The position was immediately kept under an effective fire by our batteries.

Enemy detachments the same night made a surprise attack against our position on Hill 219, northeast of Jamiano, (Carso sector,) but was repulsed with severe losses and left ten prisoners in our hands.

The artillery has shown great activity on the Asiago Plateau. There has been desultory firing on the Carnia front.

# ALL THESSALY OCCUPIED.

**French Batteries in Lively Artillery Duel in Monastir Region.**

PARIS, June 19.—Concerning operations in Macedonia and the movements of allied troops in Greece, the War Office tonight issued the following:

Eastern Theatre, June 18.—Our artillery countershelled the enemy artillery in a lively fashion in the region of Monastir.

Thessaly—Our troops have reached Furka Pass on Othrys Mountain, the southern limit of Thessaly, and hold important localities. A considerable quantity of arms and munitions has been surrendered to them by the population.

LONDON, June 19.—An official statement from British headquarters at Saloniki issued tonight reads:

Owing to the advent of the malarial season our troops east of the Struma have been somewhat withdrawn. Our patrols are active on the east bank and have cleared Homondos, Jenikoi, Cuculuk, Cavdarmah, Eilsan, and Haznatar, which small hostile detachments had occupied. The ground evacuated by us is completely dominated by our positions on the hills west of the river.

Our aircraft have bombarded the Forna and Tumba stations, east of Seres, Savjak, five miles south of Demirhissar, and Stvrach, thirteen miles north northeast of Petrenik.

British detachments are participating in the occupation of Thessaly and Piraeus.

# HOW KING WAS OUSTED.

**Text of French Ultimatum Demanding Constantine's Abdication.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The Greek Legation today issued a statement in which it made public the text of the ultimatum which High Commissioner Jonnart, representing France, England, and Russia, delivered on June 11, forcing the abdication of King Constantine.

"On June 10," said the legation's statement, "Mr. Jonnart, High Commissioner of the Protecting Powers of Greece, handed to Premier Alexander Zaimis two notes by which he was announcing the occupation of the channel of Corinth and of certain points in Thessaly to the effect of insuring repartition of the harvests of Thessaly to all the Greeks. Mr. Jonnart presented on the 11th of June the following ultimatum to Premier Zaimis:

"'Mr. President: The Protecting Powers of Greece have decided to reconstitute the unity of the kingdom without impairing the monarchical constitutional institutions that they have guaranteed to Greece. His Majesty King Constantine, having manifestly on his own initiative violated the Constitution of which France, England and Russia are the Trustees, I have the honor to declare to your Excellency that his Majesty the King has lost the confidence of the Protecting Powers, and that the latter consider themselves free toward him from the obligations resulting from their right of protection.

"'I have in consequence the mission, with a view of re-establishing the real Constitution, to ask for the abdication of his Majesty King Constantine, who will designate himself, together with the Protecting Powers, a successor among his heirs. I am under the obligation to ask from you an answer within twenty-four hours.'"


DE PINNA

Announce for Today and Succeeding Days

Final Clearance Sale of Young Men's Suits.

Sack Suits of imported materials, Sizes 33 to 40.
Formerly up to $30—Sale Price, $19.50.
Formerly up to $40—Sale Price, $24.50.

Young Men's First Long Trouser Suits

Sack Suits, of imported materials—a De Pinna specialty—Sizes, 15 to 17 years.
Formerly up to $30—Sale Price, $17.50.

Young Men's Golf Shoes

Young Men's Tan Chrome Oxford Golf Shoes, sizes 5 to 10.
Formerly $10.00—Sale Price, $6.50.

*Fifth Avenue at Fiftieth Street*


# SWISS LOSES OFFICE FOR PEACE MOVE

### Minister Hoffmann, Who Tried to Open Parleys with Russia, Resigns.

### HOME PRESS CONDEMNS HIM

**Berner Bund Says He Gave Umbrage to the Sensibilities of This Country.**

BERNE, June 19, (via Paris.)—M. Hoffmann, member of the Swiss Federal Council, who was concerned in the recent attempt to institute negotiations for a separate peace between Germany and Russia, has resigned. His resignation was demanded by several newspapers, among which was the Bund of this city, published in the German language.

No sooner had M. Hoffman's resignation as Federal Councilor and Chief of the Political Department been unanimously accepted than speculation as to his successor began. Most prominently mentioned is Gustave Ador, former President of the Confederation and now President of the International Red Cross. Whoever is selected, however, it is considered probable that the President of Switzerland, M. Schulthess, will assume charge of the Political Department.

The Swiss Telegraphic Agency says of M. Hoffmann's telegram to Robert Grimm, that his action was not in the interest of either group of belligerents, but was intended to encourage efforts for an early peace and consequently was in the interest of Switzerland.

PARIS, June 19.—The efforts of Robert Grimm, the Swiss Socialist whose expulsion from Russia has been ordered, and of M. Hoffmann, member of the Swiss Federal Council, to promote an arrangement for a separate peace between Germany and Russia, are condemned roundly by the French press. Grimm's action is considered bad enough, but that of M. Hoffmann is alluded to as much worse. He is generally considered to have been guilty of a grave breach of neutrality in transmitting proposals made by Germany with a view of reaching one of the Entente Allies, employing Swiss diplomatic channels for the purpose. The newspapers refer to the fact that M. Hoffman is Chief of the Federal Political Department, which controls the Swiss Diplomatic Service—in other words, the Foreign Minister of the Confederation.

It is remarked that the Swiss State Council and the National Council (the two chambers of the Federal Assembly) have pronounced officially against mediation by Switzerland, and that M. Hoffmann at the same moment was acting in a contrary sense.

In demanding that M. Hoffmann should be obliged to resign, the semi-official Berner Bund, according to a Havas dispatch from Berne, said that he should not have forgotten the manner with which the Entente Powers received the news of Grimm's departure for Petrograd, and added:

"Certainly, at the time when Switzerland was rearranging its relations with the United States it was not opportune to give umbrage to the sensibilities of that country. Switzerland will have to submit to humiliation. Henceforth it will be impossible for the Swiss Minister at Petrograd to telegraph in cipher.

"The Federal Council cannot cover the acts of the chief of the Political Department, and nothing remains but that M. Hoffmann resign. The Swiss people do not want chiefs who mix in foreign intrigues, with the sole practical result that they strengthen the war party."

### OPPOSE A SEPARATE PEACE.

**Self-Styled American Delegates at Stockholm Lack Credentials.**

STOCKHOLM, June 19, (via London.)—One of the three men who have come to Stockholm from the United States to participate in the International Socialist Peace Conference succeeded, by his own admission, in leaving the United States and ultimately reaching Sweden after his passport had been taken up by the American State Department and he had failed in an effort to have it returned.

This man is Boris Reinstein of Buffalo, who says he is empowered to represent the Socialist Labor Party at the conference. The others who accompanied him are Dr. Max Goldfarb, of the New York Jewish Daily Forward, and D. Davidovitch, a Russian subject, who comes as a representative of the Socialist and Territorialist Labor Jewish Party of America, of whose Russian sister branch he is a member.

Mr. Reinstein, in conversation here, told how his passport had been taken up by the State Department, and how he vainly tried through Representative Meyer London of New York and Representative Smith of Buffalo to secure its return, and how he had finally decided to proceed, passport or no passport. Asked how he got away and passed the British control point at Halifax, he replied: "That is a matter about which I have nothing to say."

Dr. Goldfarb, who, according to statements made by fellow-passengers, was known as "Lepnitz" on board the steamer on which he crossed the Atlantic, said he came as a representative of the American Socialist Party. He admitted that he had no credentials with him, but asserted that they had been cabled to Secretary Tumulty after he started. Dr. Goldfarb at first asserted that he was an American citizen, but finally, after declining to produce his passports, said it was a matter "for the State Department to find out" whether or not he was a citizen. Asked how he reached Stockholm without a passport, he answered:

"If the State Department is curious about it, that is also a matter for it to find out. When anybody, like myself, has been a member of the Socialist Party three years or more, he is entitled to speak in the party's name anywhere, irrespective of his citizenship, but merely by virtue of his party citizenship."

All three men said that they were opponents of the separate peace effort. Dr. Goldfarb asserted also that he was authorized to inform the Dutch-Scandinavian Committee that the American Socialist Party was not in favor of a separate peace.

Mr. Davidovitch said his sole purpose in coming to Stockholm was to lay before the conference the program of the Jews represented by him and his Russian party comrades. He said he was a member of the Mensheviki rather than the Bolsheviki group of the Russian Socialists.

A prominent American university professor who crossed on the same ship said Mr. Davidovitch addressed a large number of Russians on board, exhorting them to do everything in their power for Russia and declaring that he himself was returning to do what he could for the country, whether as a hewer of wood or a man in the trenches, if necessary.

The first conference of the three men with the Stockholm Committee is set for today. They declined to disclose the program for the consultation in advance. Dr. Goldfarb said he intended to return to the United States, where he was not afraid of prosecution under the Logan act. He and his party, he said, would welcome such prosecution as a test case.

### MORE AMERICANS IN FRANCE.

**W. K. Vanderbilt Arrives with a New Ambulance Unit.**

PARIS, June 19.—An American ambulance detachment of 250 persons has arrived at a French port.

W. K. Vanderbilt of New York crossed on the same steamer.

LONDON, June 20.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from British Headquarters in France says:

"The supply of doctors, anaesthetics, and nurses has been immensely increased during the last week or two by the rapidity of the American organization, which already has taken over the complete work in a number of our general hospitals, leaving the staffs of the hospitals free for work nearer the front.

"I know of no finer example of American promptitude and thoroughness."

### PERSHING ORDERS GUARDED

**His Instructions, Now Locked in Safe, May Be Published Later.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The instructions to General Pershing are regarded at the War Department as being very confidential, so much so that they are locked in the safe of General Bliss, acting chief of staff of the army.

It is possible that Secretary Baker will later authorize their publication, but no decision in that direction has yet been reached.

### KAISER'S HAND IN OUR CAMPS

**Alarmist Propaganda Aims to Keep Reserve Candidates from Service.**

FORT SHERIDAN, Ill., June 19.—German propaganda has entered the Officers' Reserve training camp here, in the opinion of officers of the regular army who are acting as instructors, and orders have been given that every effort should be made to ascertain the source of "baseless reports" concerning the risks taken by men who go to the front in France.

"There has been a determined effort," said Major H. L. Cavenaugh, "to spread baseless reports that the average life of a man in the trenches is three days. I have not any doubt this emanates from a German source."

Company commanders have been instructed to show the student officers that the reports are entirely untrue and to place the facts before them.

### BUTTE STRIKE SPREADS.

**Montana National Guard Is Held Ready for Trouble.**

BUTTE, Mon., June 19.—Strikes called by miners and electricians in the Butte district spread today when the members of Butte Electrical Union No. 65, who were employed by the mining companies, were called out. Soon after the electricians quit work members of the Montana militia were ordered to their quarters. There are three companies of guardsmen in Butte.

The Metal Mine Workers' Union announced that it had increased its membership, but the total number of members was not given. The police report that men are being intimidated by sympathizers, calling miners' wives on the telephone and stating that if their relatives continue to work they will not return home some night. The calling out of the electricians in the mines will not affect the operations of the mines. The electricians who were called out are the men who attend to repairs.

**Woman Killed by Street Car.**

An aged unidentified woman was fatally injured yesterday afternoon by a southbound Third Avenue surface car at Twenty-seventh Street. Motorman Dalpha Andrews sounded the gong, but the woman apparently failed to hear the approaching car, and was thrown several feet. She died in Bellevue Hospital from a fractured skull. She was about 70 years old and 5 feet 7 inches in height, and weighed 130 pounds. She wore a black satin coat and skirt, black straw hat and black shoes and stockings. A diamond ring and wedding ring were on the third finger of her right hand.


*Manhattan Shirts Cover the Entire Field of Summer Requirements*

Silk, silk mixtures, madras and percales of special and exclusive weaves—in the famous Manhattan fast colorings—tested and guaranteed.

With their world-wide reputation for perfect taste and perfect tailoring.

White Oxford shirts, for golf, tennis and general neglige wear—indescribably soft and comfortable, with a smartness of fit which never deserts them.

Large selection of Manhattan evening dress shirts—the latest dinner shirts for Summer wear.

*Prices, $1.75 to $12.00*

*Largest Distributors of Manhattan Shirts*

Weber and Heilbroner

*Clothiers, Haberdashers and Hatters—Eleven Stores*

241 Broadway, 345 Broadway, 775 Broadway, 1185 Broadway, 44th and Broadway, 1363 Broadway, 58 Nassau, 150 Nassau, 20 Cortlandt, 30 Broad, 42nd and Fifth Ave.

*Clothes at: 30 Broad, 241 Broadway, 1185 Broadway, 44th and Broadway, 42d and Fifth Ave.*


# FRENCH MAINTAIN CHAMPAGNE GAIN

### Repulse Strong German Attack on New Positions, Inflicting Heavy Losses.

### BERLIN ADMITS SETBACK

**Enemy, However, Says Further Attempts Failed—Lull on the British Front.**

PARIS, June 19.—The Germans attempted last night to win back the positions they lost yesterday in the Champagne district between Mont Carnillet and Mont Blond. After violent artillery advances the enemy made a strong counterattack, but the French artillery and machine guns broke up the attempt, inflicting serious losses on the attackers.

There was no infantry fighting today on the French front, but the War Office reports tonight the artillery of both sides was very active in the region of Craonne, at the eastern extremity of the Chemin-des-Dames.

The text of the statement issued this afternoon follows:

In Champagne there was violent artillery fighting between Mont Blond and Mont Carnillet. A strong German counterattack on the positions we captured yesterday in this region broke up under our fire. The enemy suffered serious losses, and left a number of prisoners in our hands.

German attacks on our posts north of St. Quentin and near the Calonne trench were repulsed.

Patrol encounters occurred in Parroy Forest. We took prisoners, of whom one is an officer.

The official report issued tonight reads:

There is no event of importance to report, with the exception of great artillery activity on both sides in the neighborhood of Craonne.

**Berlin Admits French Gain.**

BERLIN, June 19, (via London.)—The German official communication issued today says:

Army of Crown Prince Rupprecht: Artillery duels continue with varying intensity. Yesterday they were especially lively between Boesinghe and Frelinghien. East of Monchy our thrusting troops threw the English out of some trenches which had remained in the hands of the enemy after the battle of June 14.

Army of the German Crown Prince: The French again attempted at nightfall to recapture trenches which we took from them recently northwest of the Hurtebise farm. Their twice-repeated assault was repulsed. In Champagne the enemy penetrated yesterday morning, after strong artillery preparation, into a projecting part of our positions. A counter-attack delivered in the evening to extend his captures failed with heavy losses to the enemy.

Army of Grand Duke Albrecht: There is nothing new to report.

The supplementary official communication issued by the War Office this evening says:

In Flanders and Champagne the fighting activity has been revived at several points. Otherwise there is nothing new to report.

**Raids on the British Front.**

LONDON, June 19.—The War Office issued the following statement early today:

Parties of our troops raided the enemy's positions last night southeast of Le Verguier and in the neighborhood of the Bapaume-Cambrai Road. Several of the enemy were killed and his dugouts were destroyed. We captured eleven prisoners.

**Gun Fighting on Belgian Front.**

HAVRE, June 19, (via Paris.)—The Belgian War Office issued the following statement today:

The usual artillery actions occurred. They were particularly intense during the night before the ferryman's house, Steenstraete, and Het Sas.

### NEW CANADIAN COMMANDER.

**Sir Arthur Currie Succeeds General Byng in France.**

OTTAWA, June 19.—Sir Arthur Currie, who has been acting commander of the Canadian Corps since Sir Julian Byng left, has been authorized to take over the command, it was announced here tonight.

Sir Arthur went to France with the original Canadian overseas contingent as a Brigadier and has had a part in all the major engagements of the corps. He is the first Canadian to command the corps. His predecessors, Generals Alderson and Byng, were both imperial officers of long service and distinction.


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"SERIES TWO"

A higher development of the Six Cylinder Model.

Tandem Ignition and other refinements produce high power and efficiency.

THE LOCOMOBILE COMPANY OF AMERICA
West 61 Street next to Bway

*Ankles, Attention! Phoenix 2-Tone Silk Hose, 55c*

SUMMER is the season of animated ankles. Dress yours up in Phoenix *Iridescent* (2-tone) Silk Hose, sleek, shimmering, spruce.

Plain or Ribbed, in Tan, Blue, Green, Gray, Violet and dozens of other *Two-Tone Blendings* to harmonize with any color Suit, Cravat, Shirt, Handkerchief or Hat-Ribbon.

Solid-Color Phoenix Silk Hose for Men or Women always in stock at the following prices:

*Men's* 55c, 80c, $1.05 pair
*Women's* 80c, $1.10, $1.50

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

Window Shades

All rollers tested at factory. We use no seconds in materials. Our widths and lengths standardized. Large efficient production. Shades for every requirement.

Ordinator Co.
101 Park Avenue
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*Telephone Vanderbilt 3250*

STORE CLOSES THIS SATURDAY AT 1 P. M.
DAILY AT 5 P. M.

*FRANKLIN SIMON*
HAND-TAILORED
Khaki Uniforms
$16.00
*or, taking Fifth Avenue to Flanders!*

All rifles are alike, but some men get better results than others.

All Khaki Uniforms are alike, but Hand-Tailoring makes them different.

*It gives* them the inimitable touches and tone of fine Fifth Avenue custom workmanship, *assures* an immaculate fit and easy lines, *and enables* a man to carry with him into the field the earmarks of the Super-City.

Frankly, it makes all the difference in the world!

Also, Ready-for-Service or to Order

Uniforms of Olive Drab Serge $35 to $53
Uniforms of Olive Drab Melton . . . $36
Army Overcoats of Olive Drab Melton $48

Men's Clothing Shop—8 West 38th Street
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FIFTH AVENUE

ESTABLISHED 1845 MARK CROSS TRADE MARK LONDON ACTUAL MAKERS

## Heaven-made Weddings

*If you really "approve of the match," show it —by sending a wedding gift from Mark Cross.*

**Poker Set**

*Poker set, glazed colored calfskin case, gold tooling border design, white enamel revolving rack, with 2 packs of cards and 500 assorted chips; 9½-inch diameter...$31.00*

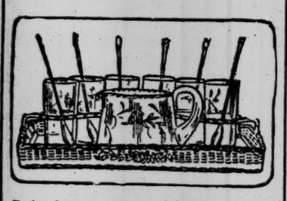
*Same style as above, complete with 4 packs of cards and 400 chips; 12-inch diameter.....$37.00*

*Initials on case, free of charge.*

**Desk Set**

*Desk set, glazed colored calfskin, gold tooling border design, desk pad 20½ x 14½ inches, address book, stamp box, stationery rack with perpetual calendar, blotter, pen brush, ink well, paper cutter.....$33.50*

**Refreshment Set**



*Refreshment set, wicker tray and rack, tinted flower-festoon mounting, bottom of crelonne-under-glass, 6 crystal glasses and odd pitcher cut in "feather" design; 19 x 12½ inches....$21.00*

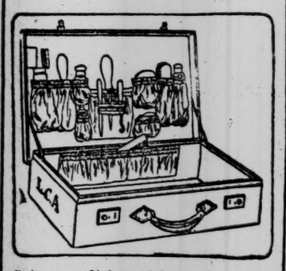
*Spoons, silver plate, enamel-fruit design handles, each.....$1.50*

**Chocolate Set**

*Chocolate set, Royal Worcesterware, pastel shades, white lining. 8-inch coffee pot, sugar basin, 6 cups and saucers.....$44.75*

*Serving tray, solid mahogany, with handles, crystal bottom, oval design; 21¾ x 15¼ inches.....$10.50*

**Bride's Suit Case**



*Suit case, light weight, moirette lining, elastic pockets for own fittings, two locks, handle, in smooth tan or black grained hide; sizes 18-20-22-24 inches.....$30. $32. $34. $36.*

*Initials on case, free of charge.*

*Toilet and manicure set, 15 complete white celluloid fittings, as shown, extra.....$15.*

Mark Cross

**The World's Greatest Leather Stores**

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404 Fifth Ave. (at 37th Street) — 253 Broadway (Opp. City Hall)

Boston 145 Tremont St. — London 89 Regent St.

Dealers Throughout the World


# FIND ANOTHER GIRL SEIZED BY COCCHI

Continued from Page 1.

with whom he had been infatuated had died under an operation.

**Accuses Policemen.**

Mrs. Humiston renewed yesterday the charge that certain members of the Police Department were interfering with her work on the case. She said that Police Captain Cooper had slammed the door in her face when she went, at the request of Miss La Rue, to question her at the Polyclinic Hospital, and that one of his assistants, Detective Finan, had threatened her and insulted her.

It was said at the District Attorney's office yesterday that "La Rue" was not the real name of the young woman, and that she said that she had assumed it to shield others who were supposed to be in danger with her. While both the police and Mrs. Humiston refused to tell any complete story of this young woman's connection with the case, it was learned that both the woman lawyer and the police were, for one reason or another, trying to get into touch with her a few hours before she jumped from the window.

J. J. Kron, the private detective who unearthed evidence of the likelihood that Ruth Cruger had been buried in Cocchi's basement, followed her on Monday night, and was denied admittance to the house in which she lived. Kron said that he and a detective associated with him had been shadowed all night by other detectives. Kron's associate said their shadowers were policemen.

The political phase of the case began to develop yesterday when the letter of Dr. W. H. Allen, Director of the Institute for Public Service, was read before the Board of Aldermen, urging an inquiry into the conduct of affairs in the Police Department. Following the example of Democratic office holders and politicians, the Democratic majority leaders of the board showed a disposition to handle the case with gloves and not to show eagerness to force an issue, which would make the charges of negligence against the police appear to be inspired by enemies of Fusion. The letter was referred to the Committee on Rules, where it is in a convenient place to be taken up again, if the developments are thought to justify it.

Dr. Allen wrote a letter to THE TIMES yesterday denying that the Institute for Public Service, which he directs had any political motive in asking the Aldermen to make an investigation.

"No investigation of the Cruger case was suggested by us," Dr. Allen wrote. "Certainly no attempt to introduce politics was made by us. On the contrary, we suggested that the political misuse of this case be prevented by 'a study of the methods employed by the Police Department to follow up complaints of citizens and to see whether the men from precincts or Central Offices, who are sent to investigate complaints, have done their work properly, promptly, and thoroughly.' Our letter continued: 'If in general this work is thoroughly done, it would be a great pity for the town to lose confidence because of failure in one case, however dramatic that case.'"

**Sure Cocchi Had Help.**

District Attorney Swann and Assistant District Attorney John T. Dooling announced yesterday that the evidence which they had gathered put an end to all doubt that Cocni was aided in concealing the crime, although he might have committed it by himself. Mr. Dooling said that the heavy, long, and painstaking labor done in the shop and basement to conceal the crime could not have been done by one man during the two nights which elapsed between the day when the crime was committed and the day when Cocchi fled.

District Attorney Swann summoned to the Criminal Courts Building yesterday James Haggerty and Thomas Kerrigan, two of the motor cycle policemen who are said to have been frequenters of Cocchi's shop. The strongest evidence of friendly relations between motor cycle policemen and Cocchi before he disappeared was found by District Attorney Dooling yesterday among Cocchi's effects. It was a card on which the following was written:

"He's a good fellow. Take care of Alfredo Cocchi. He's O. K.

"BILLY EYNON."

Eynon is a motor cycle policeman. He admitted that he had written the recommendation of Cocchi, and said that he had done it to enable him to get advantageous rates in purchasing materials at supply houses where Eynon was acquainted.

The Standard Laboratories yesterday analyzed stains on the woodwork and zinc of the trapdoor which was found in the floor of Cocchi's motor cycle store, and found that they were blood stains. This was taken by the District Attorney's office to establish almost conclusively that Ruth Cruger was killed in the rear room on the street floor and dropped through the opening to the basement. One peculiar fact which remains unexplained and makes it impossible to settle definitely at present the place where the murder took place is the failure to find a part of the skull, three inches by four inches, which was missing when the body was removed from the burrow under the basement. A careful examination of everything removed from the pit and from the cellar failed to bring it to light.

District Attorney Swann said yesterday that there were still features of the case which made it possible that the girl had been murdered elsewhere and the body taken back to the shop. Further than that the discovery that Cocchi had decoyed Philippa Muréal into the basement of his shop tended to shake the theory that Ruth Cruger must necessarily have been killed upstairs.

**Police Knew of Case.**

The police had frequently heard in the neighborhood the story of Cocchi's attempt on Miss Muréal, and had made previous efforts to locate this family before they found them today at 600 West 169th Street. Mme. Muréal, the mother, is an actress who has been playing in "Superstition," a play which has appeared for several years in vaudeville houses all over the country. The girl and the mother had been under the impression that Philippa had been attacked by an employe at the shop until pictures of Cocchi printed after the disappearance of Ruth Cruger were identified by them.

"When I went to his shop once last Summer to have my bicycle repaired," the girl said, "he told me that I ought to have it transformed into a motor cycle. My mother thought this might be a good plan. As I lived across the street, I passed his shop frequently, and he always seemed to try to be very pleasant. Once he invited me to go to a candy store at 127th Street and Broadway with him to have an ice cream soda. Later he asked me to go riding with him on a seat on the motor cycle. I thought that was all right and I wanted to go, but my mother would not let me. Later he said that if I would go, he would buy me champagne. He asked me if I knew what champagne was. I said that I didn't. He said: 'Well, it's fine. You come with me and see if it isn't.'

"Early in September, when I went with my bicycle to have it repaired, he started to argue again that I ought to have a motor attached. He said: 'Come down here and see the motor cycles that I have. I have some fine new ones.'

"I did not have any idea that there was any danger. I waved my hand to my mother, who was in a window across the street, and started down the stairs, following him. He started to show me motor cycles, but in less than a minute he grabbed me and started to kiss me. He had a look in his eyes that I shall never forget. He looked like an animal. He had me by the throat and was dragging me around when my mother came into the basement screaming and tore me away from him."

Mme. Muréal said that the heavy marks of the man's fingers remained on the girl's throat and arms for days.

"When I saw her start down those stairs," the mother said, "I knew intuitively that she was in great danger. Without waiting for the elevator, I ran down five flights of stairs and hurried across the street into the basement. I was not a minute too soon.

"This terrible experience frightened me greatly, but I did not know what kind of a brute the child had escaped from. I thought the best thing I could do was to get out of the neighborhood quietly and I did so. Of course I am heart-broken now that I did not expose him, but then the whole affair might have been regarded as an escapade and it might not have prevented this crime. I understand that other similar incidents have occurred, and that complaints against the man did not stop him."

Mme. Muréal and her daughter both said they had frequently seen young girls in front of Cocchi's shop, talking to him, that he made a point of trying to get into conversation with all attractive girls who passed along 127th Street, and that he had frequent quarrels with Mrs. Cocchi, who appeared violently jealous on that account.

While Philippa Muréal is the only child living, on whom Cocchi is known by the authorities to have made a savage attack, Assistant District Attorney John T. Dooling said yesterday that they had now found three other young girls on whom Cocchi had forced unwelcomed attentions.

From various persons living near the shop it has been learned that Cocchi, while he was at his shop in 127th Street from November, 1915, until his disappearance, had paid little attention to grown women, but had always picked out pretty young girls of school age for his advances.

Mr. Dooling said that it had been found that Victor Blady, who is held as a material witness regarding the murder, was not the owner of the blood-stained suit of clothes found in the pit in Cocchi's cellar. It was belonging to a man of large build, and the coat was a good fit for Blady, who is five feet eleven inches tall. After he had been forced to try on the suit, the tailor who made it was found, and he named the real owner. This man has been investigated and was found to be entirely clear of the case according to District Attorney Swann, who refused to go into details.

The suspicions aroused against Blady have not been allayed, however, because it is asserted that he made several conflicting statements about his visit to Cocchi's place on the evening of Feb. 13, the day the girl was murdered.

**Boy's Important Evidence.**

Mr. Swann attached much importance to the testimony of Henry Roemelle, a fourteen-year errand boy employed by Cocchi. The boy flatly contradicted the story told by Blady to the effect that he [Blady] had been in Cocchi's shop only once between 9 and 9:30 at night on the day the girl disappeared. Roemelle told Assistant District Attorney Fitzpatrick, who questioned him, that when he went to the machine shop around 3 o'clock to see if there were any errands to be done, Cocchi was alone. He returned again, he said, at 6:30 and found Blady there talking with him. Fifteen minutes later, the boy said, Blady took Cocchi, Cocchi's little boy, and himself to their homes in an automobile which was waiting outside. The witness was very positive about the hour, according to Mr. Fitzpatrick. It was admitted that Roemelle had made other interesting statements which the District Attorney did not think advisable to make public.

James Haggerty and John L. Ochsenhirt, the two motor cycle policemen who first notified the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau that Cocchi had disappeared, were closely questioned by Assistant District Attorney Fitzpatrick concerning the source of their knowledge. Both men said that they learned that Cocchi had gone while eating in a restaurant diagonally across the street from the motor cycle shop where the girl's body was found. They said that a few hours before they had been in Cocchi's shop while their machines were being repaired, but they denied that they knew of his intended flight. Ochsenhirt said that while in the shop a reporter came in and asked Cocchi if he had sharpened a pair of skates for a girl whom he described. Cocchi answered in the affirmative, the witness said. Both men denied knowing Ruth Cruger, although Ochsenhirt lives in her neighborhood.

**Mrs. Cocchi Long Jealous.**

The story of Mrs. Cocchi charges that her husband was making regular visits to Columbus Circle in search of young girls when he had his shop in West Eighty-third Street in 1915 was told by his landlord, P. J. Mulcahy.

"Cocchi came here one day and started to cry," said Mr. Mulcahy. "He said that he wanted to have me oust one of his tenants named Frank Donnelly, a plumber, who occupied the second floor. He told me that Donnelly had told his wife that Cocchi was always out with women and that it was a lie.

"A day or two later Mrs. Cocchi came here and said that it was not Donnelly that had told her this, but that she knew that Cocni was making motor-cycle trips with girls. She said that he went to Columbus Circle on his machine nearly every night to meet them. She appeared to be violently jealous.

"Some time later Cocchi came here in tears again. He said that his wife was driving him mad with jealousy and that, in order to placate her, he had decided to place his entire business in her name. I told him that he would have to get a lawyer. Later he came in with a deed, giving her the property, and I witnessed it in my capacity as a notary public.

"The present tenant of the place said yesterday that he expected that the police would want to dig up the cellar. No request of the kind has been made of me, but I have no objections, if it is replaced."

Martin Donnelly, the plumber, who had hired a floor from Cocchi, was seen later. "I did not tell Mrs. Cocchi anything about her husband," he said. "I thought at the time that he wanted an excuse to oust me or to raise the rent, and that he sought sympathy with the landlord by telling this.

"I saw little of Cocchi and knew nothing of it if he was with women. He got my consent to use a room on my floor which was above the rear of his motor cycle shop, and he planned to build a dumbwaiter or small elevator leading up to that room, but did not carry it through. He said the room was to store his tools or for a workshop. He might have had women there, for all that I or other tenants knew.

"He had a violent temper and was in continual trouble. I remember that a physician who lived in the adjoining building, at 229 West Eighty-third Street, asked him if he would not move some motor cycles which were backfiring and filling the physician's apartment with gasoline smoke. He flew at the doctor like a madman. The physician left him, got a policeman, and Cocchi spent a night in jail, but was released next day with a reprimand. Others who complained to Cocchi of the noise and smoke had similar experiences."

**Remembered Shop's Ill-Repute.**

Another of Cocchi's previous shops, which was at 312 Amsterdam Avenue, near Seventy-fifth Street, is now occupied by a fruit store. Several neighbors there who remembered Cocchi said that his shop had a bad reputation because of the women and young Italian men who hung around it. The basement of that place has not been searched by the police, according to the present tenants. Another shop which was occupied by Cocchi in 1912 is at Seventy-ninth Street and Broadway, but the shop has been torn down and a large building erected on the site.

The conflicting investigation of the police and Mrs. Humiston regarding Miss La Rue became known yesterday when Mrs. Humiston, after saying that she had been, roughly barred out of Miss La Rue's room at the Polyclinic Hospital by Captain Cooper added: "Detective Finan, who was with him, then said: 'You'll find out that you don't run the Police Department.' He then shook his fist in my face and demanded to know the names of the men who had followed Miss La Rue the night before."

It was possibly the report to Miss La Rue that a man had demanded to see her early in the evening which contributed greatly to her fright and caused her to leap from a window. One of the detectives for Mrs. Humiston who called at Miss La Rue's apartment house at 9 o'clock on Monday night was J. J. Kron. Mrs. Pauline Katkock, the landlady, demanded to know why he wanted her. Kron refused to tell, and Mrs. Katkock said that Miss La Rue was not in. Kron began to argue in Hungarian, but Mrs. Katkock, who is a Hungarian, refused to listen to the plea in her own language and turned him away.

This led to a story by Mrs. Katkock and others that a foreigner had demanded to see Miss La Rue and had threatened to "get her." This is only one of the incidents of the evening which preceded Miss La Rue's attempt at suicide. According to others in the building, the young woman, after Kron's visit, received a telegram, shortly before midnight received a telephone call, and a few minutes later was attacked by two men, who forced their way into her room. David Rose, a tenant in the building, insisted that no men had been there. One of the stories of other residents in the building was that Miss La Rue became hysterical, smashed a mirror with an inkwell, believing that she saw a person in it who was pursuing her, and a little later jumped from the window. The police and others who arrived in response to her cries could find nothing of the two men who are said to have attacked her, but at the Polyclinic Hospital finger and thumb marks were found on Miss La Rue's neck.

In denying the charge that he had been discourteous to Mrs. Humiston, Captain Cooper said that it was he who had ordered the telephone call sent to Mrs. Humiston, telling her that the girl had committed suicide and had asked for her. Assistant District Attorney A. J. Rorke, who happened to be in the neighborhood when the woman threw herself from the window, said that Mrs. Humiston and all others had been asked to leave her bedside when Father McMahon, a priest, arrived in response to a call to see Miss La Rue, who was thought to be in danger of death.

**Knew Many Latin Americans.**

The woman, who was the centre of these mysteries, came to this city and registered at the Hotel Endicott at Eighty-first Street and Columbus Avenue about April 1 with another young woman named Miss Espanoza. They said they had just arrived from the country. On April 17, it was learned that they moved to 237 West Eighty-third Street, where they were told to leave about the middle of May because of the multitude of callers, who were said to have shouted in Spanish late at night.

The intimacy of the couple with Latin-Americans continued at the address at 215 West Eighty-fifth Street, where it was said that Miss La Rue was employed at times in making Spanish translations. A man who became acquainted with her said that the facts about the young woman's position could be learned at the offices of any one of three Latin-American consuls.

A further attempt to examine Miss La Rue was made at the Polyclinic Hospital by Assistant District Attorney Rorke and Mrs. Humiston at 8:30 o'clock last night. They remained in the hospital for three hours. When they came out Superintendent Bainbridge said that Miss La Rue had been in no condition to make a rational statement, as she was still somewhat under the effects of anaesthetics given her when her broken bones were set. Mrs. Humiston and Mr. Rorke said they talked to Miss La Rue but that she gave them no statement which made any material change in her own case or the Cruger case. Mrs. Humiston insisted that the La Rue case and the Cruger case were entirely different.

**Woods Promises Police Help.**

Police Commissioner Arthur Woods was greatly annoyed when he heard that Mrs. Humiston had again charged that police officials were seeking to thwart her investigation. He sent for Captain Cooper and for Mrs. Humiston in order to get first-hand versions of their stories of what occurred at the hospital. Captain Cooper refused to comment on his interview with Commissioner Woods. Mrs. Humiston said that her interview with Commissioner Woods had been satisfactory, and that he had agreed to provide ample police protection for the two young women whose safety was said to have been threatened by the publicity given to Miss La Rue's attempt at suicide.

Detectives of the Fourth Branch Bureau were sent last night in search of three chauffeurs who were named by Victor Blady as very close friends of Cocchi. A list of the murderer's friends was obtained from all who knew him to aid the police in the effort to discover whether influential persons had provided him with funds and found means to get him out of the country by use of passports.

At the District Attorney's office, it was said yesterday that statements by Mrs. Cocchi were being carefully investigated, and that it was difficult to understand her declaration that she knew nothing of her husband's movements, but that nothing of importance had been developed regarding her position in the case.

The District Attorney's office yesterday resumed its effort to make sure that Cocchi is extradited and tried in this country, instead of being tried in Italy, where there is no death penalty and where, according to Mr. Swann, the average punishment for murder is a sentence of from two to three years.

Superintendent Eart H. Burritt of the City Morgue, denied yesterday that hairpins and a stickpin, which had been found on the body of Ruth Cruger, had been stolen at the Morgue. He said that they had been deposited in a safe and were still there. The story of the theft came from an employe of the Morgue.

**Two Girls Reported Missing.**

Mrs. Ruth Curtis of 797 Eighth Avenue, reported to the police yesterday the disappearance of her daughter, Ruth Irene Curtis, 20 years old, a vaudeville performer. The young woman was last seen at Broadway and Fortieth Street early on the morning of June 12. She is five feet two inches tall, has dark brown eyes, brown hair, and olive complexion. She wore a blue plaid dress, with white collar and sleeves, black pumps, tan stockings, black straw hat, a diamond ring, and a string of pearls.

Mrs. Magdalene Vogel of 306 East Thirty-fifth Street, reported the disappearance of her daughter, Mary Vogel, 15 years old. The girl left home on June 15 to look for work. She is about four feet five inches tall, has blond hair, fair complexion, and gray eyes. She wore a green coat, white waist, blue skirt, black shoes and stockings, and no hat.


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160 Broadway, New York

188 Montague St., Bkn. — 44 Court St., Bkn.

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R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

**Macy's** Herald Square B'way, 34th to 35th St.

## 3,500 Yards of ALL WOOL Dress Goods

42 Inches Wide, 79c Yard

**Granite Cloth** in a wide range of wanted dark colorings.
*For children's coats and sturdy dresses.*

**Storm Serge** Sponged and Shrunk. 9 Good Shades. Ready for the Needle.
*For regulation dresses, bloomers, light weight coats.*

**French Twill Serge** A fine, closely woven, well wearing quality. 6 Desirable Colors.
*For street dresses, suits and coats for women and misses.*

Macy's—Second Floor, 35th Street, Broadway.

*We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other House, but for Cash Only*

SUMMER SCHEDULE OF BUSINESS HOURS NOW IN EFFECT

**J. M. Gidding & Co.**

564 566 568 Fifth Avenue AT 46TH ST N.Y.

*Invite attention to Mid-season displays of*

## SUMMER FASHIONS

—IN—

BEACH - TRAVEL and SPORTS SUITS
STEAMER - MOTOR and UTILITY COATS
BEACH and GARDEN FROCKS
GOLF and TENNIS SKIRTS — OUTING BLOUSES
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MADE FROM RESERVE STOCKS OF SUMMER MATERIALS—AT VERY MUCH LESS THAN USUAL PRICES—

SUMMER FROCKS—of French crepe, voile, dimity, net and gingham—regularly $65 to $95.....$45, $65

DAY DRESSES and GOWNS—of jersey, serge, foulard, taffeta and chiffon—regularly $65 to $125.....$35 and $55

SUMMER WRAPS—of plain or changeable silks and satins—regularly $125 to $195.....$65, $95

TAILORED SUITS—for beach, sports and street wear—in serge, gabardine, jersey, etc.—regularly $65 to $125.....$35 and $45

COATS and CAPES—for street, motor and semi-dress—regularly $45 to $95.....$25, $35 and $45

HAND-MADE BLOUSES—regularly $18 to $28.....$10, $12

SUMMER MILLINERY—especially priced at..$15, $20, $25

FASHIONABLE SUMMER FURS—at 20% below normal prices.
Expert service in Fur Repairing. Fur Storage, 2%.

STORE CLOSES THIS SATURDAY AT ONE P. M.
DAILY AT 5 P. M.

**Franklin Simon & Co.**

*A Store of Individual Shops*

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.

*Women's and Misses'*

## WHITE SPORT SHOES

*New Summer styles*

*For golf, tennis, yachting and all outdoor sports.*

**Sport Oxfords and Boots**

White rheinskin cloth sport Oxfords or canvas Boots, with highest quality white rubber soles and spring heels. 5.00

**White Buckskin Oxfords**

Of highest quality genuine white buckskin with white rubber soles and spring heels. 6.00

**White Buckskin Boots**

Laced Boots of highest quality genuine white buckskin, white rubber soles, spring heels. 7.00

**White Buckskin Oxfords**

Oxfords of genuine white buckskin with wing tips, white leather soles and 1¼ inch military heels. 7.50

**Women's Shoe Shop**—*Third Floor*

**Bathing Suits**

***For Beach or Breaker***

—invite inspection—will defy wild waves as well as price-comparison.

From a pretty black mohair suit trimmed with rows of white soutache at $2.98—to an eye-attracting affair of satin with quaint pantalettes at $24.75.

*Mermaid* is black silk poplin trimmed with Persian.

*Nymph* is satin with bright-colored sash ends.

*Second Floor.*

*Flag Button Free. Present this ad. (183).*

All Cars Transfer to **Bloomingdale's**

Lexington to 3d Ave. 59th to 60th St.

## Suits for Men and Young Men

$35, $40, $45 and $50

*'Walking Piccadilly with a Poppy or a Lily'*

Or sauntering along the Fifth Avenue Club section—the thoroughbred type is easily recognized.

In swagger London as in metropolitan New York, he's the unobtrusive but well-tailored man of affairs. No exaggerated style effects, no bizarre color schemes—but an air of exclusive refinement, an unquestioned correctness.

Lord & Taylor Suits reflect his taste and meet his demands. In the widest profusion of Summer fabrics.

Visit our spacious, luxurious Men's Clothing Department and see for yourself our unusual values. In fabric and finish and fashion, prototypes of the finest custom-made clothes, in everything but price.

Also $20, $25 and $30 Suits, tailored in the same manner.

***Men's Daylight Clothing Shop***
*Fourth Floor.*

*Lord & Taylor*

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

*Just Right for Hot Summer Months*

## Saks Porous-Like Suits for Men at $28

¶ Here's a skeletonized suit in a new porous-like cloth that has no peer for comfort on warm summer days. It lets out the heat and takes in the breeze as no other suit ever did.

¶ Though light enough for the tropics, and as porous as gauze, a finer suit in point of tailoring and style would be difficult to comprehend. Semi-fitted at the waistline, with individual treatments in both the coat and the vest. A tailor never put more "breeze" in the cut nor half as much "snap" in the tailoring.

¶ In solid browns and blues, and in stripings on brown or blue grounds that are a treat in harmonious colorings.

Saks Clothes Are Saks-Made

**Saks & Company**
*Broadway at 34th Street*

**Crocker**

ANNOUNCES A SPECIAL SALE

Thursday, Friday and Saturday Only

**20% REDUCTIONS**

*Unusual Stock of Hats, Waists, Gowns, Veils and Neckwear, in Black, White, and Black and White Only, also Summer Furs.*

We make special mention that the above includes all our new and latest designs.

*375 Fifth Av., at 35th St., East.*

# GERMANS REBUFFED BY COLLEGE LEAGUE

### Young Phillips, on Trial for Conspiracy, Says Their Money Was Scorned.

### REJECTED PAMPHLETS, TOO

### Haste of Secret Service Agents, He Insists, Prevented Him from Toning Down 'Will You Be Drafted?'

That certain unnamed pro-German persons offered financial aid to the Collegiate Anti-Militaristic League, an organization formed to fight the military policies of the United States Government, was the statement made on the witness stand by Charles Francis Phillips, an official of the league, yesterday afternoon. Young Phillips, with Owen Cattell, a son of Professor J. McK. Cattell of Columbia University, and Miss Eleanor W. Parker, the Barnard College girl, are on trial for conspiracy to obstruct the enforcement of the selective draft law. Phillips also testified that a certain pro-German pamphlet, the editor of which is G. W. Viereck, had been sent gratis to members of the league until the publishers of the pamphlets were requested to take the names of the members from their mailing list.

As soon as the case was resumed before United States Judge Julius M. Mayer yesterday afternoon Assistant United States District Attorney Harold A. Content announced that the Government rested its case. The only witnesses called by the Government were Secret Service agents, who testified that the defendants admitted the joint authorship of a pamphlet entitled "Will You be Drafted," which was in parts an invitation to men of draft age not to register as required by law, and the printer who got the contract to print 5,000 of the pamphlets. The statement about the tender of German aid to the league came out when Morris Hillquit, counsel for the defendants, asked Phillips to tell of a certain conversation he had had with representatives of the Department of Justice. Phillips said that the agents of the department had asked him if the league had any German backing.

"I told him," Phillips said, "that I had been told that we could get pro-German aid, but that we had let it be understood that we would have none of it."

Phillips went on the stand at 2 P. M. In answer to questions by Mr. Hillquit he said that the Collegiate Anti-Militaristic League was organized several months ago, and weeks before the enactment of the selective draft law, by students of Columbia University, Yale, the College of the City of New York, New York University, and other institutions. It now has branches, he added, in thirty-eight universities and colleges. He said there are about 8,000 students who are either members of the league or in sympathy with its activities. There is no complete roll of members available, and a magazine called War is published by the organization.

Mr. Hillquit then led up to the call for the meeting of May 8, at which Phillips, Cattell, and Miss Parker were appointed a committee to draft a document against conscription, which document is responsible for their present predicament. At the meeting a resolution was adopted which, among other things, stated that the league would approve the action of any man who refused to register. As Executive Secretary of the league, Phillips presided at the meeting and appointed the committee to draft the pamphlet. Phillips said that he and Cattell and Miss Parker began the composition of the circular on May 16, Phillips doing the actual writing of the document. On May 22 the manuscript was given to the printer with instructions to have the proofs read in the shortest possible time. Phillips said the circular would undoubtedly have been revised and brought within the provisions of the law had not the Federal authorities acted with such haste. Before they had a chance to even see the proofs the Federal agents, he said, had seized the original manuscript and the galley proofs.

"Was it your own and the other defendants' intention?" asked Mr. Hillquit, "to eliminate certain sections of the pamphlet which appeared to be a violation of the law?"

"It was," Phillips answered.

"Did you know," Mr. Content asked on cross-examination, "that at the time you gave this manuscript to the printer that you were urging people to violate a law of the United States?"

"As composed at that time, yes," he replied.

"In this pamphlet you urged people not to register even though it meant jail for them, did you not?"

"It was our intention to strike out that paragraph," Phillips answered. Phillips added that he had submitted the pamphlet to a lawyer who had casually glanced over it and said he "guessed" it was all right. The lawyer was Harry Weinberger, attorney for Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman. In answer to Mr. Content, Phillips said he had refused to register on June 5, had pleaded guilty to that offense before Judge Mayer, and is waiting sentence. In pleading guilty Phillips had expressed regret for his action and told Judge Mayer he was willing to register. Judge Mayer made it plain that he would not permit Phillips's failure to register to prejudice his interests in the present case.

Owen Cattell, who followed Phillips, said he was 19 years old and the second son of Dr. Cattell. His older brother, he added, is in the United States Army and is now in France. He said he had consulted with his father regarding the pamphlet, and his father advised him not to violate the law. It was because of his father's and other people's advice, he said, that he and Phillips had decided to eliminate objectionable features from the document, an elimination made impossible by the Federal agents. When Cattell left the stand Judge Mayer adjourned the case until 2 o'clock this afternoon.

### 120,923 Men Now in the Navy.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Since the beginning of the war with Germany 36,248 men have enlisted in the navy. The total now is 120,923, recruiting today and yesterday bringing a net gain in enlistment of 1,208.

## POLICEMAN DIES OF WOUND.

### Shot by Automobile Thief, Who Is Still at Large.

Samuel T. Cunningham, the policeman who was shot by an automobile thief in the Inwood section on May 25, died yesterday in the St. Lawrence Hospital. Detectives of the Fourth Branch Bureau have not been able to find the man who did the shooting, although he had a bullet wound in his back when he escaped. They traced him to the home of a friend, where he had his wound dressed. A former member of the Twenty-second Regiment of Engineers suspected of the crime has not returned to his home since the day of the shooting, and Acting Captain Cooper of the Fourth Branch Bureau has ten detectives working on the case.

A girl, 13 years old, who was in the automobile when the policeman and the thief fought a duel, told of a three days' tour of carbarets and road houses in New Jersey and gave the name of the man who was with her. She is being held by the Children's Society as a witness.

## CITY COLLEGE WAR CLASS.

### Many of the Graduates Already on Active Duty.

The College of the City of New York will graduate its first war class in the great hall of the college tomorrow morning at 10. Many of the 166 men on the list which the Faculty recommended to the Board of Trustees for graduation will not respond to their names when they are read by the Marshal. A large percentage are on war duty.

An address probably will be made by George McAneny, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, as well as one by President Sidney E. Mezes.

# CHILDREN BLIGHTED BY WAR'S SAVAGERY

### French Find Them Blind, Half-Starved, or Crazed in Recaptured Territory.

### SHATTERED BY SHELL SHOCK

### Little Ones Suffer Tremor Like St. Vitus's Dance—Removed by Relief Committee.

Correspondence of The Associated Press.

BEHIND THE BRITISH LINES IN FRANCE, June 1.—The French children found in the villages of Northern France evacuated by the Germans under the pressure of the British and French offensives present a picture of the savagery of modern warfare as characteristic as the Somme forest, shattered and broken by months of shellfire.

Many of these children are orphans, without home or relatives. Many have been grievously wounded. Most of them suffer from a peculiar species of shell shock which afflicts them generally with a sort of tremor not unlike St. Vitus's dance. They have had life and death, horrors human and inhuman, revealed to them in guises so terrible that they will never be quite normal again.

All are underfed and frail from confinement in cellars. Cut off suddenly from relatives and friends perhaps two years ago, they have continued to live within a few hundred yards of the front lines, listening always to the thud of shells and the crash of explosives, until their idea of heaven is "a place that is very quiet."

The condition of peasant men and women who have been living under the shadow of the invader through these long months and years has been bad enough, but the condition of the half-starved, wounded, mentally deranged little children has been far worse. All the children were collected and shepherded by the first Entente troops which entered the newly occupied areas.

Everything that can be done to cure and care for them is now being done, constituting one of the most important immediate tasks of the French committees on reconstruction. The first step was to remove them well behind the front areas. Those who were orphans were taken far away from the sight and sound of shells, many of them to the south of France. The mildest cases were there put under the care of farm mothers. The more serious cases must of course be kept under close medical supervision in special institutions.

Children who were not orphans were not usually taken away from the district. Mothers or grandmothers could not bear to part with them altogether, so they were placed in farms near by where it is possible for the parents to visit them frequently.

One French organization has a hospital with four hundred child patients, all less than 12 years old. Most of them are wounded. Some have lost legs or arms, others their sight, others are suffering from brain fever or a puzzling anaemia under which they rapidly waste away.

"They are the victims of the ruthlessness of modern warfare," said the head of the hospital, a French woman wearing the uniform of the French Red Cross. "There is no better argument against war than to see these mutilated little victims who will never play or enjoy life as other children do. They are mere shadows of childhood. It is difficult to make them talk, and they tremble and start at any noise or sudden movement.

"Women are always gentle with children, but with these children we need a special gentleness, as if we were handling something more fragile than the most delicate china."

One of the patients, a boy 5 years old, who had been rendered dumb from shell shock, showed no improvement until after he had been in the hospital for seven weeks. Then one day he opened his eyes after a long sleep and said with a twisted smile to the nurse: "It is—very—very—quiet here; I—like—it."

Cases like that encourage the nurses. But there are many sadder cases—child patients whose wounds must inevitably prove fatal; patients who, despite every effort, grow steadily weaker; patients who are gradually losing their reason and whom nothing can save.

## AMERICA NOT TO CUT BRITISH WAR EXPENSE

### Bonar Law Expects Reduced Bills, but Not as Result of Our Entering Conflict.

LONDON, June 19.—Andrew Bonar Law, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in answering a question in the House of Commons today, said he hoped and believed there would be a reduction from the recent expenditure.

Mr. Bonar Law had no hope whatever of a reduction of the estimated expenditure, however, as a result of the entrance of America into the war.

## GIFT FOR S. R. GUGGENHEIM.

### Public School Athletic League Presents Statuette of Victory.

A statuette of Victory was presented to Samuel R. Guggenheim, Treasurer of the Public School Athletic League, at a dinner given by the league last night at the Columbia University Club, 15 Gramercy Place. The gift was made as an expression of the league's appreciation of Mr. Guggenheim for having made possible the recent preparedness parade of 50,000 school children.

Gustavus T. Kirby, Chairman of the Parade Committee, in presenting the statuette read communications from Marshal Joffre, Major Gen. Wood, Governor Whitman, and Mayor Mitchel approving the league's work in the physical training of youth. Among those who attended the dinner were General George W. Wingate, John S. Roberts, Michael A. Jones, Roland A. Patterson, Edward J. O'Connell, John J. McHugh, William E. Grady, Francis E. Brewer, Leon W. Goldrich, Francis H. J. Paul, William G. Willcox, President of the Board of Education, and Gustave Straubenmuller, Acting City Superintendent of Schools.

## MAX HOLTZ, PUBLISHER, DIES

### Never Regained Consciousness After Being Found at Roadside.

Max Holtz, the Chicago publisher, who was found ill in the road near Bronxville on Thursday afternoon, died yesterday in St. Joseph's Hospital, Yonkers. Dr. Michael Colucci, house surgeon, who removed Mr. Holtz to the hospital, said last evening:

When Mr. Holtz was admitted he appeared in a state of aphasia, probably brought on by a nervous breakdown. Later he showed symptoms of lobar pneumonia caused by exposure. He was unconscious to the end."

Mrs. Holtz was at her husband's bedside. Mr. Holtz disappeared from his apartment at the Hotel Biltmore on June 8.

### Condemn German Vandalism.

A resolution bitterly condemning the Germans for the destruction of the irreplaceable art gems of Northern France and Belgium was unanimously adopted last night by the National Ornamental Glass Manufacturers' Association of the United States and Canada at the close of a three-day session held in the Park Avenue Hotel. Copies of the resolution were mailed to President Wilson and his Cabinet.

### Fire Destroys Monument Works.

The H. Adler Monumental Works, at Newtown and Maurice Avenues, Maspeth, one of the largest plants of its kind in the country, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. It is estimated that finished and partly completed monuments valued at more than $100,000 were destroyed.

# HELD AS IMPORTERS OF STOLEN MOTORS

### Six Men in the Bronx Alleged to Have Brought Cars from New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

### OFFERED AT LOW PRICES

### Two of the Prisoners Lured from Jersey City—Papers in One Machine Give Clue to Owner.

Five men were arraigned in Morrisania Court yesterday afternoon before Magistrate Corrigan and held in $5,000 bail each for examination on Thursday, on short affidavits charging them with being suspected of bringing stolen automobiles into Bronx County.

The prisoners described themselves as Richard Clemenz, 34 years old, a chauffeur, of 123 East 169th Street; Eugene Torrest, 27 years old, a salesman, of 124 Audubon Avenue; Samuel Taus, 39 years old, a salesman, of 615 West 177th Street; Alexander Voss, 33 years old, a painter, of 508 East Seventy-ninth Street, and Edward Flaherty, 27 years old, a chauffeur, of 32 Hudson Street, Hoboken.

Three automobiles, a five-passenger Buick, a four-passenger Peerless, and a five-passenger Ford, 1917 model, alleged to have been stolen in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, were found in possession of the men, according to Detectives Meyer, Wagner, and McGrath of the Bronx Bureau.

After the men were arraigned the detectives asked Magistrate Corrigan to remand Taus to their custody, as they expected him to furnish them with valuable information that might lead to other arrests. Their request was granted.

According to the detectives, they went to a barn adjoining the home of Clemenz, where they found the Peerless and the Ford. They say they negotiated for the purchase of the Peerless, and allege that Clemenz offered to sell them the Peerless, which is worth about $1,200, for $300. During the conversation Taus was seated in the Ford and the detectives say they put both men under arrest when they found New Jersey and Pennsylvania license plates on the cars, and the men could not tell where they got the machines. Torrest, who was also present, was arrested.

The detectives say they then telephoned Voss in Jersey City, and he told them he had a Buick he would sell cheap. He was induced to come to New York this morning, and when Flaherty and he arrived in the Bronx both were arrested and the car seized.

Joseph Tomaskovitz, 37 years old, of 452 East Seventy-eighth Street, was later arraigned before Magistrate Corrigan in Morrisania Court on a short affidavit charging him with being suspected of bringing stolen automobiles into Bronx County. He was held in $5,000 bail with the other men for examination on Thursday.

In the Ford car the detectives say they found some application blanks of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company bearing the imprint, "H. I. Michener, Port Washington, Penn.; Metropolitan agent." They have communicated with the authorities at Port Washington in an effort to learn whether Michener was the owner of the car.


## GUARANTEED FIRST MORTGAGES

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| Amount of Loan | Guaranteed Rate of Interest to Investor | Stories | Material | Type | Rental | Value of Security |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $2,750 | 5% | 2 & bas't. | Brick | 3 Fam. Dwelling | $396 | $4,000 |
| 3,250 | 5% | 2 & bas't. | Brick | Dwelling | 360 | 5,500 |
| 5,000 | 5% | 3 & bas't. | Brick | Apartment | 912 | 8,750 |
| 14,000 | 5% | 5 & bas't. | Brick | Apartment | 2,544 | 21,000 |

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Also Guaranteed First Mortgage Certificates $100 & up, paying 5%.
Free from Personal Taxation.

**New York Title and Mortgage Company**
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER $3,000,000
135 Broadway, New York. 203 Montague St., Brooklyn
'Phone 6830 Cortlandt 'Phone 7100 Main
Write for booklet "The Ideal Investment."



**Stern Brothers**
*West 42nd and West 43rd Streets*

*For To-day and until Noon Saturday*

Men's Smart Sack Suits
*(Made-to-Order)*
at $27.50
*Values $32.50 and 35.00*

The fabrics offer an excellent choice of woolens in all the new effects and weaves, in stripes, checks and neat mixtures, blues, blacks and greys included.

An extra charge of 10% for sizes over 44 chest.


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**Gimbel Brothers**
32nd ST.—BROADWAY—33rd ST.

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$5.75 $8.75 $10

Combine GIMBEL snap, GIMBEL class, and GIMBEL style conceptions with the famous, genuine Palm Beach Cloth and you have the smartest Summer outfit of the season.

A Palm Beach Suit will hold its shape, look well, wear well, and satisfy the well-groomed man if he makes sure of two things:

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Palm Beach REGISTERED U.S. PATENT OFFICE THE GENUINE CLOTH

Showing new Norfolk Pinch Back Models in regular sizes, stouts, and sizes for very tall men. Fit most any man, at $5.75, $8.75, and $10. Headquarters for smart apparel for Summer.

**Men's Tan or Gray Auto Duster, $10.00**

**Men's Gray Cotton Duster, $3.50**
Double breasted, big pockets.

**Men's Gray Auto Duster, $5.00**
Double breasted, (belt back.)

**Men's Gray Auto Duster, $6.75**
Mohair cloth, big and roomy model; double breasted or raglan models.

**Men's Tan Auto Duster, $7.50**
Linen cloth, (double breasted,) slash pockets, belted back.

**Men's Tan Auto Duster, $2.95**
Double breasted and patch pockets.
Double breasted or raglan model, (belted back,) (slant pockets.)

**Men's Genuine Palm Beach Cloth Gray Duster, $12.00**
Good, big, roomy coat, button to neck.

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New model raglan shoulder, slant pockets. (A stylish coat.)

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor—Broadway



Important Announcement

IN CONNECTION WITH ITS

One Hundred Million Dollar Campaign

The American Red Cross

will stage an Active Service exhibit

AT THE STADIUM

(Amsterdam Avenue, 136th Street to 138th Street)

ON SATURDAY, JUNE 23rd
at 3 P. M.

SPECIAL FEATURES
WILL BE

A Base Hospital Unit in Action, Aeroplane Manoeuvres
A Field Kitchen, Red Cross Dogs
An Armored Motor Battery

AND AN OFFICIAL REVIEW OF THE

B. Altman & Co. Regiment of the Home Defense League

TICKETS . $1.00 & $2.00 each

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389 Fifth Avenue 411 Fifth Avenue 30 East 36th Street

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**Macy's**
Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.
*We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other House, but for Cash Only.*

***Sail Along In a New Straw***
Old Sol seems to be back on the job again—a very good reason for being ready to greet him with a straw hat whenever he shows up. Look over our assortment of

*Sennits Leghorns*
*Splits Panamas*
*Bangkoks Milans*
*Baliuags and Novelty Braids*

in smart shapes that are correct for Summer 1917. The prices, as usual, are lower than elsewhere.
Splits and Sennits, $1.89 and $2.29
Panamas, $4.89 to $42.75
Leghorns, $4.89
Bangkoks, $4.89 to $7.89
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

***Golf Clubs and Other Things***
You can replenish your equipment at important savings if you will visit our Sporting Goods Department.
Gibson's and Slazenger's Brassies and Drivers, $2.49. Irons, $2.24.
Thistle's Drivers & Brassies, Horn's Irons, $1.49
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Leather Golf Bags $16.89
Spalding's, Wright & Ditson's, Whippets, Worthingtons and Colonel Golf Balls at "Lowest-in-the-City" Prices.
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***Men's Clocked Lisle Hose at 47c***
Medium weight, full fashioned, elastic tops, reinforced toes, soles and heels. Colors include white or champagne with black clock, dark or light gray, champagne, navy, tan, white or suede with self clock. All sizes.
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***An Extra Pair of Trousers, $4.75***
Worn to business with any dark coat, they will lengthen the usefulness of your suits. Carefully tailored of fine worsted in combinations of gray, black and white stripes. For men who measure from 29 to 48 inches around the waist.
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Don't rush—come in and select your vacation suit case now. There will be plenty of other last minute things to think of. Suit Case of good quality cowhide, with reinforced, sewn-on corners, brass lock, muslin lining. Pocket in top. Size 26 in.
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At the Public Service Bureau you may purchase tickets for the theatre, tickets for rail or steamship journeys, send a telegram, buy a money order or register your mail.
Macy's—Main Floor Balcony, 34th Street.

# MITCHEL ADDRESSES MADISON STUDENTS

## Says if It Is Possible to Lay Aside Business He Is Willing to Join Ranks.

## AMERICA NOW AWAKENED

### Training Corps, Army Officers, and Many Visitors Give Mayor a Rousing Reception.

*Special to The New York Times.*

SACKET HARBOR, N. Y., June 19.—Declaring that Europe was today the whole world's battlefield where democracy and autocracy were in death grip, Mayor Mitchel in an address frequently interrupted by applause told the 1,000 or more members of the training camp at Madison Barracks today that if he could possibly lay aside his business matters he, too, would shoulder a gun.

It was Mitchel Day at the Madison Barracks camp, and the New York executive on arrival here late in the afternoon was treated to a reception by the army officers, students and thousands of visitors who flocked about the camp bandstand to hear him, "that will ever remain green in his memory," he told friends. After the address Colonel William R. Dample, the camp commander, led his audience in singing "The Star-Spangled Banner." Later the thirteen student companies passed in review for the Mayor and his party. In his address Mr. Mitchel said in part:

"You men are soon to go out as the vanguard of thousands and millions of Americans who will fight and die if necessary in order that democracy may continue in the world. I only wish that I was on the other side of this barrier, (referring to the stone rail around the place he spoke from,) for I know what it means to be a member of this camp. I was at Plattsburg last year, and I am very sorry that I could not arrange it so as to be a member of the Madison camp this year. However, if it is at all possible to lay aside business affairs, I am willing to go and join the ranks of any of your commands.

"I feel that such service is owed the country of my nativity.

"While I appreciate the vast differences of sentiment in the country today, I know now that after three years America is just waking up to the fact that this fight in Europe is her fight. In the past the people of the United States have not realized that they were in any way interested. It was impossible to secure a hearing two years or more ago when speakers with keen foresight saw the day approaching when America would be involved in the struggle and warned us to be prepared. It was slow work to make the people realize that we were in an almost helpless state. Now, however, that the doctrine of universal service is here, Americans have awakened to the fact that it is of vital importance to them and their interests that they must prepare for the future.

"We Americans will not send hundreds, not thousands, but probably millions to European shores that democracy may live. I know that you men here in front of me are to be among the first to go and fight for the perpetuation of the principles upon which this Government was founded. The honor and the integrity of our land is at stake and I know that you men will do your share to uphold it."

Referring to himself Mayor Mitchel said: "I do not know what the future holds in store for me. I haven't the slightest idea. But I know in case I can accompany you that I will be fighting alongside of men who are fighting for the grandest cause in the world."

# ACTIVE SERVICE SURE FOR PLATTSBURG MEN

## *Colonel Wolf Says Practically Every One Will Be in Army by the Middle of August.*

*Special to The New York Times.*

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., June 19.—Practically every man now at the Officers' Training Camp is sure of active service by the middle of August, when the course ends, Lieut. Col. Paul A. Wolf, the camp commander, announced today. Those not selected to officer the first 500,000 of the national army will be taken for other branches of the military service.

According to a letter from the War Department, forwarded from Governors Island to Colonel Wolf, forty-five men will be selected from each of the twenty companies at the camp for service with the first increment of the national army. In addition 200 men will be chosen from each camp to be Captains and Majors in the quartermaster corps.

The camp will be scoured for men who meet the requirements for the aviation corps, and Colonel Wolf stated that an indefinite number would be selected and sent to flying depots from time to time. Five mechanical engineers from each camp are to be chosen for the ordnance department. They will receive their orders tomorrow to proceed immediately to the Springfield, Mass., Arsenal.

Colonel Wolf said that this order meant that every man who qualified for a commission at Plattsburg in all probability would be ordered into active service immediately after the close of the camp. At the beginning of the training camps it was announced that only one out of four students would be selected to officer the first 500,000 draft army. The rest of the men would receive reserve officers' commissions and return to civil life until called into active duty. In his first interview with the newspapermen at Plattsburg Colonel Wolf said that he believed that the cream of the country was at Plattsburg and that the greatest tragedy in his life would come when he would be forced to choose only one out of every four. He hoped then that a way might be found to obtain more men from Plattsburg for active service.

"The possibility that we may be able to place every man here," said Colonel Wolf today, "has caused me more gratification than anything since I have been commander of this camp."

Plattsburg echoed all day from firing on the rifle range. New England companies occupied the thirty-six targets for an hour at a time, firing at the range of 200 yards. On the parade ground, artillery students were instructed in their work with the aid of the only artillery equipment at Plattsburg, a battery of muzzle-loading cannon of civil war days, now used as decoration about the post flagstaff. Caissons wer represented by wagon wheels borrowed from the Quartermaster's Department. Owing to a lack of mounts, mounted drill for the artillerymen was conducted dismounted.

### Opdycke Recruits Signal Corps.

Henry G. Opdycke, a Director of the Broadway Association, has been commissioned Major in the Signal Corps by President Wilson. He has been ordered to enlist ten companies in the Department of the East, to be known as the Signal Enlisted Reserve Corps. Recruiting stations will be established in Times Square, and several signal towers will be erected upon the subway construction building between Forty-third and Forty-fourth Streets. Active signaling will be carried on at night while the various companies are being recruited. Electricians, mechanics, and telegraph operators are needed. Other men between the ages of 18 and 45 years will be accepted who have high school training.

# NEGRO REGIMENT FIRST ON WAR BASIS

## Col. Hayward's Command Leads New York Infantry in Readiness for Service.

## GUARD NEEDS 8,653 MEN

### Officials Expect to Fill All Regiments by July 15, the Day for Mobilization.

With 8,653 men still needed to put the National Guard on a war footing, officers at division headquarters in the Municipal Building declared yesterday that there would be no difficulty in achieving this increase before July 15, the day set by the War Department for the mobilization of the guard. They base their conclusions on the rapidity with which various organizations of the guard are filling their ranks.

Colonel H. H. Bandoltz, Chief of Staff, said yesterday that fully 10,000 men had been recruited for the New York guard since May 19.

Colonel William Hayward's Fifteenth Regiment, composed entirely of negroes, is the first infantry regiment of the guard to establish itself on a war footing. The Seventh and Forty-seventh Regiments are running close to war strength, with 1,852 and 1,859 respectively. In all, thirteen commands have reached war strength, or very near it, while three commands are in excess of their quota. Colonel Bandholtz issued the following table yesterday, showing the strength up to date of all commands:

INFANTRY.
(Regimental war strength, 2,002.)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Regiment | 1,984 | 15th Regiment | 2,010 |
| 2d Regiment | 1,686 | 23d Regiment | 1,272 |
| 3d Regiment | 1,903 | 47th Regiment | 1,859 |
| 7th Regiment | 1,852 | 69th Regiment | 1,774 |
| 10th Regiment | 1,538 | 71st Regiment | 1,430 |
| 12th Regiment | 1,335 | 74th Regiment | 1,063 |
| 14th Regiment | 1,530 | | |

CAVALRY.
(Regimental war strength, 1,520.)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Regiment | 1,465 | Squadron A | 423 |
| | | Plus M & G troops. | |

ENGINEERS.
(Regimental war strength, 1,061.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Twenty-second Regiment | 1,061 |

FIELD ARTILLERY.
(Regimental war strength, 1,290.)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Regiment | 1,245 | 3d Regiment | 854 |
| 2d Regiment | 1,308 | | |

FIELD HOSPITALS.
(War strength, 80.)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| First | 83 | Third | 80 |
| Second | 79 | Fourth | 79 |

AMBULANCE COMPANIES.
(War strength, 150.)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| First | 154 | Third | 102 |
| Second | 150 | Fourth | 148 |

OTHER ORGANIZATIONS.

| | War Strength. | Present Strength. |
|---|---|---|
| Headquarters trains and military police | 319 | .. |
| Ammunition train | 684 | 30 |
| Supply train | 324 | 200 |
| Engineer train | 166 | .. |
| Div. Headquarters troop | 123 | 81 |
| Signal battalion | 259 | 226 |
| Field bakery | 60 | 51 |
| Total | | 32,822 |
| Maximum required strength | | 41,476 |
| Still needed | | 8,653 |

In the face of competition from the guard, Colonel R. D. Walsh, head of the regular army recruiting headquarters at 280 Broadway, is also making a determined drive for about 4,000 recruits by June 30. Colonel Walsh is receiving the strong support of the Mayor's Committee of National Defense in his effort to enlist men by groups or clubs. Developing this idea, the Mayor's Committee of National Defense yesterday issued an appeal for amateur baseball teams to join the regular army in a "bunch," with the understanding that every effort would be made by Colonel Walsh to have them assigned to the same regiment.

The "snowball" system of recruiting will be tried again by the regular army. A band of seventy pieces from Fort Slocum will arrive at Grand Central Terminal at 10 A. M. and proceed to the army recruiting quarters at 729 Sixth Avenue in two sight-seeing buses. There they will meet several squads of recruits, who will form in line behind the buses, and a march will be begun to designated points throughout the city.

# 1,551 MORE RECRUITS OBTAINED FOR ARMY

## *New York Again Leads—Several Western States Rapidly Approaching Their Quotas.*

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, June 19.—New York State again was the leader in regular army recruiting on Monday when 1,551 men were enlisted throughout the country, and opened the new week with a spurt that brought its total since April 1 up to 12,178. The number enlisted in New York State Monday was 287. Pennsylvania was second with 222 and Illinois third with 133. The army still needs 63,763 men to reach its maximum war strength of 293,000 men.

California, Colorado, Iowa, and several other States are making rapid progress in filling their quotas. Nebraska probably will be the next State to complete its allotment and should reach its quota by Thursday. Vermont still lags far behind any other State, having supplied but one-tenth of its quota of 710 since April 1.

The daily statement issued by Adjutant General McLain follows:

| State. | Obtained June 18. | Total to Date. | State. | Obtained June 18. | Total to Date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 0 | 1,265 | Nebraska | 20 | 2,243 |
| Arizona | .. | 178 | *Nevada | 5 | 613 |
| Arkansas | 3 | 732 | N. Hamp. | .. | 280 |
| California | 41 | 4,008 | New Jersey | 96 | 3,733 |
| Colorado | 18 | 1,135 | N. Mexico | .. | 188 |
| Connecticut | 18 | 973 | New York | 287 | 12,178 |
| Delaware | 8 | 100 | N. Carolina | 2 | 947 |
| D. of Col. | 4 | 250 | N. Dakota | 4 | 434 |
| Florida | 4 | 935 | Ohio | 100 | 5,278 |
| Georgia | 24 | 2,974 | Oklahoma | 1 | 1,852 |
| *Idaho | 2 | 600 | *Oregon | 17 | 2,184 |
| *Illinois | 133 | 11,710 | Penn. | 222 | 13,557 |
| *Indiana | 61 | 6,761 | R. Island | 13 | 440 |
| Iowa | 26 | 3,434 | S. Carolina | 2 | 723 |
| Kansas | 10 | 2,735 | S. Dakota | 4 | 695 |
| Kentucky | 14 | 2,110 | Tennessee | 8 | 1,813 |
| Louisiana | 7 | 1,214 | Texas | 51 | 4,359 |
| Maine | 4 | 535 | *Utah | 12 | 1,221 |
| Maryland | 39 | 541 | Vermont | .. | 71 |
| Mass. | 73 | 4,703 | Virginia | 4 | 985 |
| *Michigan | 65 | 5,696 | Washing'n | 9 | 1,410 |
| Minnesota | 22 | 2,443 | West Va. | 47 | 1,144 |
| Mississippi | 1 | 765 | Wisconsin | 8 | 1,308 |
| Missouri | 45 | 5,485 | *Wyoming | 5 | 423 |
| *Montana | 9 | 965 | | | |

*Quota obtained.
Total quota, 133,898.
Total obtained June 18, 1,551.
Total obtained since April 1, 120,818.


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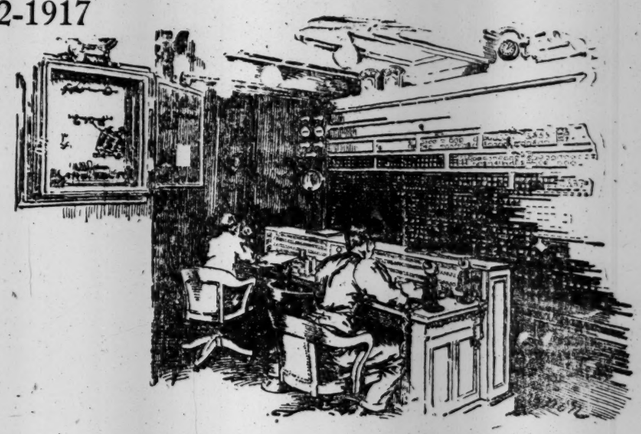

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Mechanical genius and technical skill make

WALTHAM WATCHES
remarkable for their accuracy.

*The "Colonial A"*
pictured above, is accurate and thin so as to be unnoticeable when carried in the waistcoat pocket.

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JEWELERS *and* SILVERSMITHS
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Sterling Silver—Precious Stones—Platinum and Gold Jewelry—Watches—Clocks—Leather Goods—Stationery—Canes and Umbrellas

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Tourists' Sale of
INNOVATION Wardrobe Trunks

**Pointers About the Innovation**

The Innovation Wardrobe Trunk has gained a national reputation solely on its merits. It is, first of all, the most simplified wardrobe trunk manufactured. Secondly, it has great strength—"power" is its middle name. And thirdly, it is excess baggage proof. Innovation Wardrobe Trunks on these three vital points excel to such a degree as to force your decision in their favor.

**Pointers About the Sale**

No wardrobe trunks, inferior as they are to the Innovation, are more reasonably priced. Therefore, when an opportunity of this nature crops up—there's naught to do but buy. Not only do the present reductions make it advisable to select your Innovation in this sale; the possibility of a general increase in their regular prices after the sale makes it doubly wise. This special event lasts till Saturday.

$30.00 INNOVATION WARDROBE TRUNKS $26.50
$40.00 INNOVATION WARDROBE TRUNKS $32.75
$45.00 INNOVATION WARDROBE TRUNKS $38.00
$60.00 INNOVATION WARDROBE TRUNKS $44.50
$75.00 INNOVATION WARDROBE TRUNKS $60.00
$95.00 INNOVATION WARDROBE TRUNKS $73.50

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*Handsome Styles* *Incredible Values*

Smart, dressy lasts now in vogue—leathers, materials and workmanship that insure lasting wear—comfort that makes walking a pleasure. When you can obtain all these qualities in footwear at moderate prices, men, you're doing good.

"Welbreds," suitable for Full Dress Wear in Gun Metal Calf or Patent Leather, plain toes. $7.00

"Welbreds" in Gun Metal Calfskin and Tan Mahogany Calfskin; narrow and medium toes. $8.00

"Welbreds" of Black Vici Kid with medium toe. Smart and fashionable, yet full of solid comfort. $8.00

"Welbreds" of Tan Mahogany Calfskin with perforated wing tip. "The" style for Spring. $8.50

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It is the sole aim of the Brill Stores; our time, our energy, our thought, our experience and much of our money is devoted to the business of satisfying you. We offer you

Kuppenheimer Suits From $20 to $40

Because we know they will give you absolute and positive satisfaction—each and every detail that enters into the making of good and satisfactory clothing for men—materials, trimmings, linings, tailoring and style—is carefully, thoroughly and painstakingly looked after by an organization second to none in America in its ability to make good clothes for men.—We offer you also

Brill Summer Suits Special at $15

Which will prove a positive revelation of what can be bought at $15.00, in the Brill Stores, even in these days of high clothing costs. Suits made especially for Brill Brothers, and specially priced by Brill Brothers, in order to provide real big values at $15.00 for the many thousands of $15.00 customers who are accustomed to having their clothes requirements satisfied in the Brill Stores.

Brill Brothers
1456 Broadway, at 49th Street 44 East 14th St.
279 Broadway 2 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn 47 Cortlandt St.
125th Street, at 3rd Avenue—Open Evenings
*The Kuppenheimer House in New York and Brooklyn.*
Come In or Write for New Spring Style Book.

Raise your boys and girls on Krumbles. There is nothing more nourishing for growing children and invalids than this whole-Durum-wheat food.

# SAILORS' INSURANCE ORDERED BY M'ADOO

## Owners Must Indemnify Crews Against Death, Maiming, or Capture in War Zone.

## POLICIES, $1,500 TO $5,000

### Federal Bureau Will Carry Risks—Order Not Mandatory on Coastwise Vessels.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Regulations under which all officers and men of American merchant ships plying between ports of the United States and the war zone must be insured by their owners for from $1,500 to $5,000 against death, maiming, or capture were issued today by Secretary McAdoo. They become effective as to vessels leaving the United States June 26, and as to those sailing from foreign ports July 10.

The Secretary announced the appointment of John J. Crowley, a life and accident insurance expert of Hartford, Conn., to have charge of a new Seamen's Insurance Division of the War Risk Insurance Bureau as assistant to Director De Lancy.

Under authority of the recently enacted amendments to the war risk law owners of ships voyaging through the war zone will be compelled to insure or be subjected to an assessment of the amount of such insurance and a fine of $1,000. Insurance also is made available for vessels plying in American coastwise trade or to other parts of the world than the war zone. But in their case it is permissive and not mandatory.

The policies will provide for the payment of the amount of one year's earnings—in no case more than $5,000 or less than $1,500—for loss of life or permanent disability. During detention by the enemy compensation must be paid at the rate of the earnings of the insured immediately preceding capture. For maiming, short of complete disability, losses will be paid at rates ranging from 45 per cent. of a year's earnings for an eye to 65 per cent. for an arm or leg.

Insurance rates on steamships for the war zone—to or from ports of the United Kingdom, France, Italy, and North Africa—will be $7.50 a thousand. From this they will range downward to 30 cents a thousand between Atlantic Coast ports, 40 cents between Gulf ports and Cuba, 20 cents between American Pacific ports, and 40 cents between American Pacific ports and Hawaii.

Rates on sailing vessels or sailing vessels with auxiliary steam power for other than war zone voyages are double the rates named for steamships. No rates are named for the war zone, and it is assumed that the Government will decline to issue insurance on the lives of officers and crews of sailing craft going through the war zone, as it has declined to issue insurance on the cargoes or hulls of the vessels themselves.

"Under the law," said Secretary McAdoo tonight, "vessel owners may take out insurance with the Bureau of War Risk Insurance or with insurance companies, but in connection with the latter such insurance must be on terms satisfactory to the Secretary of the Treasury."

The plan evolved for carrying out the new work contemplates using virtually the same machinery which operates the insurance on hulls and cargoes. The Collectors of Customs in all ports of the United States will be agents of the bureau in this country in receiving applications for insurance and quoting rates fixed by the bureau in Washington with the approval of the Secretary of the Navy. In regard to the sailings from abroad to the United States, American Consuls will perform the same function.

"No claim agent or attorney under the law, will be entitled to receive any compensation whatever for services in the collection of claims against the bureau of war risk insurance for death, personal injury or detention, except in cases of proceedings before a United States District Court in connection with disputed claims, when the Judge will determine the amount of such compensation not to exceed 10 per cent. of the amount recovered."

# LI YUAN HUNG A PRISONER.

### Confined in Palace by Dictator as Revolt Movement Grows.

PEKING, June 18, (Delayed.)—The southern provinces are rapidly making warlike preparations, and are negotiating with the southwestern provinces to join them. They have been assured of support from that quarter, and civil war is not improbable.

President Li Yuan Hung is virtually a prisoner. General Chang Hsun, who has assumed the power of dictator, has forced the secretarial staff to resign. Former members of Parliament and friends of the President are not permitted to enter the palace. No compromise has been reached, on account of the steadily growing military opposition to General Chang Hsun. His nominee for Premier, Li Ching Hsi, is unable to obtain the consent of officials to serve in a cabinet with him.

The military is attempting to force the President to issue mandates dissolving the provisional constitution, pardoning the monarchists and establishing Confucianism as the State religion.

# INTERNED GERMAN ESCAPES.

### Allowed to Leave Ellis Island to See a Hoboken Dentist, He Vanishes.

At the request of Immigration Commissioner Howe the police of Hoboken are searching for George Begeman, an interned German who was second officer of the steamship George Washington. He escaped yesterday from a dentist's office in Hoboken while his guardian was getting a sandwich. Begeman is 39 years old, 5 feet 9 inches tall, well built, and of dark complexion. He was wearing a dark suit and gray golf cap when he disappeared.

Commissioner Howe has allowed the interned German officers on Ellis Island many liberties. On Monday Begeman and three other officers in the employ of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company expressed a desire to have their teeth filled by their dentist in Hoboken before they were sent to the new camp at Hot Springs, North Carolina. The men were allowed to go ashore yesterday in charge of one of the guards from the island. They were in civilian attire and attracted no attention as they entered the office of Dr. Husband, the dentist, who has an office at Hudson and Newark Streets.

After the men were seated the guard went out for a sandwich and on his return a few minutes later he saw that there were only three Germans in the office instead of four. The others said they didn't know what had become of Begeman.

The Hoboken police heard that a man answering the description of the missing German had been seen standing at the bar of a saloon quaffing huge schooners of beer and calling down the curse of the ghost of Mohammed's black dog on all prohibitionists. By the time the police reached the saloon there was not a trace of the thirsty German except a long row of empty schooners on the bar and all the proprietor said was "Ach Himmel, he vas a great drinker!"

Commissioner Howe does not believe that Begeman had guile in his heart when he slipped out of the dentist's office and feels confident that he will return to Ellis Island of his own free will.

# FRENCH AVIATORS ARRIVE.

### Twelve Officers to Help in Developing U. S. A. Aviation Corps.

Twelve battle-scarred French aviators, winners of numerous aerial fights over the German lines, arrived yesterday in this country from a French port, on their way to Washington, where they will report for duty in developing the United States Army Aviation Corps. They are Captain Boyriven, in charge of the party, and Lieutenants Amontariol, Lemaitre, Laffly, Beausyre de Seyssel, Gautier, de Ducas, Prevost, Mairesse, de Maudrot, Marquisan, and Tabuteau.

All were much pleased when told of the preparations being made here for developing the big air fleet to co-operate with the Allies. Two wore the French war cross with four palms for unusual acts of gallantry. In addition one had ten other decorations from France and her allies for daring deeds. Another, wearing the four palms and several other medals, was fighting a squadron of German machines at an altitude of 12,000 feet when a bullet from a machine gun pierced his tank and put it out of commission.

At the same time his observer was severely wounded by a bullet in the right side. The aviator turned his airplane toward the French lines and made a series of evolutions which avoided the enemy's fire. He managed to bring down two of their machines, and landed inside his own lines safely in time for the observer to receive medical aid which saved his life. Captain de Boyriven said that the officer with the eleven decorations was Lieutenant de Seyssel, and Lieutenants de Ducas and Mairesse had the Legion of Honor decoration and four palms. In the evening the aviators were tendered a reception at the Aero Club of America, 297 Madison Avenue, and today they will be driven in automobiles to the United States Army Aviation School at Mineola, L. I., where they will be received by Captain W. G. Kilner, the commanding officer, and his staff.

# WEALTHY MAN ENDS LIFE.

### F. C. Dickman of Le Claire, Iowa, Shoots Himself Here.

Frederick C. Dickman, 54 years old, a wealthy lumber dealer of Le Claire, Iowa, committed suicide yesterday afternoon by shooting himself through the heart at the home of his mother, Mrs. Mary Dickman, 781 Westminster Road, in the Flatbush section of Brooklyn. Melancholia of long standing is believed to have caused his act.

Coming from the West about ten days ago Mr. Dickman spent practically all of his time entertaining his mother, who is more than 80 years old, by taking her to the seashore and theatres. At 4 o'clock yesterday he excused himself and went upstairs, saying that he wished to shave and dress for dinner. Two hours later Mrs. Dickman entered his room and found him stretched over the bed. A pistol was on the floor, and Dr. Coryell of 540 Ocean Avenue declared that a single shot had caused instant death.

Mr. Dickman's wife and two sons are in the South.


Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th Street

Announce A Most Extraordinary Clearance

## Sale of Women's Silk Coats and Wraps

*At Most Remarkable Price Reductions*

¶ Every Silk Coat and Wrap in stock included, copies of most exquisite imported creations and exclusive Saks models. Fashioned of Charmeuse, Satin Sultan, Silk Poplin, Silk Faille, Chiffon Taffeta and other fine Silks, beautifully trimmed with Marabou, Fancy Tinsel, Braid and Self Fabric. Full or half lined with Peau de Cygne. All wanted colors. Sizes 34 to 48.

Coats and Wraps, formerly $29.50 to $35.00.....now **$19.50**
Coats and Wraps, formerly $39.50 to $50.00.....now **$25.00**
Coats and Wraps, formerly $50.00 to $69.50.....now **$35.00**
Coats and Wraps, formerly $75.00 to $145.00.....now **$50.00**

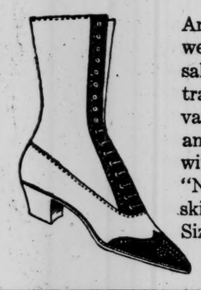
*Owing to these extraordinary reductions*
*None will be sent C. O. D., exchanged or on approval*

*We shall also offer on the Second Floor, Extraordinary values in a*

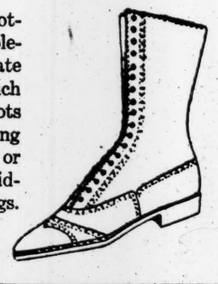
## Sale of White Washable Kidskin Sport and Walking Shoes

For Women and Misses

Oxfords, **$3.85** High-Cut Boots, **$4.95**



An event in which only the very best footwear is offered at prices below usual wholesale cost. Only as a result of a very fortunate trade opportunity are we able to present such values. Included in the collection are boots and Oxfords for Golf, Tennis, and Walking with soles and heels of White Ivory Leather or "Neolin." Made of All White Washable Kidskin, and some with Blue or Brown Strappings. Sizes from 2 to 7.



*Of Unusual Importance on the Fourth Floor*

## 125 Women's Lace and Net Dresses

Regularly $39.50 to $49.50

## Special at $25

¶ A prominent Fifth Avenue dressmaker, desiring to concentrate on the production of Fall merchandise, sacrificed these smart frocks to us at about half actual cost. They are all made of beautiful Laces, Nets, Organdie, Hand-embroidered Linen, or Figured Georgette Crepe, suitable for Garden parties, Luncheons and informal wear.

We have added to the collection a choice assortment of models from regular stock that were selling at $39.50 and $49.50. Newer, better made frocks would be hard to find anywhere. At this special price they are without precedent.

## Also—Fashionable Evening Gowns Reduced to $25

**Regularly $45 and $49.50. Exquisite dresses of Satin and Lace, in the season's most successful models.**



# *The* AEOLIAN COMPANY

AEOLIAN HALL: *In* MANHATTAN, 29 WEST 42ND STREET
AEOLIAN HALL: *In* BROOKLYN, 11 FLATBUSH AVENUE
AEOLIAN HALL: *In* THE BRONX, 367 EAST 149TH STREET

*Rudolph Ganz* *is the well-balanced, well informed type of musician whose sincere and authoritative statements cannot be taken lightly by the public. He is a composer of fine achievement. His songs and compositions for piano and orchestra are widely performed. Possessed of remarkable power as an interpretative artist, his popularity is rapidly growing as a concert pianist.*

*An interview with Rudolph Ganz, the eminent Swiss pianist, regarding*

## THE DUO-ART PIANO WHICH REPRODUCES WITH ABSOLUTE FIDELITY THE PLAYING OF THE WORLD'S GREATEST PIANISTS

THE DEGREE of pleasure you derive from music depends largely upon your musical associations. Let any person of good taste and intelligence listen regularly to fine music beautifully interpreted and presently he is an enthusiastic music lover.

Mr. Ganz's grave, good humored manner of speaking and the hint of a twinkle that is always lurking about the corner of his eyes betrays him for what he is—a big, jovial optimist, a fine wholesome-minded artist who believes simply and earnestly in his art.

*Every One Is Musical*

"You think then," I said, "that people who consider themselves unmusical are merely those who haven't heard plenty of great music played so they can derive pleasure from it?"

"Yes," he replied, "and so it is that artists, if they live up to their ideals, are accomplishing more than entertainment in their concert work—they are imparting to their audiences music knowledge and comprehension—their interpretations of the musical scriptures are aiding the hearers to a new and broadened capacity for musical pleasure and understanding.

"And now the time has come," continued Mr. Ganz, "when every pianist must awaken to a new responsibility—a new and greater opportunity. By the developments of the past few years the pianist's field has been extended immeasurably."

"You are speaking, perhaps, with your recent experience with the Duo-Art Piano in mind?" I suggested.

*The Pianist's New Medium*

"The Duo-Art Piano, yes. The reproducing piano brings the artist into intimate contact with the people in their homes—he is to become a part of their daily lives instead of remaining the casual stranger of the concert hall. His message of music is made generally available by the Duo-Art."

"You seem to have a very definite confidence in the ability of the Duo-Art to accurately reproduce your playing."

"Well, I must confess that at first I doubted. But now that I have heard my finished records, I have nothing more to ask—these records are my own performances. Anyone who has heard me play would instantly recognize these reproductions."

"Do you intend that statement to apply to the Duo-Art reproductions in all respects? Do you, for example, consider that we have faithfully duplicated your tone production?"

*Remarkable Reproductions*

"Surely! I have had no difficulty in getting the tonal results I wanted in my records. The climaxes are worked up just as I played them. The distinction between voices, between theme and accompaniment, are practically perfect. The intonation and crispness of phrasing add the last convincing touch of personality and the tone-production pleases me much. If anyone criticises it, they criticise my playing," said Mr. Ganz, smiling.

"And tempo and phrasing?"

"Ah! they are perfect—true to my performance. My typical rhythmical characteristics, my rubati, my most personal ways are exactly duplicated. I have been much interested also in the pedal results. By careful editing, the tone color and sustained effects secured by the pedal may be even more fully developed than in the spontaneous performance at the keyboard.

"Thorough work in recording and editing may well bring the interpretation as reproduced by the Duo-Art Piano to a point where it challenges the artist's performance in the concert hall. When playing in concert so many circumstances and conditions may influence results. In recording we make our own conditions—even choose our moods. So the Duo-Art should present the pianist at his best.

*The Artist in the Home*

"Instead of feeding upon concert memories those who love music may actually hear their favorite interpretations whenever they wish. This new and closer contact between artist and audience is to me the most fascinating possibility of the Duo-Art.

"A while ago the Swiss Ambassador in Washington, who is a friend of mine, purchased one of these instruments—and at his request I tried a number of them and chose the one which was to be sent him. In writing him I said—'It is with pleasure that I look foward to being in your home indirectly for with this new instrument I can have the privilege of playing for you whenever you like even though I am not with you in person.'

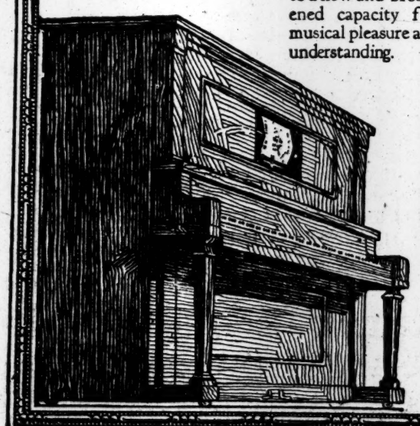
"And that is exactly the way I feel about it—you see! What a delight to be able to think that you are part of the artistic life in so many homes.

"That is the wonderful thing The Aeolian Company has accomplished—to take the concert pianist from the concert hall into the home"

▼ ▼ ▼

*I have read the above interview in print, and find it a true report of my statements.*

Rudolph Ganz



# *The* DUO-ART PIANO

THE Duo-Art Piano is the highest modern development of the pianoforte. It is primarily a piano of conventional type—a Steinway, Weber, Steck or Stroud, with all the fine tonal qualities that distinguish these well-known instruments. The action and keyboard for hand playing are identical with other pianos of the same make.

It is a player-piano of truly remarkable capacity, providing the Pianist with easy and complete control of every phase of musical expression possible upon the pianoforte. It is an instrument of such broad artistic possibilities that it will interest not only the layman but also the experienced musician who will find in it the enjoyment of a limitless repertory.

As a reproducing piano—as an instrument for re-creating the interpretations of the great artists of the pianoforte, it is truly revolutionary in its attainments. Guided by the wonderful Duo-Art records, the Duo-Art Piano actually repeats in every shading of tone and tempo the pianists' original performance.

***The Duo-Art Piano is obtainable in both grand and upright styles. In Steinway, Steck, Stroud and famous Weber models. Prices from $800.***

# MRS. GAVIN PUTS MISS HOLLINS OUT OF WOMEN'S METROPLITAN GOLF TITLE PLAY

## MISS HOLLINS LOSES TO ENGLISH GOLFER

### Mrs. Gavin Defeats Westbrook Girl, 2 Up, in First Round at Piping Rock.

### WINNER'S PLAY IS STEADY

### Although Frequently Outdriven, Mrs. Gavin Puts Up a Fine Short Game, Which Decides Issue.

That unkind fate which nearly always causes the medalist of the qualifying round of a golf tournament to be shorn of championship aspirations some time during the subsequent match play pursued Miss Marion Hollins of Westbrook over the Piping Rock course yesterday and forced her out of the women's Metropolitan championship event. Herself a former holder of the Metropolitan championship, her first round of match play brought her in conflict with Mrs. W. A. Gavin, now of Baltusrol, but in former years twice holder of the British championship, and English golf, as demonstrated by this capable exponent of the game, triumphed at the eighteenth hole by two up, and thereby was registered the second victory which Mrs. Gavin has scored ever Miss Hollins in a Metropolitan title play. A year ago she won by one up on the eighteenth green.

This match, bringing together, as it did, the leading lights of the tournament, overshadowed all others of the day in interest. In earning her victory Mrs. Gavin played with nerves of steel. It would hardly be said that her golf was perfection, although it approximated this, but at all times it was convincing in its quality and its steadiness. The mental hazard of being medalist, with all that such forebodes; the shortcomings of her own game and the consummate skill which was with her rival, were in the aggregate too much for Miss Hollins to overcome, although she put forth a plucky fight all the way.

At the outset it appeared that Miss Hollins would run away with the match. Every bit of her skill seemed to be coordinated to the task of playing almost par golf, and at the conclusion of four holes she had negotiated three holes in par, and the other was only one over. As a result Mrs. Gavin was three down, and the complexion of things did not look bright for her.

Mrs. Gavin took the fifth hole in par 4, and this proved to be the turning point in the match. From then until the thirteenth hole they played even, Miss Hollins never had the honor, and Mrs. Gavin had increased her advantage to 4 up. It was an effort to make Miss Hollins dormie 5 that cost Mrs. Gavin the thirteenth hole. With each having drives that were good, even though a bit into light rough, Mrs. Gavin, who was away, attempted to place a midiron shot on a green that stood in about the position to the rest of the course as the crown to a hat. A perilous sand trap stood guardian, and the shot fell into this. The shot was so well out that it went over the green into the rough beyond, and Mrs. Gavin picked up, for Miss Hollins was dormie 5 and down in 4. This, as it turned out, presaged a rally on the part of Miss Hollins. The next hole was halved and the fifteenth went to Miss Hollins. This left Mrs. Gavin 3 up, but another hole was sacrificed on the seventeenth after the sixteenth had been halved. With Mrs. Gavin 1 up, the players started for the home green.

Mrs. Gavin's game had shown some signs of deserting her, but the calmness was endowed with a new confidence. The latter sent her best drive of the day hurtling down the fairway, and Mrs. Gavin was some thirty yards behind. Trap dotted the path ahead, but there was a strip to the right that held no penalty for a topped ball, and Mrs. Gavin, with her trusty brassie, played through it, landing in a good position over to the right of the fairway. Miss Hollins managed to play straight, and a poor effort with a midiron landed the ball in a sand trap not over fifty yards ahead. She was well out on the next stroke, and when Mrs. Gavin failed to hole her midiron shot her accustomed telling effect, there was not much to choose between the contestants. Mrs. Gavin, however, approached within five feet of the pin, while Miss Hollins was well off to the right on the edge. The stroke to bring her up to the cup decided things, for Mrs. Gavin sank her putt for a 5. Miss Hollins had a 6.

The other matches of the first round were not without their surprises. Mrs. H. C. Phipps of Piping Rock, for instance, defeated Mrs. L. C. Stockton of Raritan Valley with ease at 5 and 4. Miss Beatrice Lounsberry of Bedford played some excellent golf in vanquishing Mrs. D. C. Geddes of Nassau at 3 and 5. Another whose play was of special interest was Miss Eleanor Gates of Nassau, who defeated Mrs. F. B. Ryan of Cranford at 5 and 4. One of the best shots of the day was made by Mrs. Thomas Hucknell of Forest Hill, who defeated Mrs. A. S. Rossin of Century at 2 and 1. On the short seventeenth hole she holed out a mashie shot for a 2.

The summaries:

Championship Division.—First Round—Mrs. G. M. Heckscher, Piping Rock, defeated Mrs. William Chilvers, Dumwoodie, 2 and 1; Mrs. Thomas Hucknell, Forest Hill, defeated Mrs. A. S. Rossin, Century, 2 and 1; Miss H. Hitchcock, Piping Rock, defeated Mrs. L. A. Wimpfheimer, Century, 3 and 1; Miss Beatrice Lounsberry, Bedford, defeated Mrs. D. Geddes, Nassau, 6 and 5; Mrs. H. C. Phipps, Piping Rock, defeated Mrs. L. C. Stockton, Raritan Valley, 5 and 4; Mrs. Gouverneur Morris, Piping Rock, defeated Mrs. S. Herzog, Fairview, 3 and 2; Miss Eleanor Gates, Nassau, defeated Mrs. F. B. Ryan, Cranford, 5 and 4; Mrs. W. S. Gavin, Baltusrol, defeated Miss Marion Hollins, Westbrook, 2 up.

Second Sixteen.—First Round—Mrs. C. D. Smithers, Nassau, defeated Mrs. G. D. Beechen, Spring Lake, 4 and 3; Mrs. W. G. Low, Piping Rock, defeated Mrs. G. K. Morrow, Great Neck, 4 and 2; Mrs. A. C. Sumner, Nassau, defeated Mrs. Lester Ketcham, Fox Hills, 6 and 5; Mrs. T. F. Davis, Piping Rock, defeated Mrs. T. H. Thomas, Hackensack, 5 and 3; Miss Constance Roberson, Knollwood, defeated Mrs. L. L. Blakes, Cranford, 5 and 3; Mrs. G. Weber, Great Neck, defeated Mrs. A. B. Gilkes, Siwanoy, 5 and 4; Mrs. M. H. Brayne, Dunwoodie, defeated Mrs. H. F. Whitney, Nassau, 4 and 3; Mrs. C. Y. Russell, Ardsley, defeated Mrs. Irma Waterhouse, Ardsley, 1 up, 19 holes.

Third Sixteen.—First Round—Mrs. H. J. Barkelmae, Ardsley, defeated Mrs. Moody, Glen Ridge, 4 and 2; Mrs. F. F. Donahue, Montclair, defeated Miss Julia Bredt, Essex County, 3 and 3; Mrs. C. S. Waterhouse, Ardsley, defeated Mrs. F. S. Donohoe, Montclair, 4 and 3; Mrs. C. M. Fair, Piping Rock, defeated Mrs. J. C. Barclay, Hackensack, 4 and 2; Miss G. Wood, Englewood, won from Mrs. Sidney Weil, Fairview, by default; Mrs. C. F. Uebelacker, Hackensack, and Mrs. Ira Hill, Great Neck, drew byes.

### INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT NEWARK.

| | | | | R. | H. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Newark | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 1 |
| Montreal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |

AT BALTIMORE.

| | | | | | | | | | | R. | H. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rochester | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 13 | 3 |
| Baltimore | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 8 | 2 |

AT RICHMOND.

First Game.

| | | | | | | | | | | R. | H. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Richmond | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 16 | 1 |
| Buffalo | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 8 | 9 | 4 |

Second Game.

| | | | | | | | | | | | R. | H. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Buffalo | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 11 | 3 | 1 |
| Richmond | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 8 | 3 | 1 |

AT PROVIDENCE.

| | | | | | | | | | | R. | H. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Toronto | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 2 |
| Providence | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 9 | 2 |

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

| | Won. | Lost. | Pc. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Newark | 32 | 18 | .640 |
| Providence | 32 | 20 | .615 |
| Baltimore | 30 | 22 | .577 |
| Rochester | 29 | 23 | .558 |
| Toronto | 28 | 24 | .538 |
| Buffalo | 21 | 34 | .382 |
| Montreal | 17 | 31 | .354 |
| Richmond | 19 | 34 | .346 |

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Montreal at Newark.
Toronto at Providence.
Rochester at Baltimore.

## MAX MARSTON IS PUT OUT.

### Baltusrol Golfer Defeated by S. J. Graham at Huntingdon Valley.

*Special to The New York Times.*

PHILADELPHIA, June 19.—The brothers Warren and Clark Corkran, and H. L. Bond put Baltimore on the map in the second day's play of the Lynnewood Hall Cup at the Huntingdon Valley Country Club today. They did not secure easy victories, but it sufficed that they won and earned the right to appear in the semi-final round.

The victories of the Corkrans caused little surprise, but Bond was not picked as a semi-finalist when he met George Hoffner in the second round. He sprang a surprise by defeating the Woodbury representative 2 up.

Probably the defeat of Max Marston of Baltusrol at the hands of S. J. Graham was the greatest surprise of the day. In the first match Warren Corkran was given one of the hardest matches of his career by Alec Coles. Coles was in tiptop form, and stuck to his opponent, with the result that at the end of the eighteenth hole the match was all square. Four extra holes were played before Corkran gained the verdict.

First Sixteen.—First Round—C. B. Buxton, Huntingdon Valley, defeated H. T. Cook, Trenton, 3 and 2; B. Warren Corkran, Baltimore, defeated Alec Coles, Philadelphia Country Club, 1 up, 22 holes; J. B. McFarland, Huntingdon Valley, defeated A. Rearshaw, Philadelphia Cricket Club, 4 and 2; D. Clark Corkran, Baltimore, defeated J. B. McFarland, Huntingdon Valley, 1 up; H. L. Bond, Baltimore, defeated F. S. P. Randolph, Jr., Lakewood, 2 and 1; G. W. Hoffner, Woodbury, defeated Pat Grant, Philadelphia Cricket Club, 8 and 1; Maxwell R. Marston, Baltusrol, defeated P. Corson, Plymouth, 4 and 3; S. J. Graham, Greenwich, defeated R. S. Worthington, Shawnee, 1 up.

First Sixteen.—Second Round—B. W. Corkran defeated Buston, 1 up; D. C. Corkran defeated J. B. McFarland, 2 and 1; Bond defeated Hoffner, 2 up; Graham defeated Marston, 1 up.

## CUBS DIVIDE WITH REDS.

### Bruins Win First Game, 2 to 1, but Lose Second, 6 to 2.

CINCINNATI, June 19. — Cincinnati and Chicago broke even in a doubleheader here today, the visitors winning the first game, although outhit more than two to one, by a score of 2 to 1.

In the second game, which was called at the end of the sixth inning on account of darkness, the Reds hit three Chicago pitchers hard and won, 6 to 2. Eller pitched both games for Cincinnati, and except for the first inning of each game was master of the situation. The first game was delayed fifty minutes after one man was out in the second inning for Chicago, a heavy rain soaking the field.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

| CHICAGO, (N.) | AB | R | H | PO | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Flack,rf | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Mann,lf | 4 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Doyle,2b | 4 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 4 |
| Merkle,1b | 3 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 0 |
| Williams,cf | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Deal,3b | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Wortman,ss | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Wilson,c | 3 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 2 |
| Vaughn,p | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Total | 31 | 2 | 5 | 27 | 11 |

| CINCINNATI, (N.) | AB | R | H | PO | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Groh,3b | 5 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Kopf,ss | 5 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| Roush,cf | 4 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 0 |
| Chase,1b | 4 | 0 | 1 | 9 | 0 |
| Clarke,c | 1 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| Wingo,c | 3 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Thorpe,rf,lf | 3 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 0 |
| Cueto,lf,2b | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Shean,2b | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Griffith,rf | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Eller,p | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| aHuhn | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 41 | 2 | 12 | 27 | 9 |

a Batted for Eller in ninth.

Error—Wortman.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0—2 |
| Cincinnati | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0—1 |

Two-base hits—Wortman, Kopf. Three-base hit—Groh. Home run—Doyle. Stolen base—Merkle. Sacrifice hits—Williams, Thorpe. Left on bases—Chicago, 8; Cincinnati, 10. First base on error—Cincinnati, 1. Base on balls—Off Vaughn, 2; Eller, 1. Earned runs—Off Vaughn, 1; Eller, 2. Struck out—By Vaughn, 4; Eller, 6. Passed ball—Wilson. Time—3 hours 44 minutes. Umpires—Quigley and Emslie.

SECOND GAME.

| CINCINNATI, (N.) | AB | R | H | PO | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Groh,3b | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Kopf,ss | 4 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| Roush,cf | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Chase,1b | 3 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| Griffith,rf | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Neale,lf | 3 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Quiet,2b | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Wingo,c | 3 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| Eller,p | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Total | 27 | 6 | 11 | 18 | 6 |

| CHICAGO, (N.) | AB | R | H | PO | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Flack,rf | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Mann,lf | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Doyle,2b | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Merkle,1b | 3 | 0 | 1 | 11 | 0 |
| Williams,cf | 3 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| Deal,3b | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Wortman,ss | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| Elliott,c | 2 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 1 |
| Aldridge,p | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Prendergast,p | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Reuther,p | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| aWolter | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 24 | 2 | 7 | 18 | 8 |

a Batted for Aldridge in third.

Errors—Mann, Wortman.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cincinnati | 0 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0—6 |
| Chicago | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0—2 |

Game called; darkness.

Two-base hits—Mann, Neale. Three-base hits—Wingo, Doyle. Stolen bases—Kopf, Roush. Sacrifice fly—Eller. Left on bases—Chicago, 4; Cincinnati, 5. First base on error—Cincinnati, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Aldridge, 4 hits and 4 runs in 2 innings; Prendergast, 5 and 2 in 2; Reuther, 2 and 0 in 2; Eller, 7 and 2 in 6. Hit by pitcher—By Reuther, (Cueto.) Struck out—By Reuther, 2; Eller, 2. Wild pitch—Aldridge. Time—1 hour 18 minutes. Umpires—Quigley and Emslie.

## McGRAW CASE IS DROPPED.

### Giants' Manager Denies Having Attacked President Tener.

The dove of peace fluttered around the meeting of the National League Directors yesterday, and the McGraw case, which promised to cause a big commotion in the organization, proved to be a tempest in a teapot. The Giants manager flatly repudiated all the statements with which he has been credited during the last week reflecting on the manner in which President John K. Tener has been conducting the affairs of the league.

After the signed statement of McGraw, denying all that he was alleged to have said against President Tener, was read to the Directors, they announced that the incident was closed. President Tener refused to comment on the statement in any way.

After the meeting President Tener refused to comment on his statement of Monday, in which he said that he would not be a candidate for re-election in December. When asked pointblank if he would accept the office as President of the league again if the eight club Presidents unanimously tendered the position to him, he replied: "I refuse to answer that question."

### Frankie Daly to Box Tonight.

The Fairmont A. C. in the Bronx will hold its fourth special mit-week show of the season this evening. Two ten-round bouts have been arranged as the principal part of the program, bantamweights and lightweights being featured. In the bantamweight bout Frankie Daly of Staten Island and the Corona Kid will be opponents, while the other ten-round number will bring together Irish Patsy Cline and Johnny Harvey, both Harlem lightweights.

### New York State League.

Reading, 5; Harrisburg, 1.
Binghamton, 8; Elmira, 1.
(First game.)
Elmira, 1; Binghamton, 6.
(Second game.)
Wilkes-Barre, 14; Syracuse, 0.
Utica, 1; Scranton, 0.

### Eastern League.

Lawrence, 12; Springfield, 6.
Worcester, 8; Portland, 4.
New Haven, 7; New London, 1.
Bridgeport, 7; Hartford, 4.

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## SCHUPP'S SHOOTS CONQUER BRAVES

### Giants Provide Superb Support to Ferdie, and Garner a Victory by 3 to 1.

*Special to The New York Times.*

BOSTON, Mass., June 19.—While the Phillies were losing to Brooklyn today Ferdinand Schupp pitched his eighth victory of the season, beating the Boston Braves 3 to 1, and sending the New Yorkers a few points further into the lead.

The Giants made a good start, running their own game, while their manager was away settling his personal affairs with the league. They established a two-run lead at the very start against Dick Rudolph, who made an early return from the West for the battle, and, while they did little later in the game against Nehf and Barnes, their early edge was enough to win without the extra run landed midway through the game.

Schupp pitched most effectively for five innings, the only Brave to reach base being Fitzpatrick, who whipped out a double in the fourth. Later, however, Boston met Schupp's deliveries, and it took some mighty fine support for the Giants to prevent at least a tie score. Until the eighth the three well separated hits never put New York's lefthander in danger, but in that session Boston rallied for its only run and with even ordinary luck would have made considerable trouble.

In this one tender inning and with one out, Schupp ticketed Maranville. Pinchhitter Tragresser singled deep to Fletcher whose high throw to Herzog was beautifully saved. Kelly followed with a low liner to right, which Robertson lost only inch or two above the ground, Maranville scoring.

Then Rawlings, the Braves' leading hitter, made his bid. He drove a high liner toward left field, Fletcher dashing toward Zimmerman and pulling the ball down just by leaping, at least a foot into the air. It was an easy matter to double up Tragresser at second after this whirlwind catch.

In the next inning the Braves' hopes ran high again when Fitzpatrick opened with a hit, but Fletcher got in front of Magee's scorcher along the ground, combining with Herzog for a double play.

The Giants started at top speed. Burns was passed in the opening inning, only to be forced by Herzog, but Kauff followed with a clean hit and Zimmerman's drive to left went far over Magee's head. Herzog scored on the clout and Kauff immediately counted from third on Fletcher's long fly to Magee. Holke, who made three hits today, doubled to start the Giants' second, Rariden being passed only to have Schupp hit into a double play.

Fletcher's two-bagger came with two outs in the fourth, and was wasted, but in the seventh New York scored. Holke singled to right, trying for second and making it only because Maranville dropped Fitzpatrick's return. Rariden followed with another to right field on which Holke scored home, but Bill was caught between bases.

Although they batted the ball hard all day the Giants made only eight hits, the timely punches by Zimmerman and Rariden doing the damage, and splendid support keeping the Braves in check.

The score:

| NEW YORK, (N.) | AB | R | H | PO | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Burns,lf | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Herzog,2b | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Kauff,cf | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Zim'man,3b | 4 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Fletcher,ss | 3 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Rob'tson,rf | 4 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Holke,1b | 4 | 1 | 3 | 10 | 0 |
| Rariden,c | 3 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 1 |
| Schupp,p | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Total | 32 | 3 | 8 | 27 | 11 |

| BOSTON, (N.) | AB | R | H | PO | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kelly,cf | 4 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| Rawlings,2b | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| Fitzp'ck,rf | 4 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Magee,lf | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Konetchy,1b | 4 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 1 |
| Smith,3b | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Newsom,ss | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Mar'ville,ss | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| Rudolph,p | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Nehf,p | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Barnes,p | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| aTragesser | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 33 | 0 | 6 | 27 | 12 |

a Batted for Nehf in eighth.

Error—Maranville.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0—3 |
| Boston | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0—1 |

Two-base hits—Zimmerman, Holke, Fletcher, Fitzpatrick. Sacrifice hit—Nehf. Sacrifice fly—Fletcher. Double plays—Fletcher and Herzog; Fletcher, Herzog and Holke; Maranville and Konetchy. Left on bases—New York, 6; Boston, 4. Bases on balls—Off Schupp, 1; Rudolph, 2; Nehf, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Schupp, 6 hits, 1 run in 9 innings; Rudolph, 2 and 0 in 2; Nehf, 5 and 0 in 6; Barnes, 0 and 0 in 1. Struck out—By Schupp, 7; Nehf, 3; Barnes, 1. Time—1 hour, 42 minutes. Umpires—Klem and Bransfield.

## SENATORS HIT IN CLUSTERS.

### Capture Final Game from Detroit's Tigers by 3 to 0 Score.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Washington took the final game of the series with Detroit today, 3 to 0, bunching hits off James in two innings. The visitors could not hit Johnson effectively. In the fifth inning Cobb allowed Johnson to score from first by fumbling Foster's single and then throwing to second instead of home.

The score:

| WASHINGTON, (A.) | AB | R | H | PO | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Judge,1b | 4 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Foster,2b | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| Milan,cf | 4 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| Rice,rf | 4 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Menosky,lf | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Shanks,lf | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Leonard,3b | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Almon,ss | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Crane,ss | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| Johnson,p | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Total | 29 | 3 | 7 | 27 | 11 |

| DETROIT, (A.) | AB | R | H | PO | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vitt,3b | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Young,2b | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 8 |
| Cobb,cf | 4 | 0 | 3 | 8 | 1 |
| Veach,lf | 3 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Heilman,rf | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Crawford,1b | 2 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| Dyer,ss | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Stanage,c | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| James,p | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| aSpencer | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Covelesk'e,p | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 29 | 0 | 5 | 24 | 11 |

a Batted for James in eighth.

Errors—Young, Cobb.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Washington | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0—3 |
| Detroit | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0—0 |

Two-base hit—Cobb. Three-base hits—Rice, Veach. Stolen base—Crawford. Sacrifice hit—Vitt. Double play—Cobb, Stanage, James and Stanage. Left on bases—Detroit, 5; Washington, 5. Bases on balls—Off Johnson, 2; James, 2; Covelesk'e, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off James, 6 hits, 2 runs in 7 innings; Covelesk'e, 1 and 0 in 1; Johnson, 5 and 0 in 9. Struck out—By Johnson, 6; James, 4. Time—1 hour 55 minutes. Umpires—Owens and Dineen.

## YANKS' BIT IS $13,114.50.

### Receipts from Sunday's Game Go to Reserve Engineer Regiment.

Major W. H. Wiley, Treasurer of the Military Committee of the United Engineering Societies of New York, yesterday received a check for $13,114.50, the amount contributed to the First Reserve Engineer Regiment from the concert and baseball game between the Yankees and the St. Louis Browns at the Polo Grounds last Sunday. This was the amount left from the receipts after the expenses had been deducted. The official count showed that there were 21,795 paid admissions at the game.

Business Manager Harry Sparrow of the Yankees has made the suggestion to the Fund Committee that part of these receipts be given to start a fund for the Sixth Regiment Engineers.

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# BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 3; Boston, 1.
Brooklyn, 12; Philadelphia, 5
Pittsburgh, 7; St. Louis, 2.
(Eleven innings.)
Chicago, 3; Cincinnati, 1.
(First game.)
Cincinnati, 6; Chicago, 2.
(Second game, called 8th inning; darkness.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Washington, 3; Detroit, 0.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

| | Won. | Lost. | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 31 | 16 | .660 |
| Philadelphia | 29 | 20 | .592 |
| Chicago | 33 | 26 | .552 |
| St. Louis | 28 | 25 | .528 |
| Cincinnati | 27 | 33 | .450 |
| Boston | 19 | 25 | .432 |
| Brooklyn | 19 | 26 | .413 |
| Pittsburgh | 18 | 33 | .353 |

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

| | Won. | Lost. | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago | 35 | 19 | .648 |
| Boston | 32 | 19 | .627 |
| New York | 28 | 22 | .560 |
| Cleveland | 26 | 26 | .500 |
| Detroit | 24 | 26 | .480 |
| St. Louis | 22 | 30 | .423 |
| Philadelphia | 22 | 30 | .423 |
| Washington | 19 | 32 | .373 |

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Boston at New York.
(Two games; first at 1:45.)
Philadelphia at Washington.
Cleveland at Chicago.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Boston.
(Two games.)
Brooklyn at Philadelphia.
(Two games.)
Chicago at Cincinnati.
Pittsburgh at St. Louis.

## ROBINS FEAST ON PHILLIES.

### Moran's Men Collapse in Eighth and Dodgers Win by 12 to 5.

*Special to The New York Times.*

PHILADELPHIA, June 19.—Unless the Phillies brace and play better baseball than they did against the Brooklyn Robins today, McGraw's Giants may yet sew up the race by July 4. The Moranmen opened their home stay by going down before the champions by the overwhelming score of 12 to 5. For seven innings the affair was a real ball game, but in the eighth the Phils exploded with a terrific detonation and before the smoke had cleared away Brooklyn had put over eight runs.

Two singles and a stolen base gave Brooklyn one run in the seventh, and then came the eighth. Four singles, a couple of errors, a bunch of walks, and the thing ceased to be a ball game and became a slaughter. The Phils finally got the champions out, but only after eight runs had been scored and Oeschger ruined.

In the ninth Cadore eased up and the Phils put over a pair of tallies in a half-hearted way, for they were a badly beaten ball club and they knew it.

The score:

| BROOKLYN, (N.) | AB | R | H | PO | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Olson,ss | 5 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| Daubert,1b | 3 | 2 | 0 | 9 | 1 |
| Hickman,cf | 4 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| Myers,rf | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Wheat,lf | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 |
| Myers,lf | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Cutshaw,2b | 5 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Mowrey,3b | 5 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| Meyers,c | 4 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Cadore,p | 5 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| Total | 39 | 12 | 14 | 27 | 11 |

| PHILADELPHIA, (N.) | AB | R | H | PO | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Paskert,cf | 4 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Stock,3b | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Cravath,rf | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Whitted,lf | 4 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Luderus,1b | 4 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| McGaff'n,ss | 4 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 5 |
| Killefer,c | 3 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 0 |
| Burns,c | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Oeschger,p | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Fittery,p | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| aCooper | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 36 | 5 | 6 | 27 | 8 |

a Batted for Fittery in ninth.

Errors—Olson, Daubert, Mowrey, Myers, Stock, McGaffigan.

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brooklyn | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 0 | —12 |
| Philadelphia | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | —5 |

Two-base hits—Hickman, Cutshaw. Three-base hit—Olson. Home runs—Hickman, Paskert. Stolen bases—Meyers, Mowrey, Niehoff, Paskert, double play—Cutshaw, Olson, and Daubert; Killifer and Niehoff. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 6; Philadelphia, 7. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 2; Philadelphia, 2. Bases on balls—Off Cadore, 3; Oeschger, 5; Fittery, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Cadore, 8 hits and 3 runs in 9 innings; Oeschger, 13 and 6 in 7 2-3; Fittery, 1 hit in 1 1-3. Struck out—By Cadore, 4; Oeschger, 8. Time of game—1 hour 55 minutes. Umpires—Rigler and Orth.

## PIRATES WIN IN ELEVENTH.

### Tie Score in Ninth, Then Bat Out 7 to 3 Victory Over Cards.

ST. LOUIS, June 19.—After tying the score in the ninth on Brief's double and a single by Hinchman, which sent Meadows to the clubhouse, Pittsburgh fell on Ames in the eleventh and batted out a 7 to 3 victory over St. Louis today. In the eleventh Ward and W. Wagner singled, Jacobs was hit, Carey and Pitler singled, and Bigbee sent out a sacrifice fly, netting four runs.

The score:

| PITTSBURGH, (N.) | AB | R | H | PO | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Carey,cf | 4 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 1 |
| Pitler,2b | 4 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| Bigbee,rf | 4 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| J.Wagner,3b | 4 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Brief,1b | 4 | 1 | 2 | 13 | 1 |
| H'chman,lf | 5 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Ward,ss | 5 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 4 |
| W.Wagner,c | 5 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 |
| Jacobs,p | 5 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| Total | 38 | 7 | 13 | 33 | 14 |

| ST. LOUIS, (N.) | AB | R | H | PO | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bescher,cf | 5 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Baird,3b | 4 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 5 |
| Miller,2b | 5 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 4 |
| Hornsby,ss | 5 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 6 |
| Cruise,lf | 4 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 |
| Long,rf | 4 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Paulette,1b | 3 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 2 |
| Gonsales,c | 3 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 3 |
| Meadows,p | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Ames,p | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Total | 39 | 3 | 8 | 33 | 23 |

Errors—Pitler, Ward.

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pittsburgh | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4—7 |
| St. Louis | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0—3 |

Two-base hits—Carey, J. Wagner, Brief. Stolen bases—Cruise, 2. Sacrifice hits—Pitler, Ward, Long. Sacrifice fly—Bigbee. Double plays—Ward and Brief; Miller, Hornsby, and Paulette; Carey and Ward. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 8; St. Louis, 6. Bases on balls—Off Jacobs, 1; Meadows, 5; Ames, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Jacobs, 8 hits and no runs in 11 innings; Meadows, 8 and 3 in 8, (none out in ninth;) Ames, 3 and 4 in 3. Hit by pitcher—By Jacobs, (Paulette;) Ames, (Jacobs.) Struck out—By Jacobs, 2; Meadows, 4. Time—2 hours

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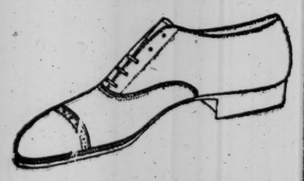

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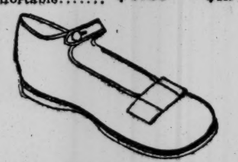

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# SEVEN IN JAIL FOR MURDER OF GUARD

### Six Well-Dressed Men Are Arrested After Visit to a Convict.

### DRIVE UP IN AUTOMOBILE

### With Surrender of Seventh Jersey City Police Believe They Have Gang That Robbed Silk Trains.

By the arrest of six well-dressed men who were visiting a convict in the Hudson County Penitentiary at Snake Hill, N. J., yesterday the Jersey City police believe they have caught the leaders of a gang of silk train robbers who have caused the Erie and other railroads a loss of more than $500,000 a year and who were responsible for the death of Jacob Miller, a silk train guard, who was murdered by thieves on a train between Jersey City and Paterson last week. Although no warrants had been issued for the men when they were arrested, a formal charge of murder was made against them last night as well as against Oscar Weidner of 93 Western Avenue, Jersey City, who gave himself up when he heard the police were seeking him.

When the silk train guard was killed in defending his cars against thieves, the Jersey City police increased their efforts to trap the leaders of the gang who had been waylaying guards and breaking into cars of valuable goods in the Croxton yards in the desolate Hackensack Meadows, two miles west of Jersey City. In the belief that the leaders of the robbers came from the "Lundy Lane gang," the police put a dictograph in a saloon on Hudson Boulevard where the men congregated. As a result of the conversation preserved in the plates of this instrument the police believe they have caught the worst of the silk-train robbers and the men who were directly responsible for the killing of the guard.

Part of the plan to catch the gang was to have the penitentiary authorities keep a list of the men who visited a convict, William Tanton, believed to be a member of the gang, and who is now serving a term of eighteen months for attempting to rob a silk train last year. Yesterday the six men, wearing diamonds and expensive suits, drove up to the penitentiary in an automobile to visit Tanton. An hour later they were all in jail at Jersey City, and Oscar Weidner, a partner of Tanton, who said that Weidner had been his accomplice in the attempted robbery last year, had given himself up.

In looking up the records of the prisoners the police found that three of them had served terms for attempting to rob trains on the Erie Railroad. Ray Rinaldi of 3,512 Hudson Boulevard, Jersey City, received a sentence for trespassing on railroad property after a fight between railroad guards and robbers in which one man was killed. Alexander Martin of 18 Charles Street had served a term of three years in the Hudson County Penitentiary for robbing silk trains. Charles Cuton of 133 Broadway, Jersey City, told the police he had served a term in the State Penitentiary.

George Robertson of 722 Newark Avenue was shot in the back by a silk train guard in January, when Robertson was caught trespassing on railroad property. He was tried on a charge of robbery, but acquitted because it was not proved that the goods in his possession had been taken from the railroad. The other men arrested said they were Louis Marcus of 3,732 Hudson Boulevard, Jersey City, and Patrick Houston of 167 Lundy Lane.

Jersey City detectives who have been following the men for a week said they spent most of their time in the saloon on Hudson Boulevard, where the dictograph was planted. August Viegner of Jersey City, who was retained as counsel by Weidner and who advised his client to surrender, attempted yesterday to visit the other men in the Jersey City jail. Charles O'Brien, Commissioner of Public Safety, refused this permission.

## MUSICIANS TO AID RED CROSS

### Ernest Schelling Forms a Unit to Receive Artists' Contributions.

Ernest Schelling has been asked by the Membership and Special Fund Committee of the Red Cross to form a Musicians' Unit, for which he has obtained the co-operation of Ignace Jan Paderewski as Honorary Chairman, and John McCormack as Treasurer. The artists in this country, both Americans and foreigners, have vastly benefited by the prosperity of the last two years here, the committee declares, and it believes it is not asking too much of them to show their appreciation of this country's protection by helping the American Red Cross in its work here and abroad.

Musicians are asked to send their contributions to Mr. McCormack as Treasurer of the Musicians' Unit at the local Red Cross offices, $1 for an annual member, $5 for a contributing member, and $25 for a life member, while those subscribing are at liberty to send any higher sum they feel like giving to the cause.

## THEATRICAL NOTES.

A feature of the automobile fashion show to be held under the auspices of the Actors' Fund at the Sheepshead Bay Speedway Saturday afternoon will be an airplane flight by Laura Guerite, the actress. Miss Guerite will wear the costume of a Russian aviatrix which she wore when she made many flights abroad last Winter.

Oscar Hammerstein II., a son of the late William Hammerstein and grandson of the impresario, has become a member of the staff of his uncle, Arthur Hammerstein, and will give up the study of law for a study of the theatre.

The Shuberts produced two plays intended for eventual New York presentation Monday night. "Wanted—An Alibi," by Anne Crawford Flexner, was acted for the first time in Albany, with Hale Hamilton, Percy Ames, John Daly Murphy, Mabel Brownell, and Fay Wallace in the cast.

George Nash and Margaret Dale headed the cast that appeared in "A Man's Home," an American play by Anna Steese Richardson and Edmund Breese, in New Haven.

George M. Cohan, Eddie Foy, Irving Berlin, Frank Tinney, Sophye Bernard, and a lot of other stage folk will journey to Flatbush tonight to take part in an entertainment that will be given in St. Michael's Hall for the benefit of the Red Cross of Bayside. James J. Corbett will be the master of ceremonies.

George Tilton will leave the cast of "The Thirteenth Chair" shortly to join the army. Another actor recruit is Harold Vermilye, last seen here in the revival of "Get-Rich-Quick Wallingford," who has enlisted in the United States Army Medical Corps.

The condition of Digby Bell, the veteran comedian, who is seriously ill at Miss Alston's Sanitarium in West 141st Street, is unchanged.

George E. Mack has been engaged for a role in "Rambler Rose," the new musical play in which Julia Sanderson and Joseph Cawthorn will be seen next season.

Fred Niblo is addressing the audiences at the Gaiety this week in behalf of the Red Cross.

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## CIVIC ORCHESTRA TONIGHT.

### Concerts Under Pierre Monteux to Begin in St. Nicholas Rink.

The Civic Orchestra of eighty players that Otto H. Kahn and other guarantors established with Walter H. Rothwell as leader at Madison Square Garden last year, will open its second season tonight at 8:15 o'clock in the St. Nicholas Rink under the direction of Pierre Monteux, the new French conductor of the Metropolitan Opera. The Sixty-sixth Street resort has been transformed into a Summer garden from designs by Mrs. James B. Eustis and Miss Martha Maynard, the balcony and arched lights hung with wistaria, and the orchestra stage set between white columns with Allied flags waving over all. The concerts will continue Wednesday and Sunday evenings for ten weeks.

On behalf of the Mayor's National Defense Committee Colonel W. H. Chatfield will give a brief talk in the intermission of tonight's opening concert. The new conductor, Monteux, is also a soldier who did his bit in the war in France. He was a member of the Territorial Infantry, which was intrenched for twenty-five months around Verdun. When he came to America for the second season of the Russian Ballet he refused to conduct Richard Strauss's "Till Eulenspiegel," saying that to do so would bar his return to France, where he at one time led the famous Concert Colonne.

As the first soloist Anna Case will sing "The Star-Spangled Banner" in addition to an air from "Louise" and other songs this evening. Those assisting at the second concert next Sunday will be Maggie Teyte, the English soprano, and Robert Lortat, the French pianist, and later Jacques Thibaud, Marcella Craft, Frances Alda, Luca Botta, and Claudia Muzio. Composers of all nations will be represented on the programs, among them several Americans, of whom Mrs. H. H. A. Beach will appear in person, as will also John Powell.

## JOE WEBER'S NEW PLAYS.

### "Her Regiment" His First Fall Production—Seeks Own Theatre.

Joe Weber is confident that the first year of the United States's participation in the world war will not have a detrimental effect on the theatrical business and consequently he is planning the busiest season he has had in recent years, beginning next September. Mr. Weber is negotiating for a new playhouse, which he hopes to have under his direction by the first of the year, for use as a producing theatre. He has engaged the exclusive services of Fred G. Latham, who was one of the Century staff last season, as his stage director, and pending the acquisition of his own playhouse will make several productions.

The first of these will be a new musical play for which Victor Herbert is now composing the score at his Summer home at Lake Placid. William Le Baron is the author of the libretto, and the collaboration will be called "Her Regiment." In it Donald Brian and Carolina White, prima donna of the late Chicago-Philadelphia Grand Opera Company, will be co-stars. Dallas Welford will also be in the cast. "Her Regiment" will be presented here in November.

The dramatization of a widely-read novel and a new comedy with a well-known comedian as a star will be other productions before the holidays. Mr. Herbert's operetta, "Eileen," will begin a tour in September that will consume the greater part of two years.

### War Commissions at Gala Concert.

The Italian and Russian War Commissions now in America are to be guests at a gala concert next Saturday evening, June 23, in Carnegie Hall, at which Russian sailors from the American-built destroyer Variag will sing their Ukrainian folksongs and the Metropolitan Ballet School, under Pauline Verhoeven will dance, by courtesy of Mr. Gatti-Casazza. In addition, Oscar Spirescu will conduct a symphony orchestra and Christiane Eymael will lead a chorus of women in hymns of the Allies. Other artists are David Hochstein, Max Gegna, Salvatore de Stefano, Pietro and Constantino Yon, as well as Tamara Swirskaya, Andrée Barlette, Madeleine d'Espinoy, Sasha Votichenko, and, in the Countess de Tilly's patriotic number, a wounded trumpeter from the Belgian Army.

## GRACE C. STRACHAN LONG A SECRET BRIDE

### *President of Women's Teachers' Association Married to T. J. Forsythe, 24 Years Old, on April 6.*

Miss Grace C. Strachan, President of the Interborough Association of Women Teachers, is now Mrs. Timothy J. Forsythe, having been married in the village of Fairhaven, Vt., on April 6. The couple intended to keep the marriage secret until the end of the school year, but imparted the news to intimate friends, and it gradually became known to their acquaintances.

Mr. Forsythe is 24 years old. He was born in Williamsburg, and lived for several years in the Kensington district of Brooklyn. He formerly was connected with the import department of the Standard Oil Company, but at present, according to his bride, is employed by the Government in a confidential capacity.

When Miss Strachan was engaged last Fall in campaigning for the Teachers' Pension bill, Mr. Forsythe acted as her publicity manager. He is about 5 feet 10 inches in height, weighs 175 pounds, and has reddish-bronze colored hair and a fair complexion.

Mrs. Forsythe was born in Buffalo, N. Y., where she began her work as a teacher. In 1893 she entered the service of the Brooklyn Board of Education as a teacher, and was rapidly promoted through the various ranks, until in 1900 she was elected Associate Superintendent of Schools. When the school systems of the greater city were consolidated. She was selected as a District Superintendent. She is at present in charge of School Districts 88 and 85, which include the upper Eastern District, and the Bushwick and Brownsville sections.

## GEORGE W. ELKINS WEDS MRS. A. L. CUMMER

### *Wealthy Philadelphian Marries Divorcee, a Daughter of Col. Wm. E. Ludlow, at the Plaza.*

The wedding of George W. Elkins of Philadelphia, a son of the late William L. Elkins, and Mrs. Allethaire Ludlow Cummer of Cleveland, Ohio, a daughter of Colonel William E. Ludlow, took place at noon yesterday in the State Apartment of the Plaza Hotel.

Mrs. Cummer, wearing a white afternoon gown, was attended by her sister-in-law, Mrs. James B. Ludlow of Cleveland, as matron of honor, and her father, Colonel Ludlow, gave her in marriage, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. James M. Ludlow of East Orange, N. J., an uncle of the bride. A wedding breakfast for sixteen guests followed the ceremony, and later Mr. Elkins and his bride left on a motor trip to Poland Spring, Me.

Mrs. Elkins's first husband was William M. Cummer, from whom she was divorced. Mr. Elkins's first wife was Miss Stella M. McIntyre of Dayton, Ohio, whom he married in 1881, and who died in April, 1913. He has four children.

### Realty Man Ends Life.

Frederick Bommer, a wealthy real estate dealer, who lived at the Hotel Savoy, Manhattan, committed suicide yesterday morning in his old home, 190 Hooper Street, Williamsburg. When Mr. Bommer did not return to his home Monday night his wife became worried and asked that a general alarm be sent out.

The police broke in the door of the Hooper Street house and found the body in the bathroom. A gas tube was in the mouth.

### Tilford Ambulance Unit Leaves.

The ambulance company which Frank Tilford of Park & Tilford recently equipped at his own expense left yesterday for the United States ambulance base at Allentown, Penn. This company forms part of the Columbia University unit, and will proceed shortly from Allentown to the western front in France. Before leaving Mrs. Tilford gave the company a stand of colors.

# TAKE DR. CONDON AS SLAYER OF STUDENT

Continued from Page 1.

admits that the search did not go much further, and that the body might have been hidden in another part of the cellar which was not investigated.

Charles S. Aldrich of Troy, N. Y., a half brother of Piper, set a private detective agency on the trail, but their efforts did not produce results. On June 1 Dr. Condon, who had been a surgeon in the regular army in the Philippines, and had later served with the New Jersey guard, was notified that he had been commissioned a Captain in the Army Medical Corps, and was ordered to report before June 20 at Fort Oglethorpe. He left here last Friday night, and on Saturday two men working on the road near Spotswood, four miles from here, found Piper's body half concealed in the shrubbery near the roadside.

He had been shot through the heart with a bullet fired by a man standing in front of him, a bullet which fitted the empty cartridge in the revolver found near the Condon residence. The bullet had passed through his coat, but not through the overcoat which was wrapped around the body. Coroner John Hubbard and County Physician Edgar Carroll came to the conclusion that he had been killed at the time of his disappearance, and evidence about the spot where the body was found indicated that it had been taken there by automobile either on the night Dr. Condon left home or on the night before.

Thereupon Prosecutor Stricker had the Condon house thoroughly searched. He found in the cellar and on the seat of the doctor's automobile traces of lime, which on chemical analysis proved to be of the same sort in which an attempt had been made to preserve the body. Traces of the same lime were also found on the old clothes which Dr. Condon had left behind him. A study of the cellar, the automobile, and the garage has led Mr. Stricker to the belief that Dr. Condon killed Piper in the cellar on the night of Feb. 17, that he kept the body in the cellar for a long time after that, though he moved it about at least once to a different point, and that he took it in his automobile last week to the spot where it was found.

Mrs. Condon, who collapsed from nervous shock on learning of the new suspicion against her husband and is still confined to her bed, has not been questioned by the authorities. Mrs. Piper is expected to arrive tomorrow from her old home at Springfield, Vt., to which she returned after her husband's disappearance. Aldrich, the murdered man's half brother, was in town today, but Mr. Stricker did not indicate that he had thrown any light on the possible motive for the killing.

### No Clue to Motive Yet.

Wellington, the negro who first saw the body, is held here as a material witness, and without questioning Dr. Condon or his wife, it seems to be impossible at this time to find out what other persons had access to the cellar during the four months intervening between Piper's disappearance and the discovery of the body, which appears to have been concealed under old clothes and the rubber sheet and to have been so well preserved that there would have been no trace of its presence to persons on the ground floor of the residence. The negro said he was first attracted by the odor, and it is thought here that whoever cared for the furnace during the four months would probably have suspected its presence if it had been there all the time.

The Middlesex County Grand Jury will not meet in ordinary course until June 29, but it may be called in advance of that date to consider the evidence now before the prosecutor. County Detective Richard Feltier left today for Chattanooga and will bring Dr. Condon back as soon as the formalities of extradition have been complied with.

Meantime there has been no plausible suggestion of a motive that might have led to a quarrel between the two men. They were of different religion and temperament, and so far as is known their only relations were those of employer and employe. No one has been found who knows any dealings between the two men except those pertaining to Piper's employment. Neither was known as a quarrelsome man, and so far as is known neither had any social relations with the family of the other. Speculation naturally deals with the improbability that a body concealed only by a rubber sheet could remain hidden for four months in the cellar of an ordinary residence where some one must have gone every day.

*Special to The New York Times.*

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., June 19.—Dr. William J. Condon of New Brunswick, N. J., arrested at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., last night by the Chattanooga Chief of Detectives on orders from New Jersey that he be held for the murder of John V. Piper last week, is in solitary confinement, under heavy military guard at the fort, and interviewers are not permitted to see him. The authorities say, however, that he absolutely refuses to discuss in any way the charges against him, and that so far as they know he has made no effort to obtain an attorney.

Captain Condon registered Sunday at Fort Oglethorpe as a member of the Medical Officers' Training Camp, which has just begun a three months' course. When arrested he expressed much surprise, and in the language of the detective, "got sore and went up in the air." Then he grew quiet and refused to talk. An officer from New Jersey with the necessary papers is expected to arrive here tomorrow night.

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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 1917.


## THE LOAN AND THE RATE CASE.

The success of the Liberty Loan brings into the money market a favored borrower for billions through an indefinite future. So far as can be foreseen all available credit is preempted for division between those whose extraordinary profits make them indifferent to the cost of capital and the nation which at this time must be indifferent to ordinary financial considerations. Railways fall in neither class. It is derisory to compare their profits with industrials whose deficits have been turned into millions of profit. THE ANNALIST prints a list of industrials whose profits in 1914 were $263,000,000, in 1915 were $575,000,000, and in 1916 were $1,273,000,000. What chance have the railways in competition with them for capital?

The large decrease in city borrowing further proves the inequality of the contest between the United States and borrowers next in rank. Railways are in a class by themselves. In no other industry is one-sixth either in receivership or just emerging from it. In no other industry is there an example of a corporation embarrassed by the limitations of a Federal charter upon its credit. In no other industry are there examples of defaults upon receivers' certificates, the undertakings being unable to sustain themselves when nothing is allowed for capital account. In short, there is no other industry so thoroughly regulated as the railway industry, none that has so suffered in the estimation of investors, none whose welfare is so essential to every other industry.

These are the real grounds of the argument for the advance of railway rates. It is needed less for the railways than for the community's interests. The railway argument that the advanced rates are necessary on account of the high cost of living is true and convincing for those who care whether the railways prosper or not. The trouble with the argument is that it is addressed to those whose theories harden their hearts and who would rather that the railways and the community should suffer together than that theories should be surrendered. The Interstate Commerce Commission is wedded for better or for worse to the theories that profits should be regulated through rates, and that profits should not be allowed for the sake of betterments. Those are Commission theories, not theories of Congress. Congress enacted that rates should be just and reasonable, and said nothing about reduction of profits. The Commission conceives that rates and profits are in some relation to the cost of railway construction and to the profits on railway capital. Those are heresies disproved by all railway history. Only railway owners care what any railway costs or what its profits are. Shippers care only that rates should be low, and some of them are too willing for their own interests to see the railways in trouble.

The divorce between the fortunes of securities in the market and the rates for services rendered by the railways is complete. The security market is unregulated, and the rate market is strictly regulated. Between 1907 and 1915 five billions of new money was put into railway plant, and the decrease in earnings was $33,000,000. Less than nothing was the return upon investment which is the basis of the present ability of the railways to serve the country imperfectly. But for that five billions our war power might be so crippled that the defeat of Germany would be doubtful.

There is no sort of doubt about the result of the inability of the railways to earn suitable rsturns upon their capital, something very different from their capital stock. The public is taking no chances on railway investments. In 1916 there was not a single share of new railway capital listed upon the New York Stock Exchange. Since the invention of the locomotive there was not another year like that. There never ought to be another. There are railways in the United States which are capable of earning 40 per cent. dividends if they are allowed the rates on European Government-owned railways. For lack of an advance of rates there is pending a proposal to furnish the railways with $100,000,000 worth of cars supplied from tax money or borrowed funds. Why should the taxpayers pay what the shippers ought to be glad to pay? It is not fair to put the railway burden upon the general taxpayers. Neither is it fair to call railway rates taxes, for they are the basis of profits. But, so far as rates are taxes, they are the justest sort, the most easily shifted sort, and the most easily borne of all taxes. If the users of the railways do not protect them against the theorists, the condition which confronts them is that there will be no more railway construction in the United States except such as can be financed by the credit of a few strong railways.

## THE ARMY CANTONMENTS.

In planning for the huge cantonments in which the drafted men of the national army will dwell, in the mobilization and training period, there have been inevitable delays. It is well that the first plans selected should be wholly satisfactory, that the housing of the men, approximately 40,000 in each of the sixteen cantonments, shall meet the approval of the medical and military authorities. The delay will be excusable if the starting of this enormous scheme of military mobilization, the like of which has no precedent in our history, is so well done that there will be no need of correcting mistakes later on. It is believed that the sites have been carefully selected. Time enough was consumed in that operation. Apart from the necessity of placing each cantonment on dry ground, with an ample supply of good water and natural facilities for drainage, accessible to railroads which would not be overtaxed for the transportation of ammunition or other essential supplies at the very moment when troops were to be moved, the War Department had to contend in making its selections, with the insistent demands of a host of politicians, in and out of Congress, for the placing of camps in certain districts they favored.

Now that good sites have been agreed upon, with the assurance that every one answers the requirements, there is still a disagreement as to the buildings, but this will undoubtedly be settled within a few days. Whether the buildings are to be of one or two stories seems to the ordinary citizen a matter of small importance. The buildings must be hygienic, and so must all their surroundings. There must be no possibility of contaminating the water supply, there must be adequate hospital buildings, the needs of the medical department of each cantonment must be considered thoroughly, as well as the parade and manoeuvring grounds, the kitchens, mess halls, and dormitories. This sort of thing cannot be done hastily.

If we had begun to provide for mobilization on a large scale a year and a half ago, as we ought to have done by the adoption of Mr. GARRISON'S plan for a continental army, we should not be in our present plight. But we must make the best of it now, and there is no ground for apprehension that we shall not solve the problems. Once the work of building is begun, it can be carried forward quickly. Doubtless many of the cantonments will be ready to receive troops as soon as the War Department is ready to equip and supply them. The work of selecting the first 625,000 cannot be finished in a month. Meanwhile enlistments in both the regular army and the National Guard increase encouragingly, and there are no great obstacles to be overcome in training the new men in those branches.

## A FINE OLD SAYING.

The American public is not expert in shipbuilding matters. It has stood respectfully but anxiously aside from the controversy raging between those who are expert. It does not know whether General GOETHALS is right in maintaining that the ships to be built should be mainly of steel, or whether Mr. DENMAN is right in supporting wooden ships. But it wants ships built, built speedily; and there is no doubt that its ears were a little startled at the sound of General GOETHALS'S declaration that wooden ships were impossible. He might be right, but his way of saying it was a new way in America, and the sound was unwelcome. He said:

> When it is considered that birds are still nesting in the trees from which the great wooden fleet was to be made, and it was proposed to construct from them ships capable of making from 10 to 11 knots per hour—and more than that when in the zone in which existed dangers from torpedoes—it is seen how hopeless the task appeared.

This figure of speech about the trees still standing from which the fleet is to be made is a forcible one, but it is not wholly original with General GOETHALS. It has been used, with variations, twice before in American history, in 1814 and in 1862. In neither case was it used to prove the hopelessness of American effort to cope with conditions; strange to say, it was used for a contrary purpose.

In 1813 the great MACDONOUGH, who won the victory which ended the war of 1812, found himself in command of an imaginary fleet on Lake Champlain, with a real and substantial British fleet confronting him. His fleet originally consisted of two small sloops, but the British sunk or captured them, "and then there were none." So MACDONOUGH built him a fleet out of a forest of green timber that grew on the shore, and beat the British with it; and the British Army went back to Canada, and thus ended the War of 1812—for JACKSON'S victory was won after peace was declared. And, in celebrating MACDONOUGH'S great victory, the orators of that day said, and the historians have repeated after them, "When MACDONOUGH came "to take command the green trees "were still growing in the forest out "of which it was his task to make the "fleet that was to destroy the enemy."

It was in this way, it was with this meaning, that the phrase became historic. The little touch about "the birds nesting in the trees" is a twentieth century embroidery. But the phrase, as it was used in 1814 and through all the years after, whenever MACDONOUGH was mentioned, was never used to demonstrate the impossibility — the "hopelessness," as General GOETHALS calls it—of doing a thing; it was always used to show, in a sort of triumphant chuckle, the way Yankee energy triumphs over impossibilities.

The phrase came again into use when the civil war broke out and found the United States without a navy worthy of the name. It had to create one, as MACDONOUGH did, in the face of the foe. That phrase, "The trees were still growing in the forest," was again brought into use, to emphasize, not the hopelessness of attempting a thing, but the glorious way in which the hopeless thing had actually been done. For instance, among a hundred others who have used the phrase about this wonderful achievement, there is BLAINE, who says, in his "Twenty Years of Congress":

> It may be instanced with laudable pride that one enterprising man, honorably distinguished as a scientific engineer, constructed in less than a hundred days an armored squadron of eight ships, in the aggregate of 5,000 tons burden, capable of steaming 9 knots an hour, and destined for effective service upon the rivers of the Southwest. When the contractor, Mr. JAMES B. EADS of St. Louis, agreed to furnish these steamers to the Government, the timber from which they were to be built was still standing in the forest and the machinery with which the armor was to be rolled was not constructed.

A good old phrase, a historic phrase, a phrase connected inseparably with two events in American history that illustrate Yankee energy, Yankee dauntlessness, the Yankee scorn for impossibilities. It is forever associated with those events of 1814 and 1862. Now it has been brought into use in 1917. It seems a pity, now that it is brought into use again, that it should be used in so different a way, with so different a meaning, that so different a moral should be intended by it.

## GIVE US AIRPLANES AND AIRMEN.

Admiral PEARY put a plain and vital question to the members of the Senate's Military Committee on Monday. "Why be pushed," he asked, "into "every movement for national pre- "paredness?" Pushing alone has carried us as far as we have gone. The people had to be pushed, the Administration had to be pushed, and Congress had to be pushed, and that was the hardest part of the job. We have done very well so far, considering that we had done next to nothing before we went into the war, nine weeks or so ago; but we can do much better. Early adoption of the plan to form a mighty air force will soon make us formidable in the conflict. We now have a new and approved American motor engine for airplanes which can be quickly built in large numbers. The work of standardizing the machinery to build the engines is under way. There are many thousands of alert young Americans ready to train for military aviation. We have aviation fields in readiness, and others can soon be made ready. Secretary BAKER, the Chief Signal Officer, the Council of National Defense, are all urging the plan on Congress. We can do more effective work toward bringing the war to a victorious conclusion by upbuilding an air service, by making American military aviation the best in the world, than in any other way. There is plenty of money to draw upon. Congress is asked to appropriate $600,000,000 at once to supply the American army with airplanes and trained aviators.

"Why not take the initiative, and lead?" cries PEARY. Why not, indeed! The development of aviation here, where it has been neglected more than in France, England, or Germany, will serve to do more than to end the war. It will vastly increase our usefulness in peace. The aviator is destined to play a great part hereafter in the world's affairs. We shall need thousands of flying machines in the development of trade. The time is not far distant when airplanes will cross the Atlantic in a single flight. The immediate demand for airplanes, however, is military. We are at war, but not yet in the war. Let us go in with thousands of scouting and battle machines and help our allies to win the fight.

## TAXING NEWSPAPERS.

The newspaper business, like any other, should pay its just proportion of the costs of government. It always has. Newspapers pay taxes upon their real estate, they pay corporation taxes, they are subject to the Federal corporation income tax. The money they pay out for print paper, ink, and other materials goes to pay the taxes of the producers thereof. Newspapers have never been favored by exemption from taxes. They have no desire to be so favored.

What has put into the heads of some Senators and Representatives the notion that newspapers should be singled out as a subject of special taxation, put in a class apart from all other corporations and property owners, and made to pay taxes not levied upon other similar industries? The House Committee proposed an increase in second-class postage rates that would have been not merely burdensome but practically prohibitory upon newspaper circulation in parts of the country remote from the seat of publication. There was an attempt to justify this proposed increase by the assertion that the present second-class rate does not pay the cost of transportation, that the newspapers are for this reason actually in debt to the Government or under obligations to it. Apart from questions of fact involved, as to which there is room for much dispute, the obligation is quite the other way. The newspapers of the country perform services for the Government that cannot be measured in money terms. They disseminate information, they make the Government's policies known to the people, they make daily contributions to the stock of public knowledge, they raise the level of public intelligence. They directly and powerfully assist the Government in its appeals to the spirit and patriotism of the people—as in the great part they played in the recent campaign for the Liberty Loan. Nevertheless, no newspaper wants to be in debt to the Government. If the second-class postal rates of newspapers are not remunerative, let the Government determine the actual costs of newspaper transportation, apart from the cost of transporting magazines and other periodicals, which is an entirely different matter, and fix the charge accordingly. The newspapers will not complain of that.

The proposed 2 per cent. tax upon advertising receipts was another venture in special taxation upon newspapers. It was without any basis in justice or sound theory, it singled out the newspapers as if for punishment. It was not proposed that any like tax should be laid upon any other business. Now the Senate Committee has under consideration an excess profits tax upon newspapers, progressive in a degree which would make it burdensome in the extreme. This tax seems to have been based upon the theory that newspapers are a war industry. That theory has no foundation whatever. The business receipts of many newspapers may have been increased during the war, but so have their expenses. The increase was due more to industry and courage and enterprise than to war. It is probably true that the war itself has not directly increased the property value of newspapers. Unlike munition plants, they make nothing that is directly used for war purposes. If an industry is to be taxed on war profits, it must be shown that the profits have accrued from war sales. There is no shadow of justification for putting newspapers in a class with factories turning out rifles, powder, shells, and cannon.

The newspapers of the country are loyal, they have always been willing to support the Government. They are entirely willing to support it now, they will give freely of their profits and their substance to enable the Government to pay the costs of war, but they see no justice in the attempt to single them out for special burdens, heavier by far than those imposed upon the majority of other industries. The corporation income tax has been willingly paid, it is easily collected. That is an indication of the direction in which the Government should proceed in its efforts to obtain new revenue. The newspapers will make no objection to taxes upon corporate or individual incomes justly and equitably assessed upon all business interests in the country. In any system of taxation that may be adopted, the precept that it is not wise to destroy the sources from which revenue is derived should be kept steadily in view.

## "WAR PORTIONS."

One of our leading railways has done its bit toward making economy popular. It has reduced the portions in its eating car service by one-third and reduced prices correspondingly. The reduction of the prices will attract more than the reduction of quantity will repel. Overeating is never worse than on a railway journey, where exercise is impossible. What railway riders want is enough to stay their stomachs on the journey, leaving gorging to another occasion when the opportunities are better. Railway kitchens and cooks produce wonderful results, considering their facilities, but their limitations are invincible. Railway dining service has been done at a loss because the "overhead" expense has been uncontrollable and the volume of business limited. The reduction of prices should enlarge the business and the economy of food should reduce the expenses.

It is an example worthy of imitation. Hotels are greater offenders than the railways in the way of encouraging waste by providing more than can be used, and raising prices to make the waste possible without loss. Those who pay the bills really pay the penalty of the economic sin which they fancy is at the cost of those who provide the superfluous eatables. "Split the nickel" is the cry now heard throughout the grocery trade as a means of retaining the trade which is disappearing on account of the high prices. The custom among the retailers of eatables has been to calculate to the nearest nickel. The theory has been that customers object to the odd pennies. On the contrary, they are likely to be attracted to the groceries as they are to the department stores by the idea that the odd pennies show close figuring and prices according to cost.

Buyers are counting their pennies these days, and are in a mood to be attracted by the cries of "split the nickel" and "little portions for less." Economies of these sorts will hurt nobody. In the total they are larger than the hundred millions asked for the Red Cross. There are millions of families which could each support a sufferer from the war on their wastes. There are thousands of families which could support each a family in the same way. Many will do it for that reason when they might not do it for the sake of putting the savings in their pockets. Mr. HOOVER'S doctrine of the clean plate is making encouraging progress.

## TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

**A Scandal, but Not Irremediable.**

Whether or not there will be in the Ruth Cruger case "political capital" for the enemies and antagonists of the present municipal administration depends entirely upon the way in which the administration deals with the case. And, according to all of the present indications, the dealings with it are to be such as to change what unquestionably is a grave police scandal into another claim of the Police Department to public confidence—a claim as good as any of the many it already has.

Of that department, no more than of any other human institution, is perfection reasonably to be expected. What can be demanded as well as expected is that when manifestations of incompetence or negligence are revealed, and when duty is not fully and intelligently performed, as is sure to happen now and then in any group of men as large as the New York police force, the facts shall be promptly admitted and adequately investigated, and that, as soon as responsibility has been fixed, proper measures be taken to make a repetition of the evil or abuse as nearly impossible as is practicable in the conduct of human affairs.

This is the path upon which both Mayor MITCHEL and Commissioner WOODS have entered without any signs of hesitation or reluctance. Naturally and justly, they have not taken the accusation of their subordinates as conviction of the charges made, but they see as plainly as do the rest of us that a heavy indictment has been formulated against the detectives and other members of the force who originally examined the Cocchi shop, and the records of both men are such that their promises to see justice done without fear or favor can be accepted as sure to be kept.

A "scandal" thus handled ceases to be one and becomes merely a regrettable or unfortunate incident, and, instead of weakening confidence in executive officials, strengthens it in the estimation of all fair-minded critics. The danger to the municipal administration from the Ruth Cruger case would lie in efforts to minimize the derelictions committed—to preserve the reputation of the Police Department at the expense of its character. No such efforts are visible, and none need be suspected.

**Says Women Do Hide Their Ages.**

A correspondent whose anonymity is easily enough explicable to win the privilege of attention by rule denied to the writers of unsigned letters declares entirely wrong the assertion in this column, the other day, that the modern woman makes no secret of her age. This denial, like the assertion itself, is open to the suspicion of being an argument from the specific to the general, from the individual to the class, and the fact is, presumably, that now as always there are women who tell the number of their years with little or no concern to anybody with a defensible interest in the subject, and other women who let concealment or even mendacity do its poor best to give their neighbors an illusion of persistent if not eternal youth.

What changes have occurred in the relative size of these two groups nobody really knows, and opinion can be based but insecurely on personal experiences necessarily inadequate as foundation for a conclusion demonstrably correct. Our correspondent bases her belief in the survival in full force of the old secretiveness on her own feelings and conduct. For ten years, she writes, she has revealed her correct age to nobody except her doctor—a fact that should give thought to the takers of the military census—and she insists that she knows from conversations with "no end of women," since the registration began, that her attitude is not unique or even peculiar.

She mentions one woman who confessed to having three ages, each to be used for special purposes, but she cruelly refrains from gratifying a natural curiosity as to just what the varying circumstances are that can thus be met. We are told, however, that for many women it would be ruinous to admit their real age to the men with whom they are associated in business, as employment after 35 is hard to secure, and that, the suffragists to the contrary notwithstanding, anybody who thinks that women between 35 and 55 tell the truth about their ages, except to physicians or in sworn statements, is much mistaken.

The saddening end of the letter is a moan that the Governor hadn't been content to ask the women if they were between 35 and 50 and let it go at that. For, according to this authority, "it would have saved hundreds of lies and also some pangs on the part of the more truthful ones."

**A Growing Demand for Reprisals.**

A veteran Russian revolutionist who was in the United States some years ago said that his bitterest grievance against the Government of his country was that it had forced upon people who had no more liking for assassination than anybody else the adoption of that device by depriving them of every other means of bettering an intolerable condition.

The English and French can make a like complaint against the Germans if the latter, by continuing their aerial raids on open cities, compel the making of reprisals in kind as a desperate and repulsive means of putting an end to such outrages.

That resort to this form of defense and prevention might be necessary was more than hinted by ANDREW BONAR LAW of the British War Council, when speaking in the House of Commons this week, and he practically admitted that the pressure on the Government of the public demand to do it was becoming well-nigh irresistible. To lighten that demand, he said that the Allies were already making regular and systematic attacks from the air on military communications and military objects behind the German lines, and there is, of course, the bombing of Karlsruhe by the French, to which they ascribe the immunity which Paris has since enjoyed from the visits of German airplanes and dirigibles.

A competition in atrocity, however, is a dismal thing, and it does seem that the Germans might learn a lesson from having forced the Allies, also, to use in self-defense such an abominable weapon as asphyxiating gases.

## MISSION FOR MORGENTHAU.

### Board for Palestine Jews Goes Under Government Auspices.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Announcement was made by the State Department today that the mission, consisting of Henry Morgenthau and Felix Frankfurter, named to go to Egypt in the interest of the Jews in Palestine, as already told in THE NEW YORK TIMES, was being sent under the official auspices of the United States Government. In connection with the announcement it was explained that the mission had no relation to the creation of an independent State in Palestine. Its object, it was made known, was to ascertain what measures should be taken to ameliorate the condition of the Jews there.

The following statement was issued by the State Department:

"In an effort to ameliorate the condition of the Jewish communities in Palestine the President has sent abroad Former Ambassador Henry Morgenthau and Professor Felix Frankfurter of the Harvard Law School, now serving as assistant to Secretary of War Baker. Mr. Morgenthau and Professor Frankfurter will proceed to Egypt and from there conduct an investigation to ascertain the means of relieving the situation among the Jews in Palestine."

The mission may communicate with the Turkish Government at Constantinople, although the means of correspondence were not made known. It is possible that Turkey may grant permission for the mission to visit Syria, inasmuch as the Constantinople authorities have invited a committee of German Jews to make an inspection of the condition of the Jews in Palestine, and a like invitation has been extended to the Spanish, German, and Austro-Hungarian consular officers in Turkey.

The State Department was unable today to say whether the supplies shipped many months ago to Alexandria, Egypt, for the relief of destitute Syrians and Armenians had ever reached their destination.

## ATTACKS SELECTIVE DRAFT.

### Congressman Mason Announces Amendment to Modify the Law.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, June 19.—In debate in the House today Representative Mason of Illinois urged that the selective draft law be amended by providing that only volunteers be sent to the European front and that the President be directed by Congress to accept the services of volunteers. After giving notice that he intended to offer an amendment to the draft law directing the President to accept the services of Colonel Roosevelt or other volunteers, and preventing the drafting of the militia for European service, Mr. Mason said:

"We who voted against conscription believed we were right and are confirmed in that belief. Yet no one of us, directly or indirectly, in Congress or out of it, has ever discouraged the enforcement of that law. We believe that the safety of this Republic lies in obedience to the law."

"I object to this treasonable speech," Mr. Hastings of Oklahoma shouted, "and will raise a point of no quorum."

"My remarks are not treasonable," answered Mr. Mason, hotly, moving toward Mr. Hastings. "I am as good an American as the gentleman, and I ask that his words be taken down."

Foreseeing a possible personal altercation, a number of members rose to their feet and cries for the regular order threw the House into momentary confusion. This quickly subsided when Mr. Hastings withdrew his words.

"I believe that 90 per cent. of the American people are opposed to forcing our soldiers to go to the trenches of Europe unless they volunteer for that purpose," said Mr. Mason, who then launched into an argument designed to show the drafting of men in the militia for foreign service to be unconstitutional.

## GERMANY ASKS FOR FUND.

### Appeals to Public to Supplement Pensions for War Sufferers.

COPENHAGEN, June 19, (via London.)—German newspapers print an initial appeal for the collection of a great national fund to supplement pensions for war cripples and the families of soldiers in the same fashion as widows and other dependents of fallen soldiers are now assisted from a fund collected by popular subscription.

The Government pensions are described as utterly inadequate, and instances are cited by figures from the Rhine district, where the pension for men with families is only 75 marks.

The Vorwärts calls it a crying shame and a disgrace to appeal to private generosity for the relief which a grateful fatherland should grant adequately from the public Treasury.

## WHO MOURN, THEY SHALL BE COMFORTED.

My dreams had been of lilies—long pale things
In long pale hands, and all the passing hours
I followed angels with half-broken wings
Who led unto a city with bright towers.

I went with them—the gates were open wide—
And while we waited there a voiceless band
Moved slowly in like some reluctant tide
Of lost dead rivers in a lost dead land.

I said: "Who are these silent ones?—have they
No voice—no song for marching—no refrain—
No cheering word—no laughter by the way?"
A voice replied: "These are the Sons of Pain."

Then after them, in robes of violet,
Walked hosts of women, and their eyes were deep
With changeless sorrow — terrible and set;
In them no healing tears nor any sleep.

"Oh, have ye, then, for these no comforting—
These tearless ones that, uttering no cry,
Pass through yon portal?" One with broken wing
Said tenderly: "They shall know by and by."

* * * * * * *

Then music, and great laughter, and the pride
Of trampling hosts—and, blazing in the sun,
Are shining ranks of heroes—men who died
In older wars, who cheer what these have done.

And back of them are women—but no tears
Nor any cry — for like the happy breath
Of children waked from dreaming, with their fears
All gone—they sigh: "So then—there is no death!"

CHARLOTTE ELIZABETH WELLS.

## TO AID CENSUS ON EAST SIDE

### Educational Alliance Will Devote Entire Effort to That End.

Because of the difficulty experienced by the directors of the military census in explaining to the immigrant population in various parts of the city the meaning of the census and its purposes, the Educational Alliance has decided to close all its usual work until the completion of the census and to devote its main building in East Broadway and Jefferson Street and its branch at Stuyvesant Street to census work. The workers in both buildings will give their time exclusively to assisting the officials in the taking of the census, and the institution will explain to the non-English-speaking residents on the east side the reasons for the census and the necessity of enrollment under the law.

An enrollment bureau is now being conducted in the buildings, and the institution is co-operating to the fullest extent with the public authorities.

After an investigation on the east side by E. P. Goodrich, director of the census here, he found that a number of more places were required, and a number of Synagogues were opened yesterday to take care of the dense population and those who cannot speak English.

The registration yesterday in New York City was estimated at 200,000. Director P. Goodrich was in conference with Chief Magistrate McAdoo over legal proceedings to be taken against persons reported as refusing to register or answer the questions.

Monday was the lowest day of registration since the beginning of taking of the State census. It was said yesterday at the headquarters, 261 Broadway, the number was below 100,000.

As the result of thousands of applications being mailed out of town to New York residents, the Borough Headquarters will remain open after June 25, and a number of volunteer workers will still be required for about two weeks more.

## MUNITION MEN TO TEST LAW.

### Challenge Government's Interpretation of Tax on Profits.

Local makers of war munitions expressed the opinion yesterday that action would be brought soon in the United States Supreme Court to have the law covering the imposition of the Federal tax on profits from war materials construed. It was said that one reason why the Government had discovered improper returns in respect to profits, as described in Washington dispatches, was the inability of manufacturers to decide exactly what charges they were permitted to make against income.

Revenue Inspectors, it was learned, had been working for several weeks on the account books of companies domiciled in this city, with the result that a number of concerns had been asked to reconsider their decisions in respect to some of the reservations made from income.

The chief bone of contention lies in the charges against profits resultant from the construction of additional plants to handle war business. The munition makers contend that when they figured on contracts with the allied Governments they quoted prices which covered not only a reasonable profit, but the cost of new buildings and machinery necessary to fill the orders. These costs, they assert, should be written off gross income which comes directly from the work, and in numerous cases the original returns to the Revenue Department contained these "offsets."

The Revenue Department has also challenged in some instances the subtraction from war profits of bonuses paid employes.

## CLARK DEFENDS CONGRESS.

### Says at Valley Forge That Legislators Do Their Whole Duty.

VALLEY FORGE, Penn., June 19.—Marking the site of the encampment of Washington and his army during the Winter of 1777-78, a memorial arch, for which Congress appropriated $125,000, was presented to the State today by Champ Clark, Speaker of the House, on behalf of the Government. More than a hundred Senators and Congressmen, who came here from Washington, attended the exercises.

Governor Brumbaugh accepted the arch on behalf of the commonwealth, and the transfer was attended with the firing of a salute by Battery C, National Guard of Pennsylvania.

In his address Mr. Clark eulogized George Washington, praised free government, and declared Congress was doing its whole duty toward bringing the present war to a speedy and triumphant conclusion.

"Congress," he said, "is the greatest legislative body in all history. Yet every evil-disposed person in the land can find some slander to utter about the American Congress. They revel in such foul work. At this very moment, when the country is engaged in the most stupendous war in all the bloody annals of mankind, Congress is doing its duty, its whole duty, manfully, industriously and particularly to bring it to a speedy and triumphant conclusion. Representatives and Senators not only vote unheard of sums of money for the prosecution of the war, but to the limit of their financial ability they contribute to the cause by purchasing bonds to foot the bills. Representatives and Senators not only voted other men's sons into the army, but they send their own sons to fight, perchance to die, for the starry banner of the Republic."

## HOUSE FOR ITALIAN MISSION.

### Pembroke Jones Gives His Residence for Their Use.

When the members of the Italian Royal War Mission arive in New York City tomorrow they will stop at the home of Pembroke Jones at 5 East Sixty-first Street, it was announced yesterday by the Mayor's Reception Committee. Mr. Jones's house will be at the disposal of the visitors until Saturday, when they are scheduled to leave for Philadelphia. The committee asked yesterday that Italian flags be put out, and every one possessing such a flag is requested to display it prominently.

The plaza in City Hall Park is being elaborately decorated for the arrival of the mission. A court of honor has been erected as a background for the reception to be given there by Mayor Mitchel and other city officials on behalf of the city.

The mission is due in Jersey City at 3:30 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. The members will be met by a small delegation headed by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler and Lloyd C. Griscom and brought to the Battery, where the Reception Committee will be waiting. The ceremonies at City Hall are expected to begin at 5 o'clock. Addresses will be made on behalf of the mission by the Prince of Udine and Marquis Borsalli. No changes have been made in the remainder of the program, which is designed to keep the visitors busy until they leave on Saturday.

## STILL DEPORTING BELGIANS.

### Government at Havre Says German Press Bureau's Denial Is Untrue.

HAVRE, June 19.—The Belgian Government, in an official statement issued today, denounces the bad faith of the denial of the Wolff Bureau, on June 7, of the continuation of the deportation of Belgians. The denial, the Government declares, avoids the essential facts and concerns itself only with the question of the places to which Belgians have been deported.

The Belgian Government maintains that the deportations continue, and that they did not cease, as the Wolff Bureau stated, on Feb. 10.

# WAR APPEALS MARK HARVARD CLASS DAY

### Graduates Are Called Upon to Spread the Spirit of National Service.

### GOWNS COVER UNIFORMS

### Clubs Reduce or Omit Customary Festivities—Yale Alumni Dedicate Artillery Armory.

*Special to The New York Times.*

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 19.—The olive drab and the navy blue gave the annual class day exercises at Harvard today a warlike setting, though every member of the graduating class who appeared in a service uniform wore the cap and gown above it. Fifty members of the class arrived from Plattsburg on furlough for the day. Many others are in military service in France.

The forenoon exercises were held in Sanders Theatre. Alan G. Paine of Spokane, Wash., delivered the oration, in which he said that college men "must convince not a small minority, but the great majority, of the American people that they were right in wanting the war, and that the future freedom and happiness of the world depend upon its successful prosecution. In other words, ours is the task of popularizing the war."

In the absence of Westmore Willcox, Jr., of Norfolk, Va., the class poet, Norman E. Burbidge of Spokane read the poem, which was mailed to him by its composer, now a student in the Curtiss School of Aviation in Virginia. Its theme was the sacrifice required of Americans in the war. The class ode, written by John D. Parson of Cambridge, was sung, Ronald M. Cook, the chorister, leading the chant.

Exercises in the stadium lacked the whimsical ivy oration of other years, Hunt Wentworth of Chicago, who was to give it, being unable to come East from the Federal training camp at Fort Sheridan. Instead the Harvard Regiment Band gave a concert.

The "big spreads" were almost all missing. The Hasty Pudding Club put on the most pretentious entertainment, while the Pi Eta ran a modest menu. The customary yard entertainment was held, and there was dancing all evening.

## YALE ALUMNI CUT PROGRAM.

### Hadley Predicts More Serious Work by Students After War.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 19.—Alumni day at Yale today was without time-honored festivities. There were no class groupings in costume about the campus, no bands played, no parade to Yale Field for the ball game was held, and there were no class dinners. The many hundreds of old graduates back for their reunions took the simple program seriously. Arthur T. Hadley, President of the university, addressing them in Battel Chapel, told of the problems that the university would face by reason of the war, of what the Yale Corporation was doing to aid the National Government, and of the response of undergraduates to the call for service.

"In God's good providence," he said, "we are going to emerge from the war a better place of education than we were at the beginning—not merely better because the coming generation of students will be more serious, but better because the coming generation of professors and instructors will be more practical. They will have had a lesson in adapting means to ends."

The meeting was presided over by William Kent, '74, of California, member of Congress. The Right Rev. Boyd Vincent, '67, Bishop of Southern Ohio; W. M. Barnum, '77, of New York City; R. L. Munger '97, of Ansonia, Conn.; James Wright, '02, New York City, and D. R. Meigs, '07, of Hill School, Pottstown, Penn., were the other speakers.

In the afternoon the artillery armory built by the university near Yale Bowl, was dedicated. The procession was headed by the Second Connecticut Infantry, the Second Company Governor's Foot Guards, the local regiment of home guards, and the Yale batteries. The keys were handed to President Hadley by G. Beekman Hoppin, Chairman of the Military Committee of the Yale Club. The armory, begun just after the War Department authorized the raising of the Yale Batteries during the Mexican border troubles last year, is on part of a tract of land acquired for athletics. Its cost has been met by graduates under direction of Anson C. Goodyear, '99.

A patriotic celebration was held later in the Hewitt quadrangle, at which President Hadley spoke of the intensiveness of the war. He said:

"Not since the days of savage clans, when a war enlisted the energies and was fought at the peril of every man, woman, and child within the tribe, has a conflict between nations so permeated all the life and all the heart of each of the combatant units. This war may well be characterized as the greatest the world has seen, not only in its extent but in its intensiveness, for that very reason it has taken hold of our colleges as no other war has ever taken hold. Graduates who saw New Haven in the early sixties and have seen it again in these last weeks tell me that the excitement caused here at Yale by the ordinance of secession was as nothing compared with the excitement caused by the declaration of war with Germany."

## MANHATTAN GIVES DEGREES.

### Brothers' College Holds Its Sixty-fourth Commencement.

The sixty-fourth annual commencement exercises of Manhattan College were held last night in Carnegie Hall, at which the Right Rev. Patrick J. Hayes, Auxiliary Bishop of New York, presided.

The degree of M. A. was conferred on William J. Ryan and that of C. E. on John Kosta.

Those receiving the degree of B. A. were Sylvester W. Del Bello, Thomas McBreen, Arthur J. McConnell, and Bernard J. McEntegart; B. S. and C. E., Joseph A. Capozzi, Louis C. Heilman, James A. McEntegart, Charles S. Power, Thomas J. Reilly, James T. Brennan, Hugh J. Carroll, James A. Hoolihan, William B. Hubbard, John M. Kelly, Edward T. McNierny, Francis J. Noonan, and Arthur G. Pennefather; honorary degree of LL. B., the Rev. Thomas P. Phelan, class of '91, and Surrogate John P. Cohalan, class of '93; honorary degree of M. A., Bryan L. Kennelly, class of '85. The address to the graduates was delivered by Surrogate Cohalan.

## ALLOTS CANADIAN PAPER.

### Commissioners Will Compel Mills to Share Trade.

OTTAWA, June 19.—At the resumption of the newsprint paper inquiry here today, Commissioner Pringle, presiding officer at the inquiry, said he would compel paper manufacturers to bear their share of the burden of supplying Canadian trade.

The statement was made in regard to the Western Canada supply, now looked after by the Fort Francis (Ontario) Pulp and Paper Company. Mr. Pringle remarked that the Abitibi Power and Paper Company of Iroquois Falls, Ontario, would have to take its share of this burden.

Canadian manufacturers are permitted to export not more than 80 per cent. of their product, the remainder to be available for Canadian publishers. Mr. Pringle said it was an injustice to the Fort Francis Company to prevent it from exporting by tying it down to supplying the needs of the West. The price of export paper is a cent and a half a pound more than that in Canada.

# RED CROSS EXPECTS GIFT OF $10,000,000

### Name of Prospective Donor Kept Secret, but He Is One of Nation's Richest Men.

### $26,000,000 NOW PLEDGED

### Cardinal Gibbons Indorses Campaign—Cities with Large German Population Give Generously.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, June 19.—More than a quarter of the $100,000,000 Red Cross War Fund had been chalked up as having been subscribed on the big blackboard at the Red Cross War Council's headquarters at 6 o'clock this evening. The official figures showed that $26,000,000 had been received, based on the afternoon reports only, and when the full day's reports are received it is expected the grand total will be $30,000,000 to date.

The War Council let it be known that a single contribution of $10,000,000 was in sight and was expected soon to be enrolled. The name of the mysterious benefactor was kept secret. He is one of the wealthiest men in America and expects to condition his gift on the understanding that the money be used to combat tuberculosis in France, 800,000 cases of the disease having been reported to the War Council.

In New York City alone more than $17,000,000 had been raised, it was announced here, with contributions coming in rapidly. Much of this represented donations by wealthy individuals and dividends from the large corporations. The hunt for more million-dollar contributors grew warmer as the day advanced.

Features of the day's returns were the reports from three cities which have a large German population. Cincinnati, Milwaukee, and Buffalo, shortly after noon today, had reported one-third of their allotments as in and checked up.

**Cardinal Sends Letter.**

Strong indorsement of the campaign to raise a fund of $100,000,000 for Red Cross war relief was received today from Cardinal Gibbons, the head of the Catholic Church in the United States. In a letter to Henry P. Davison, Chairman of the Red Cross War Council, Cardinal Gibbons said:

"I am in hearty accord with the vast work of the Red Cross War Council, as outlined by you in your recent visit, and toward accomplishing which you and your faithful corps of colaborers have set their minds and hearts unselfishly. I have confident hope that these world-wide plans of charity and mercy will be largely realized, bringing the grateful appreciation of suffering millions as a partial recompense, and, as a greater reward, the richest blessings of God."

A suggestion which may open the way for donations by national banks came from Controller of the Currency Williams. He explained that national banks may not legally donate bank funds to any charitable cause, but may declare a special dividend out of the undivided profits.

"Checks for such a dividend can be mailed to stockholders," he said, "with a circular letter suggesting but not requiring that the proceeds be given the Red Cross."

If all national banks should declare an extra dividend of one-half of 1 per cent., and shareholders should turn the sum over to the Red Cross, Mr. Williams explained, $5,000,000 would be produced.

A campaign roll of honor of cities which have already exceeded their apportionment was made up tonight by the War Council. It bears the names of Allentown, Penn.; Saginaw, Mich.; Warren, Penn.; Worcester, Mass.; Flint, Mich.; Englewood, N. J.; Glen Ridge, N. J.; Montclair, N. J.; Orange, N. J.; Albion, N. Y.; Amsterdam, N. Y.; Flushing, L. I.; Rome, N. Y.; Tonawanda, N. Y.; Bethlehem, Penn.; Latrobe, Penn.; Titusville, Penn.; and Gary, Ind.

The nature of the reports showed that many big cities are holding back their returns until they can report large sums. Others reported that they were busily at work getting contributions that they would report later. Many of the large cities are yet to report.

Chicago is a centre that has not yet sent in a report of its full contributions. Two million dollars have already been reported from the Middle Western metropolis. Among the big contributors are J. Ogden Armour, who gives half a million; Swift & Co., which donates a similar amount; Marshall Field & Co., which has contributed $150,000; Sears, Roebuck & Co., $150,000; Wilson & Co., $100,000; William Wrigley, Jr., $15,000; R. T. Crane, Jr., $25,000; Montgomery Ward & Co., $75,000; Frank D. Stout, $50,000; Butler Brothers, $50,000; Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., $50,000; Thomas D. and David B. Jones, $50,000, and H. M. Byllesby & Co., $25,000.

**Reports from Many Cities.**

Reports from many cities were received at headquarters here today. Allentown has already exceeded its allotment of $30,000 by $3,000; Bridgeport reports $34,000 toward its $150,000; Buffalo, $700,000 of its $1,500,000; Camden, $29,000 of its $150,000; Cincinnati, $561,963 of its $1,000,000; Chicago, $2,000,000 of its $8,000,000; Cleveland, $340,000 of its $2,500,000; Denver, $32,962 of its $500,000; Detroit, $291,722 of its $1,500,000; Hartford, $122,069 of its $250,000; Huntington, Ind., $8,848 of its $50,000; Indianapolis, $201,000 of its $400,000; Lockport, $4,970 of its $80,000; Milwaukee, $215,000 of its $600,000; Newark, $283,008 of its $750,000; New Orleans, $100,000 of its $400,000; Oil City, $13,000 of its $30,000; Philadelphia, $455,000 of its $3,000,000; Providence, $97,750 of its $600,000; Reading, $47,500 of its $700,000; Rochester, $367,200 of its $750,000; Saginaw, Mich., $57,755 of its $60,000; Springfield, Mass., $95,000 of its $100,000; St. Paul, $341,000 of its $600,000; Titusville, Penn., $12,350 of its $20,000; Toledo, $120,000 of its $600,000; Waterbury, Conn., $212,912 of its $400,000; Wheeling, $81,525 of its $150,000; Wilmington, Del., $280,000 of its $500,000, and Worcester, Mass., exceeded its allotment of $255,000 by $7,619.

Early this afternoon the Middle Atlantic district jumped into the lead, passing the North Central section, which led yesterday. At 4 o'clock the figures were $2,409,496.38. This does not include New York City. The smaller towns showed remarkable activity all through the day. Hackensack, N. J., telegraphed that thirty persons pledged $16,500. Frederick, Maryland, the original apportionment of which was $5,000, raised so much that the goal was changed to $50,000. The people of Frederick now say that they will raise their subscription to $100,000. Flushing, N. Y., brought its total to $11,098.62.

**Reports from Various Cities.**

PHILADELPHIA, June 19.—Subscriptions amounting to $187,042 were obtained in the first day of the Red Cross campaign to raise $8,000,000 in this city, making the aggregate $642,042, including the preliminary gift of $455,000 by members of the Executive Committee last night.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 19.—With $250,000 from Pierre S. du Pont and associates, $75,000 from Alfred I. du Pont, with more if needed, and other contributions, Delaware has already exceeded its quota of the Red Cross second allotment of $500,000. The amount reported this afternoon was $545,452, and it has been resolved to increase the amount to $1,000,000.

CINCINNATI, June 19.—Donations to the extent of $561,963 have been made to the local committee in charge of gathering Cincinnati's allotment of $1,000,000 for the Red Cross fund, it was reported late this afternoon. The committee expressed the belief that the $1,000,000 would be overdonated by several hundreds of thousands of dollars.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 19.—An initial contribution of $100,000 was made by William H. Crocker at a meeting last night to discuss plans for raising $1,000,000 as San Francisco's part of the $100,000,000 war fund of the Red Cross.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 19.—The quota of $400,000 allotted to Kansas City, Mo., as its share in the Red Cross fund was nearing completion when the 500 workers reported late today a total subscription of $837,996.

## *MORGAN'S TEAM LEADS IN NEW YORK CAMPAIGN*

### *Reports Red Cross Gifts of $1,085,000—Mayor a Close Second —Total Exceeds $16,000,000.*

Incomplete reports by Captains of teams yesterday in the $100,000,000 Red Cross War Fund campaign appeared to show that the first day of actual solicitation had netted the fund more than $2,000,000, increasing the total of pledges and contributions in New York City to date to more than $16,000,000.

J. P. Morgan's team reported $1,085,000 as its total of pledges and contributions, and seemed to be leading the other twenty-nine teams at noon. Few of the totals announced by the Captains agreed with the revised figures of the editors, however, and it was not possible to make a definite statement as to standings.

Mayor Mitchel's team reported $1,012,125, and he and his nine teammates seemed to be second in the race. Both his total, however, and that of Mr. Morgan included gifts and pledges previously announced, but which had been assigned to their teams by the managers under a general plan of apportioning certain names to certain teams, and the amounts announced did not, therefore, show the amounts actually collected in the first twenty-four hours of the race.

A $500,000 pledge by Guggenheim Brothers was the largest reported yesterday. There were others of substantial size, however, as well as many large special corporation dividends. Pledges of $50,000 each were received from Liggett & Myers, James McLean, the C. G. Billings, the Pennsylvania Water Power Company and Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

One of the largest special dividends in behalf of the fund, $250,000, was declared by the Union Carbide Company.

Twenty-five thousand dollar contributions were reported in the names of Tiffany & Co., George J. Whelan, James McLean, who made the contribution in memory of Mr. and Mrs. D. Willis Jamesy Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Mrs. C. N. Bliss, L. P. Bliss, Edgar Palmer, T. A. Gillespie, and F. L. Hine.

Ten of the thirty teams in the race are made up of women, and while these did not report amounts as large as the men, most of them made unexpectedly good showings. On the face of the returns, team No. 25, of which Miss Mabel Choate is the Captain, seemed to be in the lead, although, as in the case of the men, few of the totals were corect, and it was not possible last night to announce exactly how the women stood.

**Team Workers Confer at Luncheon.**

With the exception of Mr. Vanderlip, who is resting from his labors in the Liberty Loan campaign, every member of the thirty teams met yesterday at luncheon at the Chamber of Commerce. These luncheons will be held daily to enable the captains to report progress. Although yesterday was the first day of the race, it was obvious from the statements made that a keen rivalry among the teams already had developed, and that Mr. Morgan's team would not remain in first place without serious competition.

One of the pledges which was not announced at the lunch was received late in the day from Hugh Getty, President of the Building Trades Employers' Association, who announced that that association would contribute at least $100,000 to the fund. Another which came too late to be announced at the lunch was announced by the Acker, Merrall & Condit Company. This firm agreed to donate to the fund 10 per cent. of the gross receipts at all of its stores on June 22 and 23. The company has twenty-two stores in New York and other cities.

Henry Maillard, the confectioner, announced that he would contribute 10 per cent. of the gross receipts at his stores during the entire week.

Some of the other contributions and special corporation dividends not announced at the luncheon were $3,800, donated by G. A. Georgopoulo in the name of the Greek residents of the city; a special dividend of one-half of one per cent. by the Crocker Wheeler Company, amounting to $8,500; a special dividend of $10,000 declared by the Manati Sugar Company, a special dividend of $40,000 by the National Surety Company, and contributions aggregating $31,335 by firms affiliated with the Clothiers Association of New York.

**Gifts From the Clothing Trade.**

The Directors of the Clothiers' Association agreed at a meeting yesterday to call upon every clothing manufacturer in the city to contribute.

The contributions thus far reported follow:

| | |
|---|---|
| Rogers Peet Company | $10,000 |
| Heidelberg, Wolff & Co. | 5,000 |
| Salesmen of above firm | 360 |
| Sol Friedman Co. | 2,500 |
| Cohen-Goldman Company | 2,500 |
| Erlanger, Bloomgart & Co. | 2,500 |
| International Tailoring Co., by J. L. Reiss | 1,000 |
| Schwartz & Jaffee | 1,000 |
| Denzer, Nathan & Co. | 1,000 |
| Sol Friedman, personally | 500 |
| Light & Schlesinger | 500 |
| Cohen & Lang | 500 |
| Bashwitz Bros. & Co. | 500 |
| J. Friedman & Co. | 500 |
| Cohen & Endel | 250 |
| Martin Brauer & Co. | 250 |
| Brill Brothers | 250 |
| Currick, Leiken & Bandler | 250 |
| Hays, Levi & Co. | 250 |
| Alfred Benjamin-Washington Co. | 250 |
| M. & W. Naumburg & Co. | 250 |
| J. J. Preis & Co. | 200 |
| Abe Bauman & Bro. | 200 |
| Berger, Raphael & Wile | 200 |
| Phoenix Manufacturing Co. | 100 |
| Mosbacher, Cooperman & Kaufman | 25 |
| H. Lissner & Co. | 500 |
| Total | $31,335 |

A partial list of pledges and contributions reported by the Captains of the thirty Red Cross War Fund teams yesterday follows:

TEAM NO. 1.
Mr. Friedsam, Captain.

| | Amounte. |
|---|---|
| List of subscribers not given | $45,000 |

TEAM NO. 2.
T. A. Gillespie, Captain.

| | |
|---|---|
| Union Carbide | $250,000 |
| C. K. G. Billings | 50,000 |
| American Brake Shoe & Foundry | 50,000 |
| Edgar Palmer | 25,000 |
| T. A. Gillespie | 25,000 |
| Paul D. Cravath | 6,000 |
| Smaller cash contributions | 3,689 |
| Total | $408,689 |

TEAM NO. 3.
Daniel Guggenheim, Captain.

| | |
|---|---|
| Charles Hayden | $100,000 |
| Stephen Birch | 10,000 |
| Guggenheim Brothers | 250,000 |
| J. W. Ellsworth | 10,000 |
| Anonymous | 20,000 |
| Smaller cash contributions | 8,125 |
| Total | $398,125 |

TEAM NO. 4.
J. Horace Harding, Captain.

| | |
|---|---|
| No names announced | $59,125 |

TEAM NO. 5.
William M. Kingsley, Captain.

| | |
|---|---|
| Total pledges | $500 |
| Total cash | 6,582 |
| Total | $7,032 |

TEAM NO. 6.
Edgar L. Marston, Captain.

| | |
|---|---|
| Dean Sage | $5,000 |
| Percival Thomas | 5,000 |
| Albert R. Fish | 10,000 |
| Smaller contributions | 1,800 |
| Total | $21,800 |

TEAM NO. 7.
Edwin P. Maynard, Captain.

| | |
|---|---|
| Anonymous | $10,000 |
| A. W. White | 10,000 |
| Anonymous | 25,000 |
| Smaller contributions | 17,225 |
| Smaller contributions | 1,765 |
| Total | $53,990 |

TEAM NO. 8.
John Purroy Mitchel, Captain.

| | |
|---|---|
| C. A. Holter | $5,000 |
| George F. Baker | 1,000,000 |
| Smaller contributions | 7,125 |
| Total | $1,012,125 |

TEAM NO. 9.
J. P. Morgan, Captain.

| | |
|---|---|
| Jane Aldrich | $5,000 |
| G. P. Kingsley | 2,500 |
| Robert R. Hirsch | 2,000 |
| Mrs. J. P. Morgan | 2,000 |
| Thomas A. Buckner | 1,000 |
| Mr. and Mrs. A. Cerf | 1,000 |
| J. P. Morgan & Co. | 700,000 |
| Drexel & Co. | 250,000 |
| Small contributions | 2,125 |
| Louis Stewart | 1,000 |
| Charles W. Gould | 1,000 |
| Ernest Stauffen, Jr. | 1,000 |
| Mrs. Anne L. Hoe | 15,000 |
| D. E. Pomeroy | 25,000 |
| F. L. Hine | 10,000 |
| Thompson, Starrett & Co. | 10,000 |
| Albert B. Borden | 2,500 |
| Morgan J. Rhein | 1,000 |
| Joseph A. Flynn | 5,000 |
| Pennsylvania Water Power Co. | 50,000 |
| Total | $1,058,124 |

TEAM NO. 10.
H. G. S. Noble, Captain.

| | |
|---|---|
| James H. Wainwright | $2,500 |
| Hornblower & Weeks | 20,000 |
| Asiel & Co. | 5,000 |
| Carlisle Mellick & Co. | 5,000 |
| J. P. Morgan & Co. | 50,000 |
| Kuhn, Loeb & Co. | 50,000 |
| De Coppett & Doremus | 6,000 |
| Miscellaneous | 5,575 |
| Total | $143,075 |

TEAM NO. 11.
E. H. Outerbridge, Captain.

| | |
|---|---|
| De Coppett & Doremus | $5,000 |
| New York Produce, unft | 6,260 |
| Fire Brokers' Association | 1,000 |
| Wallace Reid | 1,000 |
| Louis L. Clark | 1,000 |
| Alfred E. Marling | 1,000 |
| H. W. Johns-Manville | 5,000 |
| Pilgrims of the United States | 1,000 |
| Miscellaneous cash and pledges | 900 |
| Havens Relief Society | 15,000 |
| Harvey N. Outerbridge | 2,500 |
| Miscellaneous | 680 |
| Total | $40,190 |

TEAM NO. 12.
Charles H. Sabin, Captain.

| | |
|---|---|
| William L. Benedict | $10,000 |
| Charles S. Sargent, Jr. | 10,000 |
| R. Bayard Cutting | 1,000 |
| R. Fulton Cutting | 2,000 |
| Charles Ware | 2,000 |
| Leonard Rapiogle | 10,000 |
| William E. Corey | 10,000 |
| Total | $46,000 |

TEAM NO. 13.
Jacob H. Schiff, Captain.

| | |
|---|---|
| Guggenheim Brothers | $250,000 |
| Other contributions | 13,340 |
| Total | $263,340 |

TEAM NO. 14.
James R. Sheffield, Captain.

| | |
|---|---|
| Jonathan Bulkley | $5,000 |
| Seward Prosser | 25,000 |
| Miscellaneous | 46,226 |
| Total | $76,226 |

TEAM NO. 15.
Albert Strauss, Captain.

| | |
|---|---|
| Brown Brothers & Co., (New York, Philadelphia, and Boston) | $100,000 |
| J. & W. Seligman | 100,000 |
| R. & W. Smith | 12,500 |
| Brown Brothers (Liberty bonds) (Plant of) | 5,000 |
| G. D. Dearborn | 10,000 |
| Miscellaneous | 11,150 |
| Total | $238,650 |

TEAM NO. 16.
W. B. Thompson, Captain.

| | |
|---|---|
| W. B. Thompson | $250,000 |
| Charles McNeil | 50,000 |
| H. L. Stetson | 10,000 |
| Allen Wardwell | 5,000 |
| Maitland F. Griggs | 5,000 |
| Liggett & Myers | 50,000 |
| C. C. Dulce | 10,000 |
| Total | $380,000 |

TEAM NO. 17.
F. D. Underwood, Captain.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sidney Bloomenthal & Co. | $2,000 |
| C. L. Benson | 1,000 |
| Fred D. Underwood | 1,000 |
| Small contributions | 1,226 |
| Total | $4,226 |

TEAM NO. 18.
F. A. Vanderlip, Captain.

| | |
|---|---|
| William B. Joyce | $10,000 |
| J. P. Grace | 5,000 |
| Goodrich-Lockhart Company | 10,000 |
| W. L. Scofield | 25,000 |
| William R. Willcox | 5,000 |
| Miscellaneous | 4,000 |
| Total | $59,000 |

TEAM NO. 19.
George J. Whelan, Captain.

| | |
|---|---|
| Percival Hill | $5,000 |
| B. N. Duke | 2,500 |
| George J. Whelan | 25,000 |
| Miscellaneous | 900 |
| Total | $44,000 |

TEAM NO. 20.
A. H. Wiggin, Captain.

| | |
|---|---|
| Pledges and contributions | $28,125 |

TEAM NO. 21.
Mrs. Richard Aldrich, Captain.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mrs. Irving T. Bush | $2,000 |
| Anonymous | 25,000 |
| Mrs. Richard Aldrich | 2,500 |
| Miscellaneous | 525 |
| Total | $30,025 |

TEAM NO. 22.
Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Captain.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mrs. C. B. Alexander | $10,000 |
| Mrs. Arthur C. James | 10,000 |
| Mrs. James McLean, (in memory of Mr. and Mrs. D. Willis James) | 50,000 |
| Mrs. Henry D. Brookman | 5,000 |
| John Magee | 2,500 |
| Elizabeth Frelinghuysen | 5,000 |
| Mrs. Charles H. Senf | 5,000 |
| Mrs. Henry D. Brookman | 5,000 |
| Mrs. Amory Sibley Carhart | 5,000 |
| Miscellaneous | 7,500 |
| Total | $105,000 |

TEAM NO. 23.
Mrs. James A. Burden, Captain.

| | |
|---|---|
| Henry H. Sloane | $5,000 |
| Anonymous | 5,000 |
| Mrs. H. McK. Twombly | 25,000 |
| Mrs. John H. Hammond | 7,500 |
| Mrs. Albert H. Gary | 5,000 |
| R. L. Patterson | 5,000 |
| Mrs. W. D. Sloane | 12,000 |
| Mrs. Eliot F. Shepard | 5,000 |
| Miscellaneous | 2,500 |
| | 13,826 |
| Total | $80,826 |

TEAM NO. 24.
Miss Alice H. Chittenden, Captain.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mrs. S. Bulkley | $5,000 |
| Miscellaneous | 765 |
| Total | $5,765 |

TEAM NO. 25.
Miss Mabel Choate, Captain.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mrs. C. N. Bliss | $25,000 |
| Miss L. P. Bliss (Liberty bonds) | 25,000 |
| Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Bliss, Jr. | 25,000 |
| James N. Wallace | 10,000 |
| Mr. and Mrs. Robert De Forest | 5,000 |
| Mr. and Mrs. S. Dejonge | 10,000 |
| Mrs. Rayard Cutting | 5,000 |
| Miscellaneous | 8,355 |
| Total | $108,355 |

TEAM NO. 26.
Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Captain.

| | |
|---|---|
| George W. Perkins | $10,000 |
| Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont | 10,000 |
| Mrs. William Church Osborne | 10,000 |
| Howard Phipps | 5,000 |
| Mr. and Mrs. Dreyfus Robinson | 5,000 |
| Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bacon | 5,000 |
| Mrs. C. Ledyard Tuyler | 5,000 |
| Miscellaneous | 9,735 |
| Total | $59,753 |

TEAM NO. 27.
Mrs. Walter E. Maynard, Captain.

| | |
|---|---|
| Anonymous | $25,000 |
| Miscellaneous | 1,435 |
| Total | $26,435 |

TEAM NO. 28.
Mrs. Herbert Pratt, Captain.

| | |
|---|---|
| George D. Pratt | $8,000 |
| Mrs. George D. Pratt | 2,000 |
| Herbert L. Pratt | 10,000 |
| Miscellaneous | 1,135 |
| Total | $21,135 |

TEAM NO. 29.
Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Captain.

| | |
|---|---|
| Pledges and contributions | $18,000 |

TEAM NO. 30.
Mrs. Orme Wilson, Captain.

| | |
|---|---|
| Anonymous | $20,000 |
| Junior League members | 25,000 |
| Miscellaneous | 900 |
| Total | $45,900 |

Two banks declared special Red Cross dividends yesterday. They were the Irving National Bank, which announced a disbursement of $40,000, and the Bank of Cuba, which declared a dividend of $1,000. It was reported yesterday that many more banks were contemplating declaring special Red Cross dividends.

The painting of a Grandee of Spain of the seventeenth century, which has hung for some time in the lobby of the Hotel McAlpin, has been donated to the American Red Cross by the owner, Mme. Marie Herrmann, widow of "Herman the Great," the magician who died several years ago. Mme. Herrmann believes that it was stolen from the palace of the Empress Carlotta, widow of Maximilian, as her husband found it in a little curio shop in Mexico City, with many pieces of lace from the palace of the Empress.

Mrs. Philip M. Lydig, Chairman of the Red Cross dinner to be held at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel tomorrow night, said yesterday that the applications for tickets were so numerous that arrangements had to be made to hold the function in the main restaurant instead of the Japanese room as previously intended.

# GEO. W. PERKINS, JR., TAKES JERSEY BRIDE

### Financier's Son Marries Miss Katharine Trowbridge, Daughter of Princeton Professor.

### MANY NEW YORK GUESTS

### Miss Marion Cleveland, Late President's Daughter, a Bridal Attendant in Trinity Church, Princeton.

*Special to The New York Times.*

PRINCETON, N. J., June 19.—George W. Perkins, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Perkins of New York, and Miss Katharine Trowbridge, daughter of Professor and Mrs. August Trowbridge of Princeton, were married here this afternoon in Trinity Episcopal Church at 4:30 o'clock. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Ralph B. Pomeroy, rector of the church, assisted by Dr. Alfred B. Baker, Rector Emeritus. The ceremony was attended by a large number of New York and Philadelphia people, and was by far the prettiest wedding that has been held in Princeton this season.

Miss May Erdman of Princeton was the maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss Marion Cleveland of Princeton, Miss Gwendolyn Gough of Plainfield, Miss Dorothy Quiles of New York and Miss Anna Hollis of Princeton. The best man was Edward Freeman of New York, brother-in-law of the bridegroom.

Miss Trowbridge made a charming bride in a white satin dress trimmed with Venetian point lace caught high at the waist. Her veil was of lace, and was given to her by her grandmother. The maid of honor wore an old-fashioned blue organdie dress with the cream Valenciennes lace. The bridesmaids wore pink organdie dresses and leghorn hats trimmed in pink and blue. They carried pink straw hats tied with blue ribbon and filled with blue delphinium and pink stock.

During the ceremony the music of the organ was supplemented by that of a harp, violin, and French horn. The church was decorated with white lilies, pink peonies, and blue delphinium.

The ushers were Alfred R. Gallinger of Syracuse, Stewart H. Clement of Buffalo, W. Stanley Dell of New York, Harold B. Hoskins of Princeton, Stuart H. Link of New York, Dr. Alexander T. Martin of New York, Arthur B. Savage of Philadelphia, and Cornelius P. Trowbridge of Princeton, brother of the bride. Mr. Savage, Mr. Link, and Mr. Hoskins are classmates of the bridegroom, who was graduated from Princeton this June.

Following the ceremony there was a reception at the home of Professor and Mrs. Trowbridge. After an extended wedding trip the couple will make their home in New York, where Mr. Perkins is actively engaged as a member of the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A.

## TWO FETES FOR RED CROSS.

### Stars to Appear at the Lewis and Brokaw Country Estates.

A lawn fête for the benefit of the American Red Cross and Allied War Charities will be held at the country place of Mrs. Frederic E. Lewis, 2d, on the Sound at Saugatuck, Conn., Saturday afternoon. A formidable array of stars will contribute to the program. Marie Dressler will be in charge of a dog show and Lieut. John Philip Sousa and the Navy Band will play.

Another entertainment for the benefit of the Red Cross is to be staged on the W. Gould Brokaw estate at Great Neck, L. I., on June 30. A group of Broadway favorites, some of whom spend the Summer at Great Neck, have volunteered their services. Among the women working for the success of the affair are Mrs. Preston P. Satterwhite, Mrs. Morgan Grace, Mrs. Frederick Kernochan, and Mrs. William R. Grace.

**Miss Eleanor White Engaged.**

Mr. and Mrs. Sumner W. White of Nutley, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Eleanor Frances White, to Dr. Edmund Waldernar Ill, son of Dr. and Mrs. Charles W. Ill of Newark, N. J. Miss White was a debutante of last Winter, and is a member of the Junior League. The engagement of her brother, George C. White, to Miss Louise L. White of Boston was announced a few days ago. Dr. Ill was graduated from Princeton, Class of '13.

**Colonel John S. Bell.**

Colonel John S. Bell, formerly Chief of the United States Secret Service Bureau at Washington and once Chief of Police of Newark, died yesterday at his home in Roseville, N. J. He was a native of this city and went to Newark when 18 years old. There he was made Chief of Police of Newark, and in turn following year Chief of the New Jersey Department of the United States Secret Service. In 1888 he was made Chief of the Secret Service with his headquarters at Washington by the appointment of Daniel Manning, then Secretary of the Treasury. He was replaced by a Republican in the administration of President Harrison.

**G. W. Roosevelt Dies In His Office.**

George W. Roosevelt, manager for the stock and grain brokerage concern of Henry Staier & Co. of 66 Broadway, died suddenly yesterday at his office of acute indigestion. Mr. Roosevelt was 63 years old and was well known in financial circles. He was formerly a member of the Consolidated Exchange and a First Sergeant in the Seventh Regiment, N. G. N. Y. He lived at Montclair, N. J. Mr. Roosevelt is survived by his wife and two daughters.

**The Very Rev. Wm. A. McDonald.**

GENEVA, N. Y., June 19.—The Very Rev. William A. McDonald, P. R., Rector of St. Francis de Sales Church, died suddenly here today at the age of 62 years. Father McDonald has been in Geneva twenty-seven years and was widely known in this part of the State. He was a candidate for Bishop of the Rochester Diocese to succeed the late Bishop McQuade.

**The Rev. S. O. Dwight.**

The Rev. S. O. Dwight, LL. D., Corresponding Secretary of the American Bible Society and a writer, died suddenly yesterday at his home in Roselle, N. J., in his seventy-fifth year.

**Obituary Notes.**

RICHARD T. GREEN, head of a shipbuilding company at Chelsea, Mass., died yesterday at Cohasset, Mass. He was 61 years of age.

Mrs. FLORENCE CHADWICK COVERT, wife of Ralph Covert, who is a member of the firm of Smith & Covert, plumbers, in Woodhaven, L. I., died on Monday at the home of her mother, 453 Decatur Street, Brooklyn, aged 35 years.

JAMES VAN ALST, President of the Gowanus Towing Company, died from heart disease on Monday at his home, 481 Fourteenth Street, Brooklyn, in his seventy-fifth year. Mr. Van Alst had been a resident of Brooklyn for half a century and is survived by his wife, four sons and five daughters.

ROSCOE A. PERRY, Secretary and Treasurer of the firm of Minford, Lueder & Co., sugar and coffee brokers, at 105 Wall Street, Manhattan, died at his home, 11 Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn, on Monday from heart disease. Mr. Perry was 77 years old and was born in Shoreham Vt.

JOHN BROWN, 65 years old, a retired liquor dealer, died on Monday at his home, 406 Etna Street, Brooklyn.

HUGO SCHWARZKOPF, for twenty years manager for the Maresi Company, the caterers, died from apoplexy on Monday at his home, 709 Carroll Street, Brooklyn, aged 47 years.

Miss EFFIE WATSON ROGERS, former secretary to the President of Storrs Agricultural College at Storrs, Conn., died yesterday at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Rogers of 14 Baldwin Place, East Orange.

PANCRASIO GRASSI, who died on Sunday at Dumont, N. J., as the result of a railroad accident, was a well-known real estate man in this city. He was President of the Grassi Realty Company and an officer of the Alto Realty Company.

Mrs. LETITIA SILBERSTEIN, wife of J. L. Silberstein, clothing merchant, is dead at her home, 968 East 166th Street.

SAMUEL COHN, [illegible] cigar manufacturer, [illegible] Street, [illegible] Sunday, [illegible] years.

## *GRACE C. STRACHAN LONG A SECRET BRIDE*

### *President of Women's Teachers' Association Married to T. J. Forsythe, 24 Years Old, on April 6.*

Miss Grace C. Strachan, President of the Interborough Association of Women Teachers, is now Mrs. Timothy J. Forsythe, having been married in the village of Fairhaven, Vt., on April 6. The couple intended to keep the marriage secret until the end of the school year, but imparted the news to intimate friends, and it gradually became known to their acquaintances.

Mr. Forsythe is 24 years old. He was born in Williamsburg, and lived for several years in the Kensington district of Brooklyn. He formerly was connected with the import department of the Standard Oil Company, but at present, according to his bride, is employed by the Government in a confidential capacity.

When Miss Strachan was engaged last Fall in campaigning for the Teachers' Pension bill, Mr. Forsythe acted as her publicity manager. He is about 5 feet 10 inches in height, weighs 175 pounds and has reddish-bronze colored hair and a fair complexion.

Mrs. Forsythe was born in Buffalo, N. Y., where she began her work as a teacher. In 1893 she entered the service of the Brooklyn Board of Education as a teacher, and was rapidly promoted through the various ranks, until in 1900 she was elected Associate Superintendent of Schools. When the school systems of the greater city were consolidated, Miss Strachan was selected as a District Superintendent. She is at present in charge of School Districts 33 and 35, which include the upper Eastern District, and the Bushwick and Brownsville sections.

**Miss de Gersdorff to Wed July 3.**

The wedding of Miss Josephine de Gersdorff, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Carl A. de Gersdorff of 39 East Sixty-fourth Street, and Frederick J. Bradlee, Jr., of Boston, will take place on July 3, owing to the recent death of the uncle of the bride-elect, Joseph H. Choate, only the immediate families are to attend.

*Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.*

## Engaged.

DUGMORE—JOHNSON.—Ada Johnson to William Dugmore.

MOFFIER—BRUNNER.—Mathilde Bierbrunnre to Frederick J. Hof.

LARREMORE—HOPKINS.—Amy Hopkins to Thomas A. Larremore.

## Married.

BALDWIN—CHILDS.—On Saturday evening, June 16, at St. Andrew's Church, South Orange, N. J., by Rev. F. C. Todd, Dorothy J., daughter of F. W. Childs, to Marion Sandford Baldwin, all of Orange, N. J.

BEADLESTON—HARPER.—On Monday, June 18, Florence, daughter of Mrs. James Thorne Harper, was married to Mr. Randolph Beadleston of New York, by the Rev. James Palmer, at 58 East 55th St., New York City.

FRISSELL—FARRAR.—On June 19, by Rev. Dr. Hollis B. Frissell, at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. T. P. Shelton, Burkeville, Va., June Farrar to Sydney Dodd Frissell.

STONE—WALSH.—At the Church of the Ascension, New York, June 18, by the Rev. Dr. Percy Stickney Grant, assisted by the Rev. Harold A. Lynch, Stephen Grant Stone and Edith Schuyler Walsh.

**Brooklyn.**

O'KEEFFE—FERRY.—June 18, Adele M. Ferry to Timothy F. O'Keeffe.

STEFFEN—ADAMS.—June 16, Lottie Adams to Edward M. Steffen.

**Long Island.**

SPECHT—SCHOENWALD.—June 16, Ridgewood, May Schoenwald to Frederick Specht.

**Newark.**

FISCHBECK—LORENSEN.—June 18, Clara E. Lorensen to Henry J. Fischbeck.

FRITTS—KIENLE.—June 17, Kathryn Kienle to John F. Fritts.

KAPPLER—KOEHLER.—June 16, Emma T. Koehler to Louis E. Kappler.

LEVIN—HAUSNER.—June 17, Lillian Hausner to Maurice Levin.

SIRE—MORRIS.—June 17, Mae Morris to Leo H. Sire.

## Died.

BELL.—At Newark, N. J., on June 19, 1917, Colonel John S. Bell, husband of Caroline Loveless. Relatives and friends of the deceased are kindly invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 173 Roseville Av., on Thursday, June 21. Funeral services at 3 P. M. Interment in Fairmount Cemetery.

BLATH.—On Tuesday, June 19, at his Summer home, at White Plains, Charles A., beloved husband of Marie Blath and brother of William Blath and Selma Schulhafer. Funeral services at Mount Hope Cemetery, Cypress Hills, Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 21, 1917, at 11 A. M.

BLATH—B'nai Israel Sisterhood.—Members are respectfully requested to attend the funeral services of Charles A. Blath, husband of our ex-Treasurer, Mrs. Marie Blath, at Mount Hope Cemetery, Cypress Hills, Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 21, 1917, at 11 A. M.

(Signed.) Mrs. HYMAN COHEN, Pres.

BOWRON.—On Sunday, June 17, 1917, Hannah Hoffman Moore Bowron, widow of Watson Appleby Bowron and daughter of the late John Phoenix and Eliza Jane Vanderpoel Moore, in her 86th year. Funeral and interment private.

BOWRON.—The New York City Chapter, D. A. R., announces with profound sorrow the death of Mrs. Watson A. Bowron, a most beloved member and for many years dean of the Committee of Safety.

Mrs. ALFRED W. COCHRAN, Regent.
Mrs. WARREN F. THUNNEL,
Recording Secretary.

BROMMER.—Suddenly, on Monday, June 18, Frederick Brommer, husband of Augusta R. Brommer, in his 63d year. Funeral services Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, at the residence of his sister, Mrs. George Hoffman, 217 Hewes St., Brooklyn.

BROWN.—On Sunday, June 17, 1917, Mary C. A. Brown, widow of Robert I. Brown. Funeral services on Wednesday, June 20, at 2 P. M., at the residence of her son, Walter E. Brown, 3,539 Grand Av., Bronx, New York City. Interment Kensico.

BURDETT.—Mason, on Sunday, June 17, at Bayonne, France, husband of Martha Pellower.

CASSELL.—On Monday, June 18, Florence A., beloved wife of Dr. James Wilson Cassell. Funeral services at her late residence, 112 W. 120th St., Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock.

CLARK.—Margaret Miller Davidson, on Monday, June 18, in her seventieth year, at her residence, Amenia, Dutchess County, N. Y. Funeral at St. Luke's Church, Beacon, N. Y., on Wednesday, June 20, at 12 o'clock noon.

CODERO.—Pedro E. Services Campbell's FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th St. Time later.

DWIGHT.—June 19, 1917, the Rev. Henry Otis Dwight, suddenly, in his 75th year. Services 2:30 o'clock Thursday afternoon from his late residence, 151 6th Av., West Roselle, N. J. Omit flowers.

FARNUM.—On the 17th inst., J. Edward, son of the late J. Edward and Eliza L. Farnum, aged 48 years. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral service on Wednesday, at 2:30 P. M., at his late residence, at the Acres near Media, Penn. Carriages will meet 1:28 P. M. train from Broad St. Station at Media. Interment private.

HAHN.—On Sunday, June 17, 1917, Charles J. Hahn, in his 45th year. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at John H. Misskern's funeral parlor, 835 Bleecker St., on Thursday

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# FINANCIAL MARKETS

## Stocks Irregular, with More Moderate Fluctuations—$11,000,000 in Gold Arrives.

Yesterday morning's news was not of an encouraging nature to those carrying stocks, and at the opening the market acted very much as it had in the previous day's decline. Afterward it rallied, and from that point on fluctuated irregularly with net changes at the close of the day small for most of the active issues. The widest fluctuations occurred in the motor issues and a few of the specialties. The Street considers that an automobile company which is going to depend upon its regular line of business in the future will suffer from the reduced demand for motor cars, but that those companies which can devote part of their organization to the turning out of airplane parts will benefit under the plan for spending something like $600,000,000 on air machines. General Motors sold up 4¼ points yesterday, Willys Overland up 1⅛, and Maxwell up 2½. On the other hand Saxon closed at 4 with a net decline of 4 points following the announcement that the Directors had deferred action for a month on the quarterly dividend. The Steel issues marked time pending a decision on the vexing question as to what constitutes a fair price for Government purchases under the extraordinary conditions prevailing in the markets for labor and pig iron.

Call money again commanded 6 per cent. during most of the day, though it dropped to 4 per cent. at the close. The estimate of $100,000,000 in gold to come in on this movement was increased yesterday by $50,000,000 following the arrival of a second installment of $11,000,000 from Canada, making $83,000,000 received in two days. Bankers see no occasion to look for an early return to low money rates. They are not favorably disposed toward a reduction that might stimulate speculative activity in the stock market, and demands in sight are heavy enough to make necessary protective measures to make sure that there will not be any severe stringency. The matter has been taken in hand by leading bankers who will try to stabilize the market, to the end that all needs may be met without a sharp advance in rates. It is pointed out by some of these men that conditions as they existed a few days ago would have warranted a rate well above 6 per cent. for call money had not efforts been made to hold the rate down in the expectation that conditions would soon improve.

The Street is keenly interested in the outcome of the 'controversy between Colonel Goethals and Chairman Denman of the Shipping Board relative to the price that shall be paid for steel entering into Government-built ships. It is the understanding downtown that Colonel Goethals had concluded arrangements both with producers of steel and shipbuilders, which would have meant concentration upon a construction program that would have resulted in the launching of the maximum number of vessels at the earliest possible date. With the overruling of his tentative agreement as to the price to be paid for plates this arrangement wept by the board.

The Stock Exchange, by indirection, has censured the man who sold Liberty bonds below par last Friday, while exonerating him from the hasty inference drawn by the public that he was actuated either by a desire to help Germany or influence the prices of stocks. It might have been better to have made the names of his brokers public in order that they themselves might have given their explanation of the regrettable incident, but the Exchange authorities were satisfied that neither the customer nor the brokers who took his order had any ulterior motive, and were guilty chiefly of failure to think twice before accepting the below-par bid, which happened to be the best offer in the market at the time the sale of $25,000 worth of bonds was made.

## LONDON MARKET IS QUIET.

### Bank of England Reduces Interest for Spare Balances.

LONDON, June 19.—The money market was changed today by the reduction of ½ per cent. in the interest allowed by the Bank of England to bankers for spare balances. This will ease the money market and facilitate the Government's short term borrowing by Treasury bills which, it is announced, will be available daily at 4½ per cent., both the three and six months' bills and the plan of issuing by tender being abolished. Open market discount rates were reduced in sympathy, and it is expected that bankers' deposit rates will also be lowered. Dearer money in New York has not affected the situation, as it is believed the rise there is only temporary.

The stock market passed a quiet but steady session. The old war loan, shipping, explosive and textile shares were in good request, and Russian issues were steadier on a slight recovery in the ruble. Oil stocks were offered, and American securities closed dull.

The Stock Exchange here will be closed on July 2.

### Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, June 19.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 60 francs 25 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 27 francs 18 centimes. Five per cent. loan 88 francs 15 centimes.

## MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

**Call Loans.**

High ..... 6 | Last ..... 4
Low ..... 4 | Renewals ..... 6

**Time Loans.**

| MIXED COLLAT'L | ALL INDUSTRIALS. |
|---|---|
| Sixty days ....6@6⅛ | Sixty days....5½@6 |
| Ninety days....6@6⅛ | Ninety days....5½@6 |
| Four months....6@6⅛ | Four months....5½@6 |
| Five months ....6@6⅛ | Five months....5½@6 |
| Six months ....6@6⅛ | Six months....5½@6 |

**Bank Acceptances.**

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.....3@3½
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....4@5

**Commercial Paper.**

Best-Known Names.
60 to 90 days.....5
4 to 6 months.....5½@5¾
Other Names.
4 to 6 months.....5¾@6

**FOREIGN EXCHANGE.**

**Range of Rates.**

| Sterling— | High. | Low. | Last. | Ch'ge. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Demand ... | $4.7540 | $4.7540 | $4.7540 | .. |
| Cables ..... | 4.76¼ | 4.76¼ | 4.76¼ | .. |
| Francs— | | | | |
| Demand ... | 5.76⅝ | 5.76⅝ | 5.76⅝ | +.00⅛ |
| Cables ..... | 5.75⅝ | 5.75⅝ | 5.75⅝ | +.00⅛ |
| Rubles— | | | | |
| Demand ... | 23.20 | 23.10 | 23.10 | ‡ 0.10 |
| Cables ..... | 23.20 | 23.20 | 23.20 | ‡ 0.10 |

**Closing Rates.**

| Normal Rates of Exch. | Yesterday's Close.—Demand or Checks. | Cables. |
|---|---|---|
| 4.8665 London | 4.7540 | 4.76⅛ |
| 5.1825 Paris | 5.70⅝ | 5.75⅜ |
| China— | | |
| Hongkong | 59.50 | 59.60 |
| Peking | 95.00 | 95.25 |
| Shanghai | 89.50 | 90.00 |
| 19.295 Greece | 19.85 | 19.90 |
| 32.44 India— | | |
| Bombay | 32.75 | 33.00 |
| Calcutta | 32.75 | 33.00 |
| 5.1826 Italy | 7.35 | 7.34 |
| 49.84 Japan— | | |
| Kobe | 51.25 | 51.37½ |
| Yokohama | 51.25 | 51.37½ |
| 54.00 Philippine Islands— | | |
| Manila | 50.12½ | 50.25 |
| 40.10 Holland | 41.18¾ | 41.31¼ |
| 51.85 Russia | 23.10 | 23.20 |
| 26.79 Scandinavia— | | |
| Copenhagen | 28.75 | 28.95 |
| Stockholm | 30.00 | 30.20 |
| Christiania | 29.30 | 29.40 |
| 19.295 Spain | 23.55 | 23.70 |
| South America— | | |
| 42.44 Buenos Aires | 44.25 | 44.37½ |
| 42.44 Rio | 26.62½ | 26.75 |
| 5.1826 Switzerland | 4.94 | 4.92 |

**TIME BILLS ON LONDON.**

| Bankers. 60 Days. | 90 Days. | Commercial. 60 Days. | 90 Days. |
|---|---|---|---|
| $4.71⅝ | $4.69⅝ | $4.71 | $4.69 |

**Clearing House Exchanges.**

Clearing House exchanges, $718,760,784; balance, $63,391,120; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $4,203,376; Federal Reserve credit balance, $32,279,890.

**Domestic Exchanges.**

Boston, par; Chicago, 15c discount; St. Louis, 25@10c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, par.

**Silver.**

Bar silver in London, 39¼d, unchanged; in New York, 77½c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, nominal.

# NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, JUNE 19, 1917.

| | 1917. | 1916. | 1915. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Day's sales | 841,575 | 376,418 | 462,367 |
| Year to date | 94,724,331 | 80,367,748 | 60,048,890 |

| Closing. Bid. | Ask. | Sales. | | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Net Chge. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5½ | 5⅝ | 200 | Alaska Gold Mines | 5½ | 5⅝ | 5½ | 5⅝ | ... |
| 27⅞ | 28 | 700 | Allis-Chalmers Mfg. | 27½ | 28 | 27¾ | 28 | + ⅛ |
| 84⅜ | 85½ | 200 | Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf. | 85½ | 85⅝ | 85¼ | 85½ | − ½ |
| 92 | 93 | 100 | Am. Agricul. Chem. | 92 | 92 | 92 | 92 | ... |
| 94¾ | 95½ | 1,200 | Am. Beet Sugar | 94 | 95 | 94 | 95 | ... |
| 180 | 200 | 13 | Am. B. S. & F. pf. | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | ... |
| 48 | 48½ | 4,300 | Am. Can | 47¾ | 48⅝ | 47¾ | 48⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 103½ | 106⅛ | 100 | Am. Can pf. | 103½ | 105½ | 103½ | 105½ | + 1½ |
| 72 | 73½ | 2,400 | Am. Car & Fdry. | 71½ | 73¾ | 71½ | 73 | + 1⅛ |
| 36 | 39 | 300 | Am. Cotton Oil | 39¼ | 39¼ | 38 | 38 | + ⅛ |
| 14⅛ | 14½ | 600 | Am. H. & Leather | 13⅝ | 14½ | 13¾ | 14½ | + ½ |
| 24¾ | 26⅜ | 100 | Am. Ice Securities | 25⅞ | 25⅞ | 25⅞ | 25⅞ | − ⅛ |
| 23⅝ | 24 | 2,000 | Am. Linseed | 23⅞ | 24¼ | 23⅞ | 23⅞ | − ⅛ |
| 60 | 60⅜ | 1,400 | Am. Linseed pf. | 59 | 60¼ | 59 | 60⅛ | + 1⅛ |
| 69¾ | 70½ | 3,350 | Am. Locomotive | 69¼ | 70⅜ | 69¼ | 70 | + ⅛ |
| 60¼ | 60⅝ | 800 | Am. Malting 1st pf. | 60⅜ | 60¼ | 60¼ | 60¼ | + ⅛ |
| 106¼ | 106⅞ | 10,000 | Am. Smelt. & Ref. | 105 | 106¼ | 105 | 106¼ | + ½ |
| 98 | 100 | 100 | Am. Smelt. S. pf. A. | 99⅞ | 99⅞ | 99⅞ | 99⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 71 | 71½ | 1,100 | Am. Steel F'dries | 71½ | 71⅝ | 71 | 71 | − ⅛ |
| 119⅛ | 119½ | 7,800 | Am. Sugar Ref. | 119¼ | 119¾ | 119 | 119¼ | − ⅛ |
| 23 | 24 | 600 | Am. Sumatra Tob. | 23⅞ | 33 | 23⅞ | 23 | − ⅝ |
| 121⅝ | 121⅞ | 200 | Am. Tel. & Tel. | 121⅝ | 121⅞ | 121⅜ | 121⅜ | − ⅛ |
| 190 | 195 | 200 | Am. Tobacco | 192½ | 192½ | 192¼ | 192¼ | − ⅝ |
| 101 | 103 | 100 | Am. Tob. pf. new | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | − ⅛ |
| 52½ | 52¾ | 2,400 | Am. Woolen | 52 | 53½ | 52 | 52½ | + ⅛ |
| 31 | 31⅞ | 700 | Am. Zinc L. & S. | 32 | 32 | 31¼ | 31¾ | + ⅛ |
| 82½ | 82¾ | 13,700 | Am. Zinc L. & S. pf. | 83 | 83 | 82½ | 82½ | − ⅛ |
| 101 | 101½ | 1,100 | Anaconda Copper | 81⅝ | 82⅝ | 81⅝ | 82⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 96⅞ | 97¼ | 200 | Atch., Top. & S. F. | 101½ | 101¾ | 101¼ | 101¼ | − ⅛ |
| 15½ | 16½ | 200 | At., Birm. & At. | 97 | 97 | 97 | 97 | ... |
| 109½ | 110 | 2,400 | At. Gulf & West I. | 15¼ | 15¼ | 15¼ | 15½ | − ⅛ |
| 65 | 65½ | 5,600 | Baldwin Loco | 109¾ | 110⅛ | 109¼ | 109½ | + ⅛ |
| 72½ | 72¾ | 700 | Baltimore & Ohio | 61½ | 64 | 61½ | 63 | + 1 |
| 69⅝ | 70 | 12 | Baltimore & O. pf. | 72⅜ | 72⅞ | 72½ | 72⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 114 | 120 | 200 | Barrett Co. | 69⅜ | 69⅜ | 69⅜ | 69⅜ | + ¼ |
| ... | 1 | 100 | Barret sub. rcts. f. p. | 112¼ | 113 | 112¼ | 113 | − ⅛ |
| ⅝ | 1 | 700 | Batopilas Mining | 114 | 114 | 114 | 114 | − 5 |
| 143 | 145 | 300 | Bethlehem Steel | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... |
| 140¼ | 140½ | 67,000 | Beth.S.class B t.cfs. | 145½ | 145½ | 145¼ | 145¼ | − ¼ |
| 11⅜ | 12½ | 700 | Bruns. Ter. & Ry. S. | 139 | 142⅜ | 139 | 140¼ | − ¾ |
| 99 | 99½ | 100 | Burns Brothers | 11⅜ | 12½ | 11⅜ | 113 | − ¼ |
| 41⅜ | 42⅜ | 100 | Butte & Superior | 99¼ | 99¼ | 99¼ | 99¼ | + ¼ |
| 38 | 39 | 300 | California Packing | 41⅜ | 41⅜ | 41⅜ | 41¾ | + ⅛ |
| 50½ | 51⅛ | 200 | California Pet. pf. | 88¼ | 88¼ | 38⅛ | 38⅛ | − ⅛ |
| 159½ | 160½ | 400 | Canadian Pacific | 51 | 52 | 51 | 52 | + ⅛ |
| 80 | 84 | 100 | Cane J. Co. pf. | 159½ | 160⅝ | 159½ | 160 | + 1 |
| 92⅜ | 93 | 16,200 | Central Leather Co. | 83½ | 83½ | 83⅛ | 83⅛ | − ⅛ |
| 111 | 112⅜ | 100 | Central Leather pf. | 92 | 93¾ | 91¾ | 92⅜ | + ¼ |
| 36 | 36½ | 100 | Cerro de Pasco | 112¼ | 112¼ | 112¼ | 112¼ | − ¼ |
| 39½ | 40 | 600 | Chesapeake & Ohio | 36⅜ | 36⅜ | 36⅛ | 36⅛ | − ⅛ |
| 33½ | 35¼ | 400 | Chi. Great West. pf. | 60 | 60 | 59⅝ | 59⅝ | − ⅜ |
| 74½ | 74½ | 400 | Chi. Mil. & St. P. | 34 | 34¼ | 34 | 34¼ | + ⅛ |
| 109½ | 110 | 100 | Chi., M. & St. P. pf. | 74 | 74 | 74 | 74 | ... |
| 110 | 110¼ | 300 | Chi. & Northwest'n. | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | ... |
| 65¾ | 65⅞ | 1,000 | Chi., Rock Island & Pac. cfs. of d. f. p. | 110½ | 110¼ | 110¼ | 110¼ | − ¼ |
| 35¼ | 35½ | 1,300 | Chi., R. I. & P. w.i. | 64⅝ | 65¼ | 64½ | 65¼ | − ⅜ |
| 77¾ | 78½ | 800 | Chi., Rock Island & Pac. 7 p. c. pf. w.i. | 35⅛ | 35⅜ | 35 | 35¼ | − ¼ |
| 67¼ | 67½ | 700 | Chi., Rock Island & Pac. 6 p. c. pf. w.i. | 77½ | 78 | 77½ | 78 | + ½ |
| 21½ | 21⅝ | 3,100 | Chile Copper | 67¼ | 67¾ | 67¼ | 67½ | ... |
| 56½ | 57⅛ | 3,200 | Chino Copper | 22 | 22 | 21¾ | 21¾ | − ¼ |
| 37 | 40⅜ | 100 | Clev., C., C. & St. L. | 55⅝ | 57 | 55¼ | 57 | +1 |
| 70 | 76 | 100 | C., C., C. & St. L. pf. | 37 | 37 | 37 | 37 | −4 |
| 51 | 51⅝ | 1,500 | Col. Fuel & Iron | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 | − ½ |
| 26¾ | 27½ | 200 | Col. & Southern | 50 | 51½ | 50 | 51⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 40 | 40½ | 1,000 | Columbia Gas & El. | 27½ | 27½ | 27½ | 27½ | + ⅛ |
| 110 | 111½ | 100 | Consol. Gas, Balt. | 40⅝ | 40¾ | 40⅝ | 40¾ | + ⅛ |
| 52⅜ | 52⅝ | 17,000 | Corn Products Ref. | 111¼ | 111¾ | 111¼ | 111¼ | − 2½ |
| 104 | 104¼ | 400 | Corn Prod. Ref. pf. | 31 | 32¾ | 30¾ | 32½ | +1½ |
| 79¾ | 80 | 30,400 | Crucible Steel | 104 | 104¼ | 104 | 104¼ | + ⅛ |
| 102 | 105 | 200 | Crucible Steel pf. | 79 | 81⅜ | 79 | 79¾ | + ⅛ |
| 44 | 44½ | 5,600 | Cuba Cane Sugar | 105⅞ | 105⅞ | 105 | 105 | − ⅛ |
| 90 | 90⅜ | 400 | Cuba Cane Sugar pf. | 43½ | 44¼ | 43⅜ | 44 | + ⅛ |
| 99½ | 100 | 100 | Deere & Co. pf. | 91 | 91 | 90½ | 90½ | + ⅛ |
| 111¾ | 112⅜ | 2,400 | Delaware & Hud. | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | +1 |
| 15 | 16 | 100 | Den. & Rio Gr. pf. | 111 | 112⅜ | 111 | 112⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 20⅞ | 21½ | 1,700 | Distillers' Secur. | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | + ⅛ |
| 19 | 20 | 700 | Dome Mines | 20 | 21¼ | 20 | 20⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 36⅜ | 37 | 400 | Elk Horn Coal | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | − ⅛ |
| 37 | 37¼ | 1,000 | Erie | 37¼ | 37¼ | 37 | 37 | + ⅛ |
| 25⅝ | 26 | 100 | Erie 1st pf. | 25⅞ | 26 | 25⅞ | 25⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 38¼ | 38½ | 500 | General Electric | 38¼ | 38½ | 38¼ | 38½ | + ¼ |
| 157⅝ | 157⅞ | 25,800 | Gen. Motors temp. cfs. | 157⅝ | 157⅞ | 157⅝ | 157⅞ | + ¼ |
| 110¼ | 116½ | 100 | Gen. M. pf. temp. cfs. | 116½ | 116½ | 114⅞ | 114⅞ | +4½ |
| 88¾ | 88¾ | 600 | Goodrich (B. F.) Co. | 88¾ | 88¾ | 88⅜ | 88⅜ | − ⅛ |
| 52 | 53 | 1,400 | Great Northern pf. | 52 | 53 | 51⅝ | 51⅝ | − ⅜ |
| 107¼ | 107¾ | 2,600 | G. N. ctfs. for o. p. | 107¼ | 107¾ | 106⅞ | 107⅛ | − ⅛ |
| 32⅛ | 32⅜ | 500 | Greene-Cananea | 32⅛ | 32⅜ | 32⅛ | 32⅛ | − ⅛ |
| 42¾ | 42¾ | 100 | Gulf States Steel | 42¾ | 42¾ | 42¾ | 42¾ | − ¼ |
| 123 | 128 | 100 | Illinois Central | 123 | 128 | 123 | 123 | ... |
| 103⅛ | 103⅞ | 6,200 | Inspiration Copper | 103⅛ | 103⅞ | 103⅛ | 103⅛ | − ⅞ |
| 61⅞ | 62¾ | 2,900 | Int. Mer. Marine | 61⅞ | 62¾ | 61⅞ | 62½ | + ½ |
| 27⅝ | 28⅛ | 4,300 | Int. Mer. Marine pf. | 27⅝ | 28⅛ | 27⅝ | 28 | + ⅜ |
| 81⅞ | 82½ | 11,900 | Int. Nickel | 81⅞ | 82½ | 81⅝ | 82⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 40¼ | 40⅝ | 800 | Int. Paper | 40¼ | 40⅝ | 39⅞ | 39⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 37 | 38⅛ | 1,000 | Int. Pump | 37 | 38⅛ | 37 | 38 | + ⅛ |
| 105½ | 106 | 100 | Jewel Tea pf. | 105½ | 106¼ | 105½ | 106 | + ⅛ |
| 136 | 137½ | 300 | Kennecott Copper | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | +1⅜ |
| 44 | 45⅛ | 15,600 | Kress (S. H.) pf. | 44 | 45⅛ | 44 | 45⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 107½ | 108 | 8,100 | Lackawanna Steel | 107½ | 107¾ | 107¼ | 107¼ | − ⅛ |
| 94½ | 96⅜ | 100 | Lake Erie & West. | 94½ | 96⅜ | 94½ | 95⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 18 | 18 | 500 | Lee Rubber & Tire | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | − ⅛ |
| 17⅝ | 18½ | 100 | Long Island | 17⅝ | 18½ | 17⅝ | 18½ | − ¼ |
| 39 | 39 | 4,900 | Maxwell Motors | 39 | 39 | 39 | 39 | ... |
| 50 | 51⅛ | 1,200 | Max. Motors 1st pf. | 50 | 51⅛ | 50 | 50¾ | +2½ |
| 68 | 69 | 1,200 | Max. Motors 2d pf. | 68 | 69 | 68 | 68 | +3 |
| 31⅝ | 33 | 13,700 | Mexican Petroleum | 31⅝ | 33 | 31⅝ | 31⅞ | − ⅛ |
| 94¼ | 96⅜ | 2,150 | Miami Copper | 94¼ | 96⅜ | 94¼ | 95½ | + ¾ |
| 40¼ | 40⅞ | 5,900 | Midvale Steel | 40¼ | 40⅞ | 40¼ | 40⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 62 | 63 | 700 | Mo., Kan. & Texas | 62 | 63 | 62 | 62¼ | ... |
| 6⅛ | 6⅜ | 1,400 | Mo. Pacific w i | 6⅛ | 6⅜ | 6⅛ | 6¼ | + ¼ |
| 29 | 29⅜ | 300 | Nat. Biscuit Co | 29 | 29⅜ | 29 | 29 | ... |
| 109¾ | 111 | 1,200 | Nat. Conduit & C | 109¾ | 109¾ | 109 | 109 | −1 |
| 35¼ | 35½ | 3,800 | Nat. Enam. & St. | 35¼ | 36 | 35¼ | 35⅜ | − ⅛ |
| 38⅝ | 39¼ | 300 | National Lead | 38⅝ | 39¼ | 38½ | 39 | + ⅛ |
| 56½ | 57 | 1,000 | Nevada Con. Cop | 56½ | 57 | 56½ | 56⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 23½ | 24 | 500 | N. Y. Central | 23½ | 24 | 23½ | 24 | ... |
| 90¾ | 91 | 1,000 | N. Y. Dock pf | 91 | 91 | 90½ | 90⅝ | − ¼ |
| 38 | 38 | 2,200 | N. Y., N. H. & H. | 38 | 38 | 38 | 38 | −2 |
| 36 | 37¾ | 100 | Norfolk & Western | 36 | 37¾ | 36 | 36¾ | + ⅛ |
| 25 | 25 | 300 | Northern Pacific | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | + ⅛ |
| 103¾ | 103⅞ | 1,500 | Nova Scotia S. & C. | 103¾ | 103⅞ | 103⅝ | 103⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 101 | 108 | 9,700 | Ohio Cities Gas | 101 | 108 | 101 | 108 | +6 |
| 132 | 133½ | 300 | Ontario Mining | 132 | 133½ | 127 | 127½ | +3½ |
| 5⅝ | 5¾ | 100 | Pan-Am. P. & T. pf. | 92 | 93¾ | 91½ | 92⅜ | + ¼ |
| 91 | 91 | 100 | Penn. R. R. | 91 | 91 | 91 | 91 | −2 |
| 52⅝ | 52⅞ | 100 | People's Gas, Chi. | 52⅝ | 52⅞ | 52⅝ | 52⅝ | − ¼ |
| 72 | 72 | 100 | Père Marquette | 72 | 72 | 72 | 72 | −1 |
| 18¼ | 19 | 100 | Philadelphia Co. | 18¼ | 19 | 18⅜ | 18⅜ | −1⅝ |
| 33⅛ | 33⅜ | 100 | Pitts. Coal cfs. of d. | 33⅛ | 33⅜ | 33⅛ | 33⅛ | − ⅛ |
| 52½ | 52⅝ | 5,900 | Pitts. & West Va. | 52½ | 52⅝ | 52⅜ | 52⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 32⅝ | 34 | 100 | Pitts. & W. Va. pf. | 32⅝ | 34 | 32⅝ | 32⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 64½ | 64½ | 11,700 | Pullman Co. | 64½ | 64½ | 64½ | 64½ | + ⅛ |
| 142¼ | 142¼ | 500 | Railway Steel Sp. | 142¼ | 142¼ | 142 | 142 | −1 |
| 52½ | 53 | 700 | Ray Con. Copper | 52½ | 53 | 52½ | 53 | + ⅛ |
| 28⅜ | 28⅝ | 3,800 | Reading | 28⅜ | 28⅝ | 28⅜ | 28½ | + ⅛ |
| 95⅞ | 96¼ | 11,100 | Rep. Iron & Steel | 95⅞ | 96¼ | 95⅝ | 96 | + ⅛ |
| 89½ | 89¾ | 13,500 | Royal Dutch t r | 89½ | 89¾ | 89⅜ | 89⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 64 | 64¼ | 1,350 | Savage Arms | 89¼ | 89⅞ | 89¼ | 89⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 102 | 103 | 3,100 | Saxon Motor | 63 | 64⅜ | 63 | 64½ | −1 |
| 26 | 28 | 1,600 | Seab. Air Line pf. | 101 | 106 | 101 | 102½ | +2 |
| 27¼ | 28 | 100 | Sears, Roeb. & Co. | 30 | 30 | 24⅞ | 25 | −4 |
| 171 | 172 | 200 | Shattuck-Arizona | 27¼ | 27¼ | 27¼ | 27¼ | − ¼ |
| 26⅞ | 27¼ | 500 | Simclair Oil & Ref. | 17¼ | 17¼ | 17¼ | 17¼ | +1¼ |
| 52 | 52½ | 6,900 | Sloss-S. Steel & I. | 27 | 27¼ | 26⅝ | 27¼ | + ⅛ |
| 58 | 59 | 800 | Southern Pacific | 52¼ | 53½ | 52 | 53¼ | + ⅛ |
| 92¾ | 93¼ | 600 | Southern Railway | 58⅜ | 58¾ | 58 | 58¼ | + ⅛ |
| 27 | 27⅛ | 800 | Studebaker Co. | 93 | 93⅜ | 93 | 93 | + ⅛ |
| 85⅜ | 85½ | 62,900 | Studebaker Co. pf. | 27 | 27⅝ | 27 | 27⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 100 | 101 | 100 | Superior Steel | 82¾ | 83⅝ | 82¾ | 83⅜ | +3¼ |
| 47¼ | 47½ | 500 | Tenn. C. & C. | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | ... |
| 18⅜ | 18⅜ | 20,000 | Texas Co | 45¼ | 46 | 45¼ | 46 | ... |
| 21⅛ | 21⅜ | 1,100 | Texas & Pacific | 210 | 211 | 210 | 210 | +2 |
| 15 | 15⅞ | 700 | Third Avenue | 15 | 15⅜ | 15 | 15⅜ | − ⅛ |
| 19½ | 20 | 2,500 | Tobacco Prods. | 20 | 20¼ | 19½ | 19⅞ | −1⅛ |
| 55 | 58 | 100 | Underwood Typew. | 58 | 58½ | 58 | 58¼ | + ⅛ |
| 85½ | 89 | 100 | Union B. & P. new | 96 | 96 | 96 | 96 | −23 |
| 53½ | 53⅝ | 5,000 | Union Pacific | 85¾ | 85¾ | 85¼ | 85¾ | −1½ |
| 79½ | 80 | 200 | Union Pacific pf. | 135¾ | 136¼ | 135¾ | 135¾ | − ⅛ |
| 44½ | 45 | 400 | United Alloy Steel | 79½ | 80 | 79½ | 80 | + ⅛ |
| 45⅛ | 45⅞ | 2,400 | United Cigar Stores | 45⅛ | 45⅞ | 44½ | 44½ | − ⅛ |
| 106½ | 107 | 100 | United Fruit | 42¾ | 42¾ | 42¾ | 42¾ | − ¼ |
| 136 | 136 | 300 | United Paper Board | 123 | 128 | 123 | 123 | ... |
| 29¼ | 30¾ | 15,600 | U. S. Indus. Alco | 161 | 164¼ | 161 | 162¾ | +1¼ |
| 14½ | 16½ | 100 | U. S. R. & Imp. Co. | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | − ¾ |
| 60½ | 61 | 100 | U. S. Rubber | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | ... |
| 59 | 61 | 300 | U. S. Sm. Ref. & M. | 59¼ | 59¼ | 59 | 59 | − ½ |
| 49¾ | 51¼ | 100 | U. S. S. R. & M. pf. | 51¼ | 51¾ | 51¼ | 51¾ | +1¼ |
| 127½ | 127⅝ | 286,200 | U. S. Steel | 127¼ | 128¾ | 126⅝ | 127½ | − ⅛ |
| 117¼ | 117½ | 400 | U. S. Steel pf. | 117¼ | 117¾ | 117⅛ | 117⅜ | − ⅛ |
| 100½ | 100⅝ | 4,900 | Utah Copper | 108¼ | 110 | 107½ | 110 | + ¾ |
| 19½ | 20 | 100 | Utah Securities | 19¾ | 19¾ | 19¾ | 19¾ | ... |
| 43 | 44 | 200 | Va.-Car. Chemical | 42 | 42⅝ | 42 | 42⅛ | ... |
| 68 | 70 | 100 | Va. Iron, Coal & C. | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 | ... |
| 125 | 128 | 100 | Wabash | 12½ | 12¾ | 12½ | 12½ | ... |
| 46⅝ | 49½ | 900 | Wabash pf. A | 49½ | 49½ | 49 | 49⅜ | + ⅜ |
| 20½ | 21 | 900 | Western Maryland | 20¼ | 21 | 20¼ | 21 | + ⅝ |
| 16⅜ | 16¾ | 100 | Western Pacific | 16½ | 16¾ | 16½ | 16½ | − ⅛ |
| 93⅜ | 94¼ | 300 | Western Union Tel. | 48 | 48 | 48 | 48 | ... |
| 51 | 51¾ | 2,100 | Westingh. E. & M. | 93¼ | 93¼ | 93¼ | 93⅜ | − ⅛ |
| 65 | 70 | 100 | Westingh. 1st pf. | 50⅞ | 51½ | 50⅞ | 51 | − ⅛ |
| 15 | 16 | 4,400 | Wheeling & L. E. | 68 | 68 | 68 | 68 | ... |
| 47 | 47½ | 200 | White Motors | 15 | 15⅞ | 14¾ | 15¾ | − ⅛ |
| 72½ | 73 | 1,200 | Wilson & Co. | 45½ | 47 | 45½ | 47 | +1 |
| 32½ | 32⅝ | 84,900 | Willys-Overland | 72 | 74 | 72 | 72½ | ... |
| 59½ | 61½ | 100 | Worth. Pump pf. B. | 31⅛ | 33½ | 31½ | 32½ | +1½ |
| | | | | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | − ⅛ |

## TREASURY RECEIPTS OVER $1,000,000,000

### Greatest Fiscal Year in History of Nation—Will Not Alter Plans for Taxation.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—For the first time in American history ordinary receipts of the Treasury have passed the billion-dollar mark in a fiscal year. The great sum has been anticipated, however, in the plan for raising war revenues, and it does not alter the Administration plans for taxation.

Up to today the total was $1,015,881,817, as compared with $680,400,958 a year ago today, an increase of approximately $355,000,000.

The bulk of the huge increase is due to increased income taxes and earlier payments. A total of $204,966,278 has been collected thus far this fiscal year. The next largest item is from other internal revenue, totaling approximately $425,000,000, an increase of about $60,000,000 over last year.

Customs receipts show a total thus far of $217,578,408, an increase of approximately $14,200,000.

During the last twenty-four hours approximately $41,500,000 was received at the Treasury, the largest day of the year thus far.

**Indirect Taxes of State Increase.**

For the eleven months of the fiscal year ended May 31, 1917, the report of the State Controller, just issued, shows an increase in indirect taxes, compared with the same period last fiscal year, of $5,441,614. Considering the receipts for direct taxes for the last eleven months, compared with the same period in the previous year, the total general fund receipts show a decrease of $16,118,485. The general fund receipts for the present fiscal year amounted to $54,064,014, and for the eleven months ended May 31, 1916, they totaled $70,182,500. The figures follow:

| | 1917. | 1916. |
|---|---|---|
| General fund: | | |
| Direct taxes | $1,785,885.89 | $19,690,035.71 |
| Indirect taxes: | | |
| Excise | $12,607,722.47 | $12,649,117.06 |
| Corporations | 12,701,689.66 | 11,011,324.77 |
| Organiz'n of corps. | 1,157,774.56 | 906,084.31 |
| Inheritance | 10,710,511.22 | 7,786,084.31 |
| Stock transfers | 6,518,639.04 | 5,833,546.92 |
| Secured debt | 786,791.28 | 1,004,287.22 |
| Mortgages | 1,183,403.50 | 1,854,847.81 |
| Motor vehicles | *1,850,168.20 | *2,141,778.25 |
| Other revenue | 4,782,373.03 | 3,761,206.56 |
| Total indirect revenue | $52,280,078.96 | $46,828,464.79 |
| Refund canal bond sale | ..... | 3,654,000.00 |
| Total general fund revenue | 54,064,014.85 | 70,182,500.00 |

*Includes motor cycles.

The chief increases in revenue were: inheritance tax, $2,924,237; corporations, $1,690,364, and other revenues and receipts, $1,021,168.

# MARKET AVERAGES.

**STOCKS.**
YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

| | High. | Low. | Last. | Net Ch'ge. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 25 railroads | 71.56 | 71.24 | 71.37 | + .01 |
| 25 industrials | 93.04 | 91.44 | 92.82 | + .10 |
| 50 stocks | 82.30 | 81.34 | 81.84 | + .05 |

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

| | High. | Low. | Last. | Net Ch'ge. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| June 19 | 82.30 | 81.34 | 81.84 | + .05 |
| June 18 | 83.04 | 81.68 |

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### DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

| Company. | Rate. | Payable. | Record. |
|---|---|---|---|
| All. Tr. of Phila.. | *1 | June 25 | June 19 |
| Am. Surety ..... | 1½ Q. | June 30 | June 23 |
| Am. Tob. Pref.. | 2 Q. | July 16 | June 30 |
| Cent. of N. J. .... | 2 Q. | Aug. 1 | July 16 |
| Chi. City Ry..... | 2 Q. | June 30 | June 25 |
| Chi. C. & C. pf..$1.50 | SA. | July 1 | June 23 |
| Crucible Steel pf. | 2 Q. | Aug. 31 | July 16 |
| Fed. Oil pf.... | 10c. Q. | July 2 | June 22 |
| Fidelity Tr., Phil. | *1¼ | June 22 | |
| Gen. Ry. S.,c&pf. | 1¼ Q. | July 2 | June 19 |
| Granby Con. ..... | 2½ Q. | Aug. 1 | July 18 |
| Hill Mfg. ..... | 1 Q. | July 2 | June 19 |
| Hill Mfg. ..... | 1 Ex. | July 2 | June 19 |
| Hupp Motor pf.... | 1¾ Q. | July 2 | June 20 |
| Key, Tire & Rub. | 2 Q. | July 2 | June 22 |
| Key, Tire & R. pf | 2 Q. | July 2 | June 22 |
| Key, Tire & R. | 1-3 Ex. | July 2 | June 22 |
| Magma Cop. ..... | *10c. Q. | July 25 | July 14 |
| Nat. Casket ..... | 1½ Q. | June 30 | June 20 |
| N. E. T. & T. .... | $1.75 Q. | June 30 | June 20 |
| Peo. N. B., Roxb'y | *7 .. | July 2 | June 19 |
| Rep., Ry. & L.... | 1 Q. | June 30 | June 14 |
| Rep. Ry. & L. pf | 1½ Q. | June 30 | June 14 |
| Standard Screw | *1 Q. | July 2 | June 18 |
| West. Coal ..... | 2 Q. | July 2 | June 19 |

*In favor of Red Cross.


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# MORE BANKS TO JOIN FEDERAL RESERVE

### Changes in Act Are Advantageous to State Banks and Trust Companies.

### STRENGTHENS THE SYSTEM

### James F. Curtis Gives a Synopsis of the Most Important Amendments.

Bankers expressed themselves yesterday as well pleased with the passage of the amendments to the Federal Reserve act, and pointed out that the changes in the law were particularly useful at this time, when the demands made upon the banking resources of the country were so great. Special emphasis was placed on the fact that under the revised form of the law State banks and trust companies all over the country were more likely to come into the system, thus strengthening the entire banking structure; and it was argued the reduction in reserve requirements would be found very advantageous, especially at this juncture.

Inquiry among the large New York City trust companies elicited the information that the Boards of Directors had not yet decided whether applications for membership would be filed, but it is known that a number of the large Western State banks and trust companies will promptly join the system. The charters of banks and trust companies vary and it will be necessary to adjust details to suit each individual case.

Following is a synopsis of the more important provisions of the Reserve act amendments, as prepared by James F. Curtis, general counsel and Secretary of the New York Reserve Bank:

"State Bank Members.—Section 9 has been changed to make more specific the terms upon which State banks and trust companies may be admitted to membership. The principal changes in this regard are those resulting from enacting into law many of the provisions concerning State bank membership which have heretofore existed merely as regulations of the Federal Reserve Board, such as the provision authorizing a State bank or trust company to withdraw from the Federal Reserve system, which is now fixed at after six months' written notice, subject to certain limitations of the amount of capital stock of any Federal reserve bank which may be withdrawn in this manner in any one calendar year. Such banks will also under the new law be required to make reports of condition (not less than three annually) to the Federal Reserve Bank instead of to the Controller as heretofore. The member banks will also be subject to examination made by direction of the Federal Reserve Board or by the Federal Reserve Bank except when the examinations of the State authorities are approved by the Directors of the Federal Reserve Bank.

**Retention of Charters.**

"The retention of their charter powers by such institutions is also provided for in terms. Subject only to the provisions of the Federal Reserve act and of the regulations of the board made pursuant thereto, any State bank becoming a member of the Federal Reserve System is authorized to retain its full charter and statutory rights and to exercise all corporate powers granted to it by the State, provided that no Federal Reserve Bank may discount for such a member any paper of a borrower who is liable to the member bank for more than 10 per cent. of its capital and surplus.

"Reserves. — Section 19 has been amended by reducing the reserve required to be held by member banks, as follows:

| | Demand Deposits. | Time Deposits. |
|---|---|---|
| Country banks ..... | 7 per cent. | 3 per cent. |
| Reserve city banks.. | 10 per cent. | 3 per cent. |
| Central Reserve city banks ..... | 13 per cent. | 3 per cent. |

All of the above are to be kept as an actual net balance on deposit with the Federal Reserve Bank. The effect of this amendment is to eliminate the necessity for member banks carrying any part of their reserves in their own vaults as a matter of law and also to reduce the required reserves from 12 per cent. of demand deposits and 5 per cent. of time deposits for country banks, 15 per cent. of demand deposits and 5 per cent. of time deposits for reserve city banks, and 18 per cent. of demand deposits and 5 per cent. of time deposits for central reserve city banks.

"Deposit of Government Bonds.—Section 17 has been changed in order to repeal the provisions of law requiring national banks to maintain a minimum deposit of Government bonds with the Treasurer of the United States.

"Exchange or Collection Provisions.—Section 13 has been amended to authorize Federal Reserve Banks to receive from non-member banks or trust companies deposits solely for the purpose of exchange or of collection. These deposits may be received subject to the requirement that the non-member bank or trust company maintain with the reserve bank a balance sufficient to offset the items in transit held for its account.

"The so-called Hardwick Amendment, as amended, provides that nothing in the act shall be construed as prohibiting either a member or a non-member bank from making reasonable charges, to be determined and regulated by the Federal Reserve Board, but not to exceed 10 cents per hundred dollars or fraction thereof based on the total of checks and drafts presented at any one time, for collection or payment of checks and drafts and remission therefor by exchange or otherwise. No such charges, however, shall be made against the Federal Reserve Banks.

**Changes in Note System.**

"Federal Reserve Note Issues.—Section 16 has been amended to authorize the issue of Federal reserve notes against notes, drafts, bills of exchange or acceptances acquired under Section 13 of the act or bills indorsed by a member bank purchased under Section 14, or bankers' acceptances purchased under Section 14, or gold or gold certificates. The change consists of the addition of the words 'or gold or gold certificates.'

"The gold or gold certificates held as such collateral under the new law will be counted as part of the gold reserve which the Federal Reserve Bank is required to maintain against its notes in actual circulation. This change will result in all outstanding Federal reserve notes being shown as a liability of the Federal Reserve Bank and of gold or gold certificates deposited with the Federal reserve agents being included among the assets of the bank. There is a further provision that gold deposited with the Treasurer of the United States for the purpose of redeeming outstanding Federal reserve notes shall be considered as if collateral security on deposit with the Federal reserve agent.

"Gold Settlement Fund.—Section 16 has been amended by adding a new provision authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to receive deposits of gold coin or gold certificates when tendered to the Treasurer or any Assistant Treasurer by any Federal Reserve Bank or Federal reserve agent.

## EARNINGS.

**Railroads.**

NEW ORLEANS, TEXAS & MEXICO for the year ended Dec. 31—

| | 1916. | 1915. | Increase. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total op. rev.. | $6,410,377 | $4,796,248 | $1,614,129 |
| Total op. exp.. | 4,321,277 | 3,674,832 | 646,445 |
| Net op. rev... | 2,089,100 | 1,121,416 | 967,684 |
| Tax. & uncol. revenue ..... | 142,291 | 146,690 | *4,399 |
| Op. income ... | 1,946,809 | 974,726 | 972,083 |
| Total op. inc.. | 72,946 | 47,098 | 25,848 |
| Gross income.. | 2,019,755 | 1,021,824 | 997,931 |
| Total deduc.... | 796,037 | 780,319 | 16,018 |
| Surplus ..... | 1,223,118 | 241,305 | 981,913 |

**Public Utilities.**

LEWISTON, AUGUSTA & WATERVILLE STREET RY.—

| | 1917. | 1916. | Increase. |
|---|---|---|---|
| April gross ... | 68,053 | 68,400 | *7,653 |
| Net after exp.. | 17,778 | 19,176 | *1,398 |
| Sur. aft. chgs. | 2,076 | 3,056 | *980 |
| 12 mos. gross.. | 836,375 | 754,476 | 81,899 |
| Net after exp. | 229,619 | 255,187 | *18,568 |
| Interest, &c... | 185,585 | 161,663 | 6,078 |
| Prf. stock div. | 36,000 | 36,000 | ..... |
| Balance ..... | 18,034 | 39,524 | *12,490 |

PHILADELPHIA & WESTERN RAILWAY—

| | 1917. | 1916. | 1915. |
|---|---|---|---|
| May gross .... | 47,778 | 46,011 | 41,905 |
| Net ..... | 24,258 | 24,609 | 20,972 |
| Sur. aft. chgs. & taxes .... | 11,731 | 12,080 | 10,108 |
| 12 mos. gross.. | 531,371 | 485,775 | 416,675 |
| Net ..... | 272,254 | 253,514 | 198,083 |
| Sur. aft. chgs. & taxes .... | 121,778 | 104,371 | 58,546 |

TENNESSEE POWER CO.—

| | 1917. | 1916. | Increase. |
|---|---|---|---|
| April gross ... | 140,096 | 109,785 | 30,311 |
| Net after exp.. | 62,282 | 59,392 | 2,890 |
| Sur. aft. chgs. | 15,601 | 22,749 | *7,148 |
| 12 mos. gross.. | 1,745,091 | 1,185,349 | 559,742 |
| Net aft. exp... | 721,841 | 629,670 | 92,171 |
| Sur. aft. chgs.. | 229,577 | 170,402 | 59,176 |

REPUBLIC RAILWAY & LIGHT and Subsidiary Companies, eliminating Inter-Company items, for May—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gross earnings | 371,745 | 326,400 | 45,345 |
| Net earnings.. | 114,454 | 126,706 | *12,252 |
| Gross income.. | 120,623 | 129,880 | *9,236 |
| Net income ... | 37,084 | 61,433 | *23,448 |
| Bal. aft. pf.div | 12,027 | 35,476 | *23,448 |

12 months ended May 31:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gross earnings. | 4,228,747 | 3,523,962 | 704,785 |
| Net earnings.. | 1,605,624 | 1,443,970 | 161,653 |
| Gross income.. | 1,634,836 | 1,456,287 | 178,549 |
| Net income ... | 738,895 | 713,232 | 25,662 |
| Bal. aft. pf.div | 427,411 | 401,748 | 25,662 |

*Decrease.

## RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

| Name. | Maturity. | Rate. | Bid. | Ask. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Balt. & Ohio..... | 1918-'27 | 4 @4½ | 4.05 | 4.05 |
| Buff., Roch. & P.. | 1918-'30 | 4½@5 | 4.75 | 4.75 |
| Canadian North.. | 1917-'26 | 4½@5 | 6.80 | 5.80 |
| Canadian Pacific.. | 1917-'28 | 4½ | 5.30 | 5.00 |
| Ches. & Ohio..... | 1917-'27 | 4½ | 5.00 | 4.70 |
| Chicago & N. W.. | 1917-'23 | 4½ | 4.80 | 4.50 |
| C., R. I. & P.... | 1917-'27 | 4½ | 5.10 | 5.15 |
| C., St. L. & N. O. | 1917-'24 | 5 | 4.92 | 4.75 |
| C., C., C. & St. L. | 1917-'20 | 5 | 5.35 | 5.00 |
| Cuba Railroad ... | 1917-'26 | 5 | 6.25 | 5.10 |
| Del. & Hudson ... | 1922 | 4½ | 4.95 | 4.70 |
| Erie Railroad..... | 1917-'27 | 4½@5 | 5.15 | 4.90 |
| Grand Trunk ..... | 1917-'24 | 4½ | 5.50 | 5.00 |
| Illinois Central.... | 1917-'26 | 4½@5 | 4.95 | 4.70 |
| Louis. & Nash.... | 1917-'29 | 5 | 4.88 | 4.60 |
| Michigan Central.. | 1917-'30 | 5 | 4.90 | 4.65 |
| Mo., Kan. & Tex.. | 1917-'23 | 5 | 6.10 | 5.00 |
| Missouri Pacific... | 1917-'22 | 5 | 5.75 | 5.00 |
| Mobile & Ohio.... | 1917-'26 | 4½@5 | 5.25 | 4.95 |
| N. Y. Cent. Lines. | 1917-'32 | 4½@5 | 5.10 | 4.75 |
| Norfolk & West'n. | 1917-'24 | 4½ | 4.75 | 4.55 |
| N. Y., N. H. & H. | 1917-'28 | 4½@6 | 5.35 | 5.00 |
| Penn. Gen. Fr'ght. | 1917-'23 | 4 @4½ | 4.75 | 4.50 |
| St. L. Southw'n... | 1917-'26 | 4½@5 | 5.40 | 5.00 |
| Seaboard Air Line. | 1917-'20 | 5 | 5.30 | 5.00 |
| Southern Pacific.. | 1917-'26 | 4½ | 4.90 | 4.70 |
| Southern Ry. ..... | 1917-'24 | 4½@5 | 5.10 | 4.75 |

## BOSTON CURB.

| | Bid. | Asked. | | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Am Oil..... | 34 | 35 | Iron C pf.. | 17 | 18 |
| Bay S. G.. | 8 | 9 | Iron Blos.. | 1⅞ | 1¾ |
| Bingham... | 12⅝ | 13 | Jerome V.. | 1⅛ | 1⅜ |
| Bohemia... | 1½ | 1⅝ | La Rose.... | 40 | 45 |
| Begole .... | 50 | 75 | Majestic .. | 42 | 45 |
| Bost. Ely.. | 45 | 55 | Mex Met... | 27 | 30 |
| Bost & M.. | 62 | 63 | Mojave T.. | 42 | 48 |
| Butte & L. | 16 | 18 | New Balt.. | 1½ | 1¾ |
| Butte & D. | 50 | 62 | Nev Doug.. | 1½ | 1¾ |
| Bost & Ar. | 1¾ | 2⅛ | N U Bing.. | 2 | 50 |
| Calaveras.. | 3¼ | 4½ | Nixon Cop. | 37 | 40 |
| Chief Cons.. | 1⅝ | 1⅞ | N Cornelia. | 17½ | 18½ |
| Crown Res. | 26 | 32 | N Z & L.. | 60 | 62 |
| Cortez .... | 20 | 30 | Oneco .... | 50 | 65 |
| Con Ariz.. | 2 | 2½ | Ohio Cop.... | 1¼ | 1½ |
| Champ C... | 7 | 9 | Onondaga.. | 35 | 40 |
| Cal Corb... | 1½ | 2 | Pion Con... | 1¼ | 1¾ |
| E & B E.. | 2⅝ | 2½ | Rilla ..... | 2 | 3 |
| Earl Eagle.. | 21 | 24 | Ray Herc... | 3¾ | 4 |
| Fortuna ... | 8 | 9 | *S W M.... | 2 | 2⅝ |
| Gold Lake. | 5 | 7 | †S W M.... | 2 | 2¼ |
| Houghton... | 90 | 99 | Truro Steel | 1 | 1½ |
| Homa Oil.. | 1¼ | 1⅜ | U V Ext... | 37¾ | 38¼ |
| Humboldt.. | 90 | 95 | Yukon G'd. | 1⅞ | 2⅛ |
| Iron Cap... | 17 | 17½ | | | |

*Full paid. †Part paid.

### Canada's Movement of Grain.

TORONTO, June 19.—Up to June 1 of the present crop year, which began Sept. 1, 1916, the Canadian Northern Railway has handled 58,477 cars of grain originating from the territory served by its lines in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta. This constitutes 30 per cent. of the total handling of all the roads operating in Canada, and is an increase of 1.6 per cent. over the same period last year.

# THE COTTON MARKET

### Prices Continue to Rise, with March and May Selling Up to 27 Cents.

Cotton prices continue to rise. A week ago quotations touched 25 cents, on Monday the 26-cent level was crossed, and yesterday March and May contracts sold up to 27 cents a pound. The price of spot cotton rose yesterday to 26.95 cents.

Yesterday's excitement in the cotton market was stimulated by sensational advances in Liverpool. October contracts sold here at 26.60, or more than $5 a bale above Monday's closing figure, and $12 a bale above the low price of last Friday. Heavy realizing was encountered at the initial level, however, and there were sharp breaks in the late trading, with October selling off to 25.97, and closing at 26.13. The general list closed irregular and unsettled at a net advance of 52 to 63 points.

The Liverpool market reflected even a more acute situation than indicated by recent big fluctuations. At one time before the local opening prices there were nearly 3½ cents a pound above Monday's closing figures. Private cables reported an active demand from both Lancashire and Continental spinners, with a continued scarcity of contracts. Houses with Liverpool connections had some buying orders around the local ring at the opening here, and first prices were 52 to 105 points higher. At the best early level active months showed net gains of 87 to 108 points, with both March and May deliveries selling at the 27-cent level. An early reaction of 40 to 45 points was followed by a comparatively quiet and steady market during the middle of the day, but there was another break late in the afternoon on reports that spots were offered 50 points under contracts in New Orleans with heavy deliveries on July expected in that market. The break carried active months about 42 to 70 points under the early high level, but there were closing rallies of several points on renewed covering.

The absence of rain was again complained of in the Southwest, but temperatures were generally higher and conditions over the greater part of the belt were considered favorable. It seemed to be expected, however, that the weekly report of the Weather Bureau today would make an unfavorable showing. No change was reported in the cotton goods situation. Trade interests were credited with moderate purchases around the local ring, and very little selling was reported for Southern account, although late advices from New Orleans suggested that futures were above a parity. Exports for the day were 12,988 bales, making 5,051,771 so far this season.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

| | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. | Mon. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| June ..... | .. | .. | .. | 26.20@26.35 | 25.68 |
| July ..... | 26.50 | 26.62 | 26.20 | 26.36@26.40 | 25.73 |
| Aug. ..... | 26.46 | 26.46 | 26.46 | 26.27@26.35 | 25.90 |
| Sept. ..... | .. | .. | .. | 26.21 bid | 25.90 |
| Oct. ..... | 26.20 | 26.60 | 25.97 | 26.13@26.20 | 25.58 |
| Nov. ..... | .. | .. | .. | 26.15 bid | 25.90 |
| Dec. ..... | 26.60 | 26.70 | 26.05 | 26.25@26.29 | 25.70 |
| Jan ..... | 26.70 | 26.70 | 26.20 | 26.28@26.35 | 25.73 |
| Mar. ..... | 26.05 | 27.00 | 26.30 | 26.45 bid | 25.92 |
| May ..... | 27.00 | 27.00 | 27.00 | 26.57 bid | 26.05 |

The local market for spot cotton was steady and 75 points higher, at 26.95c for milling upland. Southern spot markets were as follows: Galveston, 26c; Houston, 26c; New Orleans, 25.10c; Savannah, 26c; Augusta, 25.88c; Memphis, 25c. The day's cotton statistics follow:

| | Tuesday. | Last Wk. | Last Yr. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Port receipts..... | 21,360 | 15,236 | 14,719 |
| Port stocks..... | 810,767 | 860,344 | 885,963 |
| New York stocks.. | 92,100 | 109,444 | 171,844 |
| New York arrivals | 3,420 | 5,370 | 1,781 |
| Today's exports... | 12,988 | 8,575 | 19,096 |
| Season's exports.. | 5,051,971 | 4,980,871 | 5,333,813 |

Liverpool Cables.—Spot cotton in good demand; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales; American, 8,000 bales. Imports, nil. Middling upland, 19.37d. Futures opened irregular, 76 to 100 points higher. Closed irregular and unsettled at a net advance of 106 to 115 points. July-August, 18.20d; October-November, 17.15d; January-February, 16.60d; March-April, 16.45d.

Manchester—Yarns and cloths irregular.


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# COMMODITIES MARKETS

## WHEAT.

The harvesting of the new Winter wheat crop is progressing rapidly under most favorable weather conditions, and the appearance of new Winter wheat on the market has brought about a very profound change in conditions. So far the offers of new wheat have not been of large volume, but during the last two days prices have crumbled in anticipation of increased pressure and owing to a general absence of demand. Cash markets in the Northwest were decidedly weak, with little or no demand, and contracts in Chicago were 4@6½c lower.

RYE.—Market weak; No. 2 Western, $2.47, cost, insurance and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

| | High. | Low. | Close. | Prev. Close. | Last Year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July ..... | 2.09 | 2.03 | 2.05 | 2.11½ | 1.03⅝ |
| September.. | 1.83 | 1.78 | 1.81 | 1.85 | 1.05⅞ |

## CORN.

Sentiment in the corn market is still divided. Some authorities believe that the spot situation is strong enough to hold the market against the influence of improved crop reports, while others believe that the prospects of a record yield are likely to bring about lower figures. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at $1.83¾, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

| | High. | Low. | Close. | Prev. Close. | Last Year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July ..... | 1.55¼ | 1.54 | 1.54⅞ | 1.55¼ | .73⅝ |
| September .. | 1.43⅝ | 1.43½ | 1.45½ | 1.40¾ | .73⅝ |
| December .. | 1.08¾ | 1.05⅝ | 1.08⅜ | 1.07⅝ | .64⅝ |

## OATS.

The oats market was moderately active, but price changes were confined within a range of about a cent a bushel, closing net unchanged to ⅛c higher. Receipts were fairly liberal at interior points, and exports were moderate. Export sales were estimated at 200,000 bushels. The local cash market was easy. Standard quoted at 73½ to 74c; No. 2 white, 74c, nominal; No 3 white, 73 to 73½c; No. 4 white, 72 to 73c; fancy clipped white, 74½ to 75½c; ordinary clipped white, 72½ to 74c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

| | High. | Low. | Close. | Prev. Close. | Last Year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July ..... | 63⅜ | 52⅛ | 53 | 63½ | 39⅜ |
| September .. | 52⅜ | 51⅜ | 52⅜ | 52½ | 39⅜ |
| December .. | 54¼ | 53⅜ | 54⅛ | 54¼ | 40⅜ |

## PROVISIONS.

The provision market was moderately active, and after showing some heaviness early for lard and pork, prices rallied and closed firm at the top. Packers were not disposed to sell and were believed to be expecting a larger business with the Government in meats. Exports recently have been falling off, and the foreign situation is easier. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 13,000, estimated for 27,000; Kansas City received 14,000 and Omaha 9,800.

CHICAGO PRICES.

| | High. | Low. | Close. | Prev. Close. | Last Year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lard— | | | | | |
| July ..... | 21.62 | 21.50 | 21.62 | 21.57 | 13.02 |
| Sept. ..... | 21.82 | 21.65 | 21.82 | 21.77 | 13.17 |
| Ribs— | | | | | |
| July ..... | 21.15 | 21.00 | 21.15 | 21.02 | 13.55 |
| Sept. ..... | 21.40 | 21.25 | 21.37 | 21.25 | 13.67 |
| Pork— | | | | | |
| July ..... | 38.65 | 38.47 | 38.65 | 38.60 | 23.82 |
| Sept. ..... | 39.00 | 38.80 | 39.00 | 38.95 | 23.50 |

## COTTONSEED OIL.

The cotton seed oil market again failed to respond to the pronounced strength in cotton and at the close values ranged from 2 points net lower to 6 points higher. Reports of a large increase in acreage of peanuts in the South had more or less effect and apparently operators are disposed to favor a conservative attitude at the present time. Total sales for the day were 24,600 barrels. Range of prices:

| | High. | Low. | Close. | Prev. Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Spot ..... | .. | .. | 16.30@ | 16.30 |
| June ..... | .. | .. | 16.30@16.75 | 16.30 |
| July ..... | 16.56 | 16.43 | 16.43@16.46 | 16.45 |
| August .... | 16.46 | 16.44 | 16.38@16.39 | 16.38 |
| September. | 16.47 | 16.38 | 16.38@16.39 | 16.38 |
| October ... | 16.42 | 16.33 | 16.34@16.35 | 16.28 |
| November. | 16.18 | 16.10 | 16.07@16.09 | 16.05 |
| December. | 16.09 | 15.99 | 15.98@16.01 | 15.94 |
| January .. | 15.99 | 15.99 | 15.98@16.02 | 15.94 |

## COFFEE.

There was a renewal of July liquidation in the market for coffee futures yesterday. A good deal of this was in the way of switching. July being exchanged for December at 16 and 18 points and for May at 42 points. There was also switching from September to May at 34 points, with these operations accompanied by scattered selling and a gradual decline in prices. The close shows a net loss of 11 to 15 points. Sales, including exchanges, amounted to 146,250 bags. Prices in the spot market were nominally unchanged on the basis of 10c for, Rio 7s and 10¼c for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

| | High. | Low. | Close. | Prev. Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| June ..... | .. | .. | 7.72@7.74 | 7.87 |
| July ..... | 7.90 | 7.76 | 7.75@7.77 | 7.90 |
| August ..... | .. | .. | 7.79@7.81 | 7.93 |
| September ..... | 7.95 | 7.90 | 7.83@7.85 | 7.96 |
| October ..... | .. | .. | 7.86@7.88 | 7.99 |
| November ..... | .. | .. | 7.89@7.91 | 8.02 |
| December ..... | 8.06 | 7.95 | 7.94@7.95 | 8.06 |
| January ..... | .. | .. | 7.98@8.00 | 8.11 |
| February ..... | .. | .. | 8.04@8.05 | 8.15 |
| March ..... | 8.18 | 8.10 | 8.06@8.10 | 8.20 |
| April ..... | .. | .. | 8.13@8.15 | 8.25 |
| May ..... | 8.30 | 8.30 | 8.18@8.20 | 8.30 |

## SUGAR.

The sugar futures market opened unchanged to about 5 points lower on bids, with sales on the call 1,000 tons. Values held steady on outside buying orders for the late months, which steadied the entire list, but there was nothing in the spot situation to encourage any aggressive stand either way. Conditions in actual sugar appeared to be a little easier in tone, and the recent continued steadiness in the contract market caused no little surprise. Range of prices:

| | High. | Low. | Close. | Prev. Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| June ..... | 5.01 | 5.01 | 5.02@5.04 | 5.01 |
| July ..... | 5.04 | 5.02 | 5.04@5.05 | 5.04 |
| August ..... | .. | .. | 5.10@5.12 | 5.10 |
| September .... | 5.17 | 5.15 | 5.17@5.18 | 5.17 |
| October ..... | .. | .. | 5.19@5.21 | 5.18 |
| November ..... | 5.20 | 5.20 | 5.20@5.22 | 5.20 |
| December ..... | .. | .. | 5.07@5.08 | 5.04 |
| January ..... | .. | .. | 4.82@4.84 | 4.79 |
| February ..... | .. | .. | 4.60@4.63 | 4.57 |
| March ..... | .. | .. | 4.58@4.61 | 4.55 |

The market for refined sugar was unchanged at 7.50 for fine granulated, but there was a little better inquiry reported, prompted by the more favorable weather. The local market for raw sugar was a little more active and prices were higher. Business included 14,000 bags of Cubas, June shipment, at 4¾c, cost and freight, equal to 5.80 for centrifugal; 5,000 bags of Porto Ricos, second half July shipment, at 5.77; 1,000 tons St. Croix sugar, early July loading, at 5.77; 1,300 bags San Domingo, afloat, at 4¼c, cost, insurance, and freight. At the close there were buyers at 4⅛c for Cubas, cost and freight, but holders were asking 5c. Closing prices were nominal at 4⅞c for Cubas, cost and freight, equal to 5.89 for centrifugal and 5.01 for molasses.

## BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 16,796 packages. In some quarters there was a little easier feeling, and part of the business in fresh creamery was at ½c decline. Holders, however, ask about former rates for the long lines of storage goods. Medium qualities moving only moderately. Renovated barely steady. Ladles and packing stock fairly sustained. Creamery, higher than extras, per pound, 38¼@38c; extras, (92 score,) 37¾@38c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 36¾@37½c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 35@36½c; thirds, 34@34½c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 39¼@40c; extras, 38¼@39c; firsts, 37¼@38c; seconds, 36@37c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 37½c; good to prime, 35@37c; common to fair, 32@34½c; renovated extras, 37c; firsts, 35½@36½c; lower grades, 32@35c; imitation creamery, firsts, 34@35c; ladles, current make, firsts, 33@33½c; seconds, 32½c; lower grades, 31@32c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 32@32½c; No. 2, 31½c; lower grades, 30@31c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 27,510 cases. The firmness noted Monday was more pronounced yesterday, and with decreased offerings of high-grade stock and pretty good demand for current distribution, together with some further movement to the warehouses, prices are showing further advance, the market closing quite firm at the improvement. Good medium qualities are doing a little better in sympathy with the better grades, but decidedly defective stock is dragging heavily and there is no improvement in prices for these, nor for dirties and checks, outside quotations for which are rather extreme. Nearby eggs are in light supply, and there is demand for more than can be readily obtained, prices showing a sharp advance on high qualities and the market closed firm. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 34½@35¼c; storage packed, firsts, 33@33½c; fresh gathered, extra firsts, 33@33½c; firsts, 31½@32½c; seconds, 29@31c; thirds and poorer, 25@28c; dirties, No. 1, 27½@28c; No. 2 and poorer, 25@27c; checks, good to choice, dry, 26@27c; undergrades, 23@25c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 38@39c; ordinary to good, 36@37c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 35@38c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 33@35c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 36@38c; gathered browns and mixed colors, ungraded, 32@36c.


**SAVINGS BANKS.**

**Union Dime Savings Bank**
40th Street and 6th Avenue
An interest dividend (116th consecutive) has been declared at the rate of
Three and One-Half Per Cent. per annum, Credited July 1, 1917, and payable on and after Thursday, July 19, 1917, on all sums entitled thereto under the By-Laws.
Money deposited on or before July 10th, 1917, draws interest from July 1, 1917.
Alex. P. W. Kinnan, President.
Francis M. Leake, Treasurer.
Frank F. Hazard, Secretary.

*The Bowery Savings Bank*
128 and 130 BOWERY.
NEW YORK, June 11, 1917.
A semi-annual dividend at the rate of THREE and ONE-HALF Per Cent. per annum has been declared and will be credited to depositors on all sums of $5.00 and upward and not exceeding $5,000 which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first day of July next, and will be payable on and after Monday, July 16, 1917.
Money deposited on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1, 1917.
HENRY A. SCHENCK, President.
WILLIAM E. KNOX, Comptroller.
JOSEPH G. LIDDLE, Secretary.

138TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND
**UNION SQUARE SAVINGS BANK**
No. 20 Union Square
A DIVIDEND has been declared for the six months ending June 30, 1917, on all deposits entitled thereto at the rate of
**FOUR PER CENT.**
per annum on sums from $5 to $5,000, payable on and after July 16th, 1917. Deposits made on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1.
WILLIAM H. ROCKWOOD, President.
H. ROCKWOOD BRINCKERHOFF, Sec'y.
FREDERIC C. MILLS, Cashier.
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**German Savings Bank**
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK
Cor. 4th Ave. and 14th St.
New York, June 4, 1917.
Interest at the rate of FOUR (4) PER CENTUM per annum will be credited depositors for the six months ending June 30, 1917, on all sums entitled thereto under the By-Laws not exceeding three thousand ($3,000) Dollars, and will be payable on and after July 21, 1917.
Deposits made on or before July 10, 1917, will draw interest from July 1, 1917.
[illegible] President.
[illegible] Secretary.

*A Message about Investments from George H. Burr & Co.*

1

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MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MANHATTAN HARDWARE & TOOL CORPORATION for the election of officers for the ensuing year will take place at the office of the Company, 407 5D AVENUE, on Tuesday, July 3, 1917, at 10 A. M.

## UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

| | Bid. | Ask. |
|---|---|---|
| 2s, registered, 1930 | 95½ | 97 |
| 2s, coupon, 1930 | 95½ | 97 |
| 3s, registered, 1918 | 98¾ | 99½ |
| 3s, coupon, 1918 | 98¾ | 99½ |
| 3s, registered, 1946 | .. | 99 |
| 3s, coupon, 1946 | .. | 99 |
| 3s, conversion, 1947 | .. | 99 |
| 4s, registered, 1925 | 104 | 105 |
| 4s, coupon, 1925 | 104 | 105 |
| 2s, coupon, 1938, reg | 95½ | 97 |
| 2s, Panama, '38, coupon | 95½ | 97 |
| 3s, Panama, 1961, reg | 85 | 90 |
| 3s, Panama, '61, coupon | 85 | 90 |

## NEW YORK CITY BONDS

| | | Yesterday. Bid. | Yesterday. Ask. | Monday. Bid. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6s | Sept., 1917 | 100¼ | 100⅜ | 100⅛ |
| 4½s | June, 1963 | 101⅛ | 102¼ | 101⅛ |
| 4½s | Mar., 1963 | 101⅛ | 102¼ | 101⅛ |
| 4½s | Nov., 1957 | 101⅛ | 102¼ | 101⅛ |
| 4½s | May, 1957 | 101⅛ | 102¼ | 101⅛ |
| 4½s | Nov., 1917 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 4½s | Mar., 1960-30 | 98½ | 99¼ | 98⅛ |
| 4½s | April, 1966 | 98⅝ | 99⅛ | 98⅜ |
| 4½s | Mar., 1964 | 98⅜ | 99¼ | 98⅜ |
| 4½s | Mar., 1962 | 98½ | 99¼ | 98⅜ |
| 4½s | Sept., 1960 | 98½ | 99¼ | 98½ |
| 4s | May, 1959 | 96 | 97¼ | 96 |
| 4s | Nov., 1958 | 96 | 97¼ | 96 |
| 4s | Nov., 1955 | 95 | 97 | 95 |
| 4s | Nov., 1936 | 95 | 98 | 95 |
| 4s | May, 1919 | 99½ | | 99¼ |

| | | Yesterday. Bid. | Yesterday. Ask. | Monday. Bid. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4s | Nov., 1918 | 99½ | .. | 99⅜ |
| 4s | Nov., 1954 | 83½ | 86 | 83¼ |
| 3½s | May, 1954 | 83½ | .. | 83½ |

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4½s 1924-1936 | 4.25 | 4.00 | 4.25 |
| 4½s 1918-1923 | 4.25 | 4.00 | 4.25 |
| 4½s 1924-1931 | 4.30 | 4.00 | 4.30 |
| 4½s 1921-1923 | 4.30 | 4.00 | 4.30 |
| 4½s April, 1920 | 4.50 | .. | 4.50 |
| 4½s 1918-1919 | 4.50 | .. | 4.50 |
| 3½s 1940-1953 | 4.40 | 4.20 | 4.40 |
| 3½s 1930-1939 | 4.40 | 4.20 | 4.40 |
| 3½s 1922-1929 | 4.40 | 4.20 | 4.40 |
| 3s 1926-1930 | 4.40 | 4.20 | 4.40 |

## PUBLIC UTILITIES

STOCKS.

| Sales. | | High. | Low. | Bid. | —Closing— Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 510 | Cities Service | 284 | 280 | 281 | 282 |
| 3,860 | Cities Service pf | 87 | 85 | 86⅜ | 86⅝ |
| 450 | Cities Service new | 31⅞ | 31⅝ | 31½ | 31⅝ |
| 45 | Interstate Electric pf | 95 | 95 | 90 | 95 |
| 390 | Republic Ry. & Light | 37½ | 35½ | 37½ | 38 |

**Stocks.**

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Adirondack Elec. Power 20 | 23 | |
| Adiron. Elec. Pow. pf.. 75 | 78 | |
| American Gas | 118 | 120 |
| Am. Gas & Electric | 118 | 122 |
| Am. Gas & Elec. pf. | 49 | 49½ |
| Am. Light & Traction | 327 | 330 |
| Am. Light & Trac. pf. | 110 | 112 |
| Am. Power & Light | 67 | 68 |
| Am. Power & Light pf. | 87¾ | 89¾ |
| Am. Public Utilities | 30 | 35 |
| Am. Pub. Utilities pf. | 64 | 67 |
| Am. Water W. & Elec. | 8 | 9 |
| Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf. | 75 | 80 |
| Am. W. W. & E. part. | 24 | 25 |
| Carolina Power & Light | 36 | 37½ |
| Carolina P. & L. pf. | 99 | 102 |
| Colorado Power | 30 | 32 |
| Colorado Power pf. | 99 | 102 |
| Columbus Electric pf. | 79 | 83 |
| Commonwealth P. & L. | 48 | 50 |
| Com'wealth P. & L. pf. | 75 | 76 |
| Conn. Power pf. | 92 | 94 |
| Consumers' P. pf. | 95 | 99 |
| Dayton Power & L. pf. | 85 | 88 |
| Duluth Edison | | 80 |
| Electric R. & S. pf. | 99½ | 100 |
| Electric Properties | 66 | 69 |
| El Paso Electric | 103 | 107 |
| El Paso Electric pf. | 97 | 100 |
| Empire Dis. Elec. pf. | 90 | 94 |
| Empire Gas & Fuel | 99 | 100 |
| Federal Light & Trac. | 12 | 15 |
| Fed. Light & Trac. pf. | 44 | 48 |
| Galv.-Houston Electric | 20 | 25 |
| Galv.-Houston Elec. pf. | | 75 |
| Gas & Elec. Securities | 280 | 310 |
| Gas & Elec. Sec. pf. | 94 | 100 |
| Interstate Elec. Corp. | 32 | 42 |
| Lincoln Gas & Electric | 47 | 49 |
| Miss. River Power | 10 | 12 |

**Bonds.**

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Am. W. W. & E. cl. 5s | 71 | 80 |
| Appa. Power 5s, 1932 | 76 | 80 |
| Cent. P. & L. 1st 6s | 95 | 98 |
| Central Ill. Light 5s | 96½ | 98 |
| Cin. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1956 | 99 | 101 |
| Col. G. & E. 1st 5s, '27 | 88 | 90 |
| Col. G. & E. deb. 5s, '27 | 80 | 83 |
| Com'wealth P. (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1944 | 97 | 100 |
| Conn. River P. 5s, 1937 | 95 | 99 |
| Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st ref. 5s | 96 | 98½ |
| Cum. Gas & El. 1st 5s | 100¼ | 101¼ |
| Defiance G. & E. 5s, '42 | 89 | 92 |
| Denver G. & E. gen. 5s | 95 | 97 |
| East. Ohio 1st 5s | 95 | 102 |
| Empire Gas & F. 6s | 98½ | 100 |
| Empire ref. 6s, 1927 | 98 | 100 |
| Fed. Light & Tr. 5s | 87½ | 90 |
| Fed. Light & Tr. 6s | 90 | 93 |
| Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46 | 83 | 88 |
| Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '25 | 95 | 99 |
| Kan. Pub. Svc. 5s, '41 | 93 | 98 |
| Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '36 | 88 | 93 |
| L. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, '41 | 90 | 96 |
| Mich. Light 5s, 1946 | 97½ | 99 |
| Middle West U. 6s, '25 | 96½ | 99 |
| Man. & S. R. & L. 5s | 90½ | 100 |
| Miss. Riv. Power 1st 5s | 69 | 69½ |
| Miss. V. G. & E. 5s, '22 | 88 | 92 |
| Nat. Cond. & Cable 6s | 99 | 100 |

## OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

**BALTIMORE.**

**Stocks.**

| Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 120 | Alabama Co. | 67 | 65 | 67 |
| 30 | Do 1st pf. | 107½ | 107½ | 107½ |
| 42 | Do 2d pf. | 65 | 62 | 65 |
| 15 | Balt.G.& Ap. | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| 270 | Consden. ctfs. | 12¼ | 12¼ | 12¼ |
| 41 | Cos.O.&G.ctf | 12¼ | 12⅜ | 12¼ |
| 1,300 | Do pf. | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ |
| 325 | Davis.Chem. | 35 | 34½ | 35 |

**Bonds.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| $2,000 | Al.Co.Gn.6s. | 85 | 85 | 85 |
| 1,400 | Bal.Cy.-31s8. 1931 | 91 | 91 | 91 |
| 5,000 | Do 4s, '48. | 97½ | 97½ | 97½ |
| 1,000 | Con.Pow.4½s | 90 | 90 | 90 |
| 5,000 | Do notes | 101 | 100⅝ | 100⅜ |

**BOSTON.**

**Mining.**

| Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | Ahmeek | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| 45 | Allouez | 62 | 62 | 62 |
| 446 | Am. Zinc | 31½ | 31 | 31 |
| 295 | Ariz. Com'l. | 14½ | 14 | 14½ |
| 425 | Butte & Bal. | 55c | 55c | 55c |
| 198 | Cal. & Ariz. | 80 | 79 | 80 |
| 10 | Centennial | 19 | 19 | 19 |
| 187 | Cop. Range | 61 | 60½ | 61 |
| 705 | Davis-Daly | 6⅛ | 6 | 6⅛ |
| 150 | East Butte | 13 | 12½ | 12⅝ |
| 25 | Inspiration | 63 | 62⅜ | 62⅝ |
| 1,800 | Island Creek | 76½ | 74 | 76 |
| 80 | Kerr Lake | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ |
| 10 | Keweenaw | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ |
| 100 | La Salle | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3 |
| 250 | Mason Val. | 6⅝ | 6½ | 6⅝ |
| 65 | Mass Con. | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| 190 | Mohawk | 92 | 92 | 92 |
| 96 | Nevada Con. | 23⅝ | 23¾ | 23⅝ |

**Railroads.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 30 | Boston & A. | 158 | 157½ 158 |
| 12 | Boston Elev. | 58 | 57½ 58 |
| 11 | Boston & M. | 30 | 29 29 |
| 5 | Do pf. | 38 | 38 38 |
| 100 | Me. Central | 97 | 97 97 |

**Miscellaneous.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 21 | Am.A. C. pf. | 101¼ | 100⅝ | 101¼ |
| 310 | Am. Pneu. S. | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ |
| 10 | Do pf. | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ |
| 10 | Am. Sugar | 120½ | 120½ | 120½ |
| 53 | Do pf. | 119½ | 118 | 118 |
| 100 | Am. T. & T. | 121⅞ | 121¼ | 121⅞ |
| 16 | Am. Wool'n. | 52¼ | 52¼ | 52¼ |
| 27 | Do pf. | 97 | 96½ | 97 |
| 1 | Amoskeag pf. | 89 | 89 | 89 |
| 620 | A.,G. & W.I. | 110¼ | 109 | 109½ |
| 50 | Cuban Cem't. | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| 16 | Edison | 184 | 183 | 184 |
| 100 | Gen. Elec. | 157¾ | 157¾ | 157¾ |
| 5 | Int. Port. C. | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ |
| 100 | Do pf. | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| 36 | Mass. Gas | 95 | 94¾ | 94¾ |

**Bonds.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| $3,000 | A., G. & W. I. 5s | 79 | 79 | 79 |
| 8,000 | Pond Cr'k 6s. | 112 | 112 | 112 |

*Ex dividend.

**CHICAGO.**

**Stocks.**

| Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 20 | Am. Ship | 84½ | 84½ | 84½ |
| 20 | Booth Fish. | 116 | 116 | 116 |
| 25 | Do pf. | 90 | 90 | 90 |
| 10 | C.C.&C.Rys. | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 15 | Do pf. | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| 295 | Chi. Pn. T. | 75¾ | 74¾ | 75¼ |
| 25 | Ch.Rys.-Ser.2 | 13¼ | 13¼ | 13¼ |
| 20 | Do Ser. 3 | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ |
| 115 | Cudahy | 121¾ | 121½ | 121¾ |
| 2 | Com.Edison | 121 | 121 | 121 |
| 10 | Deere&Co.pf. | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 2,300 | Lindsay Lt. | 30 | 29 | 30 |
| 44 | Do pf. | 10½ | 10¼ | 10½ |
| 545 | Prest-O-Lite. | 140½ | 137¼ | 140 |

**Bonds.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| $2,000 | BoothFish. 6s | 92 | 92 | 92 |
| 1,000 | Chi. Tel. 5s | 100¼ | 100¼ | 100¼ |
| 5,000 | Com. Ed. 5s | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| | ½ Cud.Packing 1st 5s | 98¼ | 98¼ | 98¼ |

**PHILADELPHIA.**

**Stocks.**

| Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 50 | Am. Stores | 36½ | 36½ | 36½ |
| 20 | Cambria Iron | 44 | 44 | 44 |
| 122 | Electric Stor. | 62 | 60¾ | 62 |
| 10 | Ins. of N. A. | 25¾ | 25¾ | 25¾ |
| 1,472 | Lake S. Cop. | 19¼ | 19¼ | 19¾ |
| 204 | Lehigh Nav. | 77 | 77 | 77 |
| 471 | Penn. R. R. | 53¼ | 52⅞ | 53 |
| 53 | Phil. Electric | 30 | 29¾ | 29¾ |
| 30 | Phil. Co. | 34 | 34 | 34 |

**Bonds.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| $1,000 | E. & P. T. 4s | 79 | 79 | 79 |
| 7,000 | L. V. Cl. 5s | 102¾ | 102¾ | 102¾ |
| 10,000 | L. V. cn. 4½s | 96½ | 96½ | 96½ |

## CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

In the early dealings on the Consolidated Stock Exchange prices made a good recovery. A calmer view was taken of the matter of corporation taxes, as well as the money market situation. The more prominent stocks, however, did not retain the full extent of their recovery at the close, irregular reactions occurring. About 40,000 shares of United States Steel common were dealt in. Liberty Loan bonds opened at 100.1, later advancing to 100.4, that being their closing quotation. The dealings for commission house account were on a broad scale.

| Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 100 | Am. B. Sug. | 94⅝ | 94⅛ | 94⅛ |
| 350 | Am. Can | 48¼ | 47 | 48 |
| 10 | Am. C. & F. | 72¾ | 72¾ | 72¾ |
| 50 | Am. Cot. Oil | 39⅝ | 39⅝ | 39⅝ |
| 10 | Am. Linseed | 24 | 24 | 24 |
| 200 | Am. Loco | 70½ | 69¼ | 70¼ |
| 450 | Am. S. & R. | 106⅞ | 104⅞ | 106¼ |
| 100 | Am. Sugar | 121¼ | 118⅝ | 121½ |
| 10 | Am. Woolen | 53 | 53 | 53 |
| 20 | Am. Zinc | 32 | 31⅝ | 32 |
| 1,950 | Anac. Cop | 82½ | 81⅝ | 82 |
| 350 | Bald. Loco | 63½ | 62 | 62⅞ |
| 100 | Balt. & Ohio | 73 | 72¾ | 72⅞ |
| 3,360 | Beth.Steel B. | 142½ | 139¾ | 140⅝ |
| 1,250 | Cent.Leather | 93½ | 91⅝ | 92⅞ |
| 40 | Chino Copper | 56½ | 56½ | 56½ |
| 250 | Col. F. & I. | 51⅝ | 50⅝ | 51¼ |
| 980 | Corn Prod. | 32⅝ | 30⅝ | 32½ |
| 3,780 | Crucible St'l | 81 | 78⅞ | 79⅞ |
| 150 | CubaCaneSu. | 44¼ | 43⅝ | 44 |
| 150 | Dist. Secur. | 21¼ | 20 | 21¼ |
| 150 | Erie | 26 | 25⅝ | 26 |
| 580 | Gen. Motors. | 116¾ | 111 | 113½ |
| 10 | Gt. Nor. Ore | 32¼ | 32¼ | 32¼ |
| 150 | Inspir. Cop. | 62⅝ | 62⅜ | 62⅜ |
| 150 | Int. Mer. M. | 28 | 27¾ | 27⅞ |
| 550 | Do pf. | 82⅜ | 81½ | 82 |
| 290 | Int. Nickel. | 40¼ | 39⅝ | 39⅝ |
| 410 | Kenne. Cop. | 45 | 44⅛ | 44⅜ |
| 120 | Lack. Steel. | 96¼ | 94⅝ | 96 |
| 250 | Max. Motor. | 51½ | 50 | 51¼ |
| 480 | Mex. Petrol. | 96¾ | 94 | 96 |
| 500 | Miami Cop. | 40¾ | 40 | 40¼ |
| 100 | Midvale Steel | 62⅝ | 62½ | 62⅝ |
| 40 | Nat. E. & S. | 38½ | 38½ | 38½ |
| 30 | Nev. Cons. | 24 | 23⅝ | 24 |
| 50 | N. Y. Cent. | 91 | 90 | 91 |
| 50 | N. Y. N. H. & H. | .. | .. | 37⅜ |
| 100 | Ohio C. Gas. | 127⅜ | 127 | 127⅜ |
| 20 | Pennsylvania | 53 | 53 | 53 |
| 300 | Pit.Coal tr.r. | 54⅜ | 52¼ | 54⅜ |
| 170 | Ray Copper. | 28⅝ | 28¼ | 28⅜ |
| 750 | Reading | 96⅜ | 95⅝ | 96 |
| 190 | Rep. I. & S. | 90 | 88½ | 89¼ |
| 100 | Sinclair Oil. | 52⅜ | 52½ | 52½ |
| 50 | So. Railway. | 27⅝ | 27½ | 27⅝ |
| 4,500 | Studebaker. | 80⅝ | 82⅝ | 85¼ |
| 750 | Tenn. Cop. | 18⅜ | 16¾ | 18⅝ |
| 10 | Tob. Prod. | 58¼ | 58¼ | 58¼ |
| 40 | Union Bag | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| 350 | Union Pac. | 136⅛ | 135⅝ | 135⅝ |
| 960 | U. S. Ind. A. | 164¼ | 161⅝ | 162 |
| 39,950 | U. S. Steel. | 128⅞ | 127 | 127⅝ |
| 350 | Utah Cop. | 109⅝ | 108 | 109⅛ |
| 100 | Westing. El. | 51¼ | 50⅞ | 51¼ |
| 940 | Willys-Over. | 33⅛ | 31¼ | 32⅝ |

**BONDS.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| $8,250 | Liberty 3½s. | 100.4 | 100.1 | 100.4 |

**MINING STOCKS.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 500 | Atlanta | .12 | .12 | .12 |
| 1,600 | Florence | .21 | .21 | .21 |
| 800 | Gold. Con. | .52 | .51 | .52 |
| 500 | Jumbo Ex. | .36 | .36 | .36 |
| 500 | McNamara | .22½ | .22½ | .22½ |
| 800 | Montana | .22 | .22 | .22 |
| 1,000 | Res. Eula. | .24 | .24 | .24 |
| 200 | *Sierra N. | .22 | .22 | .22 |
| 200 | Ton. Ext. | 2.25 | 2.25 | 2.25 |
| 300 | West End. | .69 | .69 | .69 |

*Assessment paid.

## CURB TRANSACTIONS

**INDUSTRIALS.**

| Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9,000 | ‡AetnaExplo. | 5¼ | 3½ | 5¼ |
| 3,000 | ‡ Do ctfs. of deposit. | 5 | 3¾ | 5 |
| 345 | ‡Air Reduc. | 92 | 90 | 92 |
| 500 | Am.Int.Corp. ($50 paid) | 50½ | 50 | 50½ |
| 500 | ‡Am. T.& T. | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ |
| 1,800 | ‡Boyd Mots., (a pros.) | 3 | 2½ | 3 |
| 60 | ‡Carb. Steel. | 103⅛ | 102½ | 103⅛ |
| 1,800 | ‡Car Lt.& P. | 3 | 2¾ | 3 |
| 1,900 | Carwen Steel | 11⅞ | 11½ | 11¾ |
| 300 | CentralPdy. | 35¼ | 34⅝ | 35 |
| 600 | ‡ Do pf | 55⅝ | 54½ | 55⅜ |
| 700 | CharcoalIron | 9¼ | 9⅛ | 9¼ |
| 2,000 | Chevrolet M. | 99 | 94½ | 96 |
| 3,000 | Curtiss Aero. | 44 | 43 | 43½ |
| 700 | ‡E.AntilneCh. | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ |
| 500 | Em'sonPhon. | 6⅜ | 6¼ | 6⅜ |
| 200 | Everett Heaney, Inc. | 22 | 21⅜ | 21⅝ |
| 235 | H. & H. Car. | *38⅜ | 38½ | 38½ |
| 700 | ‡Int. Trading | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ |
| 400 | ‡ Do pf | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1,000 | ‡LakeTor.Bt. | 8⅛ | 8 | 8⅛ |
| 1,100 | Man. Transit | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ |

**STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6,500 | Anglo-Am. O. | 20¾ | 19¼ | 20¼ |
| 50 | Cum. P. L. | 170 | 170 | 170 |

**MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3,400 | ‡‡Allen Oil. | 59 | 58 | 59 |
| 700 | ‡‡Bell Tr. | 19 | 18 | 18 |
| 9,000 | ‡Bar. O. & G | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ |
| 200 | †Con. M. Oil, (a pros). | 58 | 58 | 58 |
| 500 | ‡Con. & Co., (oil ref). | 12½ | 12⅜ | 12⅜ |
| 300 | ‡Cos. O. & G. ctfs | 12⅜ | 12¼ | 12⅜ |
| 5,700 | ‡‡Crosby P., (a pros). | 54 | 50 | 52 |
| 500 | ‡Elk B. Pet. | 10¼ | 10 | 10 |
| 5,000 | ‡E. O. & G., (a pros). | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ |
| 12,500 | ‡Esm. O. Cp. | 2 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ |
| 1,300 | ‡Federal Oil. | 5⅜ | 5⅛ | 5¼ |
| 100 | ‡Houston Oil. | 21½ | 21½ | 21½ |
| 100 | ‡Int. Petm. notes | 13¼ | 13¼ | 13½ |
| 1,000 | Ken. Oil, (a pros) | ¼ | ¼ | ¼ |
| 2,820 | Key'e Con. | 8½ | *8¾ | 8¼ |
| 600 | ‡K.-Wyo. Oil pf | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ |

**MINING STOCKS.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4,100 | A. C. Hills | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ |
| 1,200 | A.-B. Col. M | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ |
| 1,700 | Alaska M. Cp | ¼ | ¼ | ¼ |
| 600 | ‡A. B. C. Co. | 6⅛ | 6 | 6 |
| 3,800 | B. L. C. Co. | 2⅜ | 2½ | 2⅜ |
| 8,000 | Boston & M. | 60 | 60 | 60 |
| 1,300 | ‡Brad. C. M. | 1⅝ | 1½ | 1⅝ |
| 500 | Butte C. & Z. v. t. ctfs. | 11⅜ | 11¼ | 11⅜ |
| 5,500 | Butte Del't. | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ |
| 5,000 | ‡Caledonia | 57 | 55 | 57 |
| 8,000 | ‡Cal. & Jer. | 1⅜ | 1½ | 1⅜ |
| 1,500 | Can. Copper. | 2½ | 2⅜ | 2½ |
| 2,000 | †Cashboy | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ |
| 400 | ‡Coco R. M. | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ |
| 800 | Con. Aris. S. | 2¾ | 2½ | 2¾ |
| 1,500 | Con. Cop. M. | 6 | 5⅞ | 6 |
| 500 | ‡Con.-Home | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ |
| 1,500 | Crysta. C. M | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ |
| 250 | Dim'e-A. C., (a pros) | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ |
| 3,200 | ‡‡East. Cop. | 56 | 53 | 55 |
| 22,400 | ‡Emma Con. | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ |
| 5,000 | ‡‡Ferber Cop. | 63 | 62 | 63 |
| 500 | First Nat. C. | 2¾ | 2½ | 2¾ |
| 1,500 | ‡Gold. Con. | 51 | 50 | 51 |
| 2,000 | ‡Gold. M'r. | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ |
| 1,000 | ‡Green M'r. | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ |
| 5,000 | ‡Har. Mining | 13 | 11 | 12 |
| 600 | Hecla Min'g. | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ |
| 3,000 | H. B. Z. M. | 1⅜ | 1¼ | 1⅜ |
| 850 | Iron Blos'm. | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ |
| 8,000 | ‡J. Verde, (a pros) | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ |
| 200 | ‡Jim Butler. | 78 | 78 | 78 |
| 4,300 | Jowic-K., (a pros) | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ |
| 1,700 | Louis'a Con. | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ |
| 400 | ‡‡M'matic C. | 23 | 21 | 22 |
| 4,000 | ‡Magnate C. | ⅓ | ⅓ | ⅓ |
| 2,000 | ‡‡Marsh M. | 16 | 15½ | 16 |
| 1,000 | Mason Val. | 6¼ | 6 | 6¼ |
| 1,100 | ‡‡McK.-Dar. | 48 | 48 | 48 |

**BONDS.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| $2,000 | ‡Am. Sm. 5s. | 92½ | 92½ | 92½ |
| 4,000 | ‡Beth.St'l 5s 2-yr. nts. | 98¼ | 98¼ | 98¾ |

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

Note—Monday 200 Louisiana Consolidated sold at 1¼.

***

**CLOSING QUOTATIONS.**

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

**INDUSTRIALS.**

| | Yesterday. Bid. | Yesterday. Ask. | Monday. Bid. | Monday. Ask. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Am.-Brit.Mfg. | 6 | 10 | 6 | 10 |
| Do pf. | 30 | 35 | 30 | 35 |
| Am.Drug.Syn. | 10 | 15 | 10 | 15 |
| Am. Stores | 35 | 37 | 35 | 37 |
| Am. S. 1st pf. | 96 | 98 | 96 | 98 |
| Am. W. Paper | 4 | 4½ | 4 | 4½ |
| AtlanticSteel. | 123 | 140 | 125 | 140 |
| Br.-A. T. ord. | 16½ | 17½ | 16½ | 17½ |
| Do ord. bear. | 17¾ | 18 | 17¾ | 18 |
| But.-Judson | 43 | 47 | 43 | 47 |
| Cal. P. Corp. | 35¾ | 36½ | 35¾ | 36½ |
| Can. Nat. Gas | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ |
| Chal. Motors | 10 | 12 | 10 | 12 |
| Charc.Iron pf. | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ |
| Cramp Ship | 85 | 89 | 85 | 89 |
| CurtissAer.pf. | 78 | 88 | 78 | 88 |
| Eastern Steel. | 116 | 118 | 116 | 118 |
| Electric Gun | ⅝ | ⅞ | ⅝ | ⅞ |
| Elite Plan S. | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ |
| Freep. Texas. | 610 | 640 | 625 | 650 |
| Do new | 43 | 44 | 44½ | 45½ |
| GrantMo.Car. | 4½ | 5½ | 4½ | 5½ |
| Hendee Mfg. | 30 | 84 | 30 | 84 |
| Holly Sugar | 42 | 45 | 42 | 45 |
| Do pf | 99 | 101 | 99 | 101 |
| In.Cont.Rub. | 11⅝ | 11¾ | 11⅝ | 11¾ |
| Int. A. & F. | 27½ | | 27¼ | |
| Kath. Br. pf. | 1½ | 2½ | 1½ | 2½ |
| Keyst'eT.& R. | 17 | 17½ | 17 | 17½ |
| Key.T.& R.pf. | 17¼ | 17⅝ | 17¼ | 17⅝ |
| Lake Tor.Boat 1st pf. | 8½ | 9½ | 8½ | 9½ |
| L. Val. C. S. | 76 | 81 | 76 | 81 |
| Lima Loco | 54 | 55 | 54 | 55 |
| Lukens Steel. | 42 | .. | 42 | .. |
| Mackay Cos. | 102 | 104 | 102 | 104 |
| Man. E. Sup. | 42 | 48 | 42 | 47 |
| Do pf | 93 | 99 | 94 | 99 |
| Marconi of A. | 2⅜ | 2½ | 2⅜ | 2⅝ |
| Mitchell Mot. | 48 | 55 | 48 | 55 |
| Nat. Auto Cp. | 15 | 25 | 15 | 25 |
| N. Y. Transp. | 16½ | 17 | 16½ | 17 |
| Peerless T. M. | 16 | 18 | 16 | 18 |
| Pierce-Ar. pf. | 95 | 100 | 96 | 100 |
| Poole Engine. | 75 | 90 | 75 | 90 |
| Rep. Tr. pf. | 93 | 95 | 93 | 95 |
| Redden M. T. | 17½ | 20 | 17½ | 20 |
| Smith, (A. O.) | 34 | 35½ | 34 | 35½ |
| Do pf. | 94½ | 95¼ | 94½ | 95¼ |
| St. Jos. Lead | 18½ | 19 | 18½ | 19 |
| St. L., R. M. & Pac | 32 | 35 | 32 | 35 |
| Std. Motors | 12¼ | 12⅜ | 12 | 13 |
| U. S. Aircraft | 5¾ | 6 | 5⅝ | 6 |
| U. S. Lt.& H. | 1⅛ | 1⅜ | 1⅛ | 1⅜ |
| United Sugar. | 36 | 38½ | 38 | 38½ |
| West I. Syn. | 40 | 45 | 40 | 45 |

**OIL STOCKS.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Am. Oil, N.E. | 43 | 44 | 43 | 44 |
| Cosden O. & G. | 12¼ | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12⅞ |
| Cos. O. & G.pf. | 4⅝ | 4⅞ | 4⅝ | 4⅞ |
| Knic.-Wy.Pet. | 1⅞ | 2 | 1⅞ | 2 |
| Lost City O. | 51 | 52 | 51 | 52 |
| Midwest Ref. | 135 | 187 | 135 | 137 |
| Midwest O.pf. | 96 | 100 | 98 | 103 |
| Pierce Oil | 12 | 12½ | 12¾ | 12¾ |
| Rapulpa Min. | 9¾ | 10 | 9¾ | 10 |
| Tex.Co.rights | 23 | 23½ | 23 | 23½ |
| Tex. Nat. Oil. | 43 | 50 | 43 | 50 |
| Tide Wat.Oil. | 190 | 196 | 195 | 200 |

**MINING STOCKS.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alaska Std. | 35 | 40 | 35 

DIVIDENDS.

267th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend

ESTABLISHED 1784.

## The Bank of New York

*National Banking Association*

New York, June 19, 1917.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight (8%) per cent., payable on and after July 2, 1917, to stockholders of record of June 22, 1917.

JOSEPH ANDREWS, Cashier.

**REPUBLIC RAILWAY & LIGHT CO.**
COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 3.
New York, June 19th, 1917.

A quarterly dividend of one per cent. (1%) on the common stock of Republic Railway & Light Company has been declared, payable July 14, 1917, to common stockholders of record at the close of business on June 30, 1917.

E. W. FREEMAN, Treasurer.

**REPUBLIC RAILWAY & LIGHT CO.**
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 24.
New York, June 19th, 1917.

The Board of Directors has this day declared the twenty-fourth consecutive quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) on the Preferred Stock of the Republic Railway & Light Company, payable July 14, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30, 1917.

E. W. FREEMAN, Treasurer.

**Crocker-Wheeler Company,**
AMPERE, NEW JERSEY.

In aid of the Nationwide Campaign for the benefit of the Red Cross, the Directors of the Crocker-Wheeler Company have declared a special dividend of one-half of one per cent. to be designated as the Red Cross Dividend, payable immediately, and have recommended to the stokholders that the dividend checks be endorsed to the Red Cross Fund.

The Directors today also declared regular quarterly dividends for the quarter ending June 30, 1917, of 1¾% on the preferred stock and 2% on the common stock, and have also declared an extra 1% dividend on the common stock, all payable July 14th. Stock books close July 5th.

E. LANG, Secretary.

**THE MARKET AND FULTON NATIONAL BANK**

New York, June 19, 1917.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of Three per cent. upon the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable, free of tax, on and after July 2nd, 1917. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

WM. M. ROSENDALE, Cashier.

**ALLIS-CHALMERS MANUFACTURING COMPANY.**
June 7, 1917.

The Board of Directors has declared dividends of One and Three-quarters Per Cent. for quarter ending June 30, 1917, and Three-quarters Per Cent. on account accumulated dividends on the preferred stock of this Company, payable July 16, 1917, to preferred stockholders of record at the close of business June 30, 1917. Checks for such dividends will be mailed to the holders of voting trust certificates for preferred stock of record June 30, 1917. Transfer books will not be closed.

L. F. BOWER, Secretary.

**COLUMBIA RAILWAY, GAS & ELECTRIC CO.**
First Mortgage 5s, due 1936.

Coupons due July 1st, 1917, and subsequent coupons, from Columbia Railway, Gas & Electric Company (of Columbia, S. C.) First Mortgage 5% Bonds, due 1936, will be payable at the Chemical National Bank, of New York, instead of at this office.

REDMOND & CO.,
33 Pine St., New York.

June 18th, 1917.

**The German Exchange Bank**

330 Bowery, New York.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of this Bank, held on June 15, 1917, a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent. has been declared on the capital stock of this Bank, payable July 2, 1917. Transfer Books to close June 18, 1917, reopen July 2, 1917

GEORGE KERN, Cashier.

**THE ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERY COMPANY,**
Allegheny Avenue and 19th Street,
Philadelphia, June 8th, 1917.

The Directors have declared a dividend of one per cent. (1%) from the net earnings of the Company on both Common and Preferred Stocks, payable July 2nd, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 18th, 1917. Checks will be mailed.

WALTER G. HENDERSON, Treasurer.

**American Telephone and Telegraph Company.**

A dividend of Two Dollars per share will be paid on Monday, July 16, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Saturday, June 30, 1917.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

**TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY.**
No. 176 Broadway, New York City.
June 19, 1917.

By resolution of the Board of Trustees the regular quarterly dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared and is payable June 30, 1917, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on June 22, 1917.

CLARENCE C. HARMSTAD, Treasurer.

**Texas & Pacific Coal Company.**
DIVIDEND No. 88.

A quarterly dividend of 1½% ($1.50 per share) on the capital stock of this Company has been declared payable on June 30, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 20, 1917.

The transfer books will be closed on June 20th and be reopened July 2, 1917.

EDGAR J. MARSTON,
Treasurer.

**JULIUS KAYSER & CO.**

A regular quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) upon the Common Capital Stock of JULIUS KAYSER & CO. has been declared, payable July 2, 1917, to the holders of record of such stock at the close of business on June 21, 1917.

Dividend checks will be forwarded by Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

LOUIS LEWINSOHN, Secretary.

**NEW YORK STATE RAILWAYS.**

Grand Central Terminal, N. Y., June 15, 1917.

A dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. ($1.25 per share) on the Preferred Stock and ONE PER CENT. ($1.00 per share) on the Common Stock of this Company, has been declared payable on July 2, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 25, 1917.

MILTON S. BARGER, Treasurer.

**THE BEAU-SITE COMPANY,**
(The Biltmore.)

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held June 18th, 1917, the regular semi-annual dividend of three per cent. on preferred stock and a dividend of five per cent. on common stock of this company were declared and ordered paid July 2nd, 1917, to stockholders of record as of June 18th, 1917.

EUGENE D. MILLER, Secretary.

**Office of the United Gas Improvement Co.**

N. W. Corner Broad and Arch Streets,
Philadelphia, June 13, 1917.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent. ($1.00 per share), payable July 14, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30, 1917. Checks will be mailed.

I. W. MORRIS, Treasurer.

**ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York.**
June 19, 1917.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of three per cent., free of tax, payable on or after July 1, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 25, 1917.

F. E. ANDRUSS, Cashier.

**DISSOLUTION NOTICE.**

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, ss.:

This certificate, issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that the N. W. HALSEY ESTATE COMPANY, a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office on this 9th day of June, 1917, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation under Section 221 of the General Corporation Law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.

Witness my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City [Seal] of Albany, this ninth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen.

C. N. TAFT,
Second Deputy Secretary of State.

**MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A meeting of the Stockholders of the New York Fur Auction Sales Corporation will be held at Room 1107, 220 Fifth Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of June, 1917, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing five directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Transfer books will be closed from June 21st, 1917, until June 29th, 1917.

Dated, New York, June 18th, 1917.

(Signed) STEPHEN BROOKS ROSENTHAL,
Secretary.

**THE ALBUM OF THE WAR.**

All that is procurable, authentic, worth preserving, in pictures of The War, on battlefield, in Chancellery, Parliament, city, town, or country, sea or land, all in Rotogravure, 24 pages, 50 or more scenes every week, these are found in the **MID-WEEK PICTORIAL** of The New York Times; $5 a year, postpaid.—Advt.

# BANKS AIM TO KEEP MONEY RATE STABLE

## Liberty Loan Committee Resolves Itself Into a "Money Committee."

## FEW LOANS ARE CALLED

### Good Use Made of the Rediscounting Facilities of the Federal Reserve Bank.

The Central Liberty Loan Committee, which is composed of the leading private bankers and bank Presidents of the city, it was learned yesterday, had informally resolved itself into a "money committee," and its task has been very similar to the highly praised "exchange committee" which has been doing very effective work in London.

Officially, no money committee exists, but as a matter of fact the recent meetings of the Central Liberty Loan Committee have been devoted almost exclusively to a discussion of money market conditions. It is reported that the bankers on this committee foresaw that the heavy payments in connection with the Liberty Loan subscriptions and the Federal income tax were likely to cause disturbance in the event that precautionary measures were not taken in advance. It was therefore decided to call as few loans as possible, to make use of the rediscounting facilities of the Federal Reserve Bank, and to prevent money rates from going to abnormally high levels by stemming the demand. Some of the large banks arranged to put out large sums of money on Friday last, and for that reason the call rate did not go beyond 6 per cent. If special steps had not been taken it is believed rates would have gone up to the high points reached in years previous to the establishment of the Federal Reserve System. As a result of the work of this informal committee, call money, which fluctuated from 4½ to 6 per cent. on Monday, went down yesterday to 4 per cent., the closing figure, although 6 per cent. was the renewal rate.

The similarity of this informal New York Money Committee to the London Exchange Committee is interesting. The Chairman of the New York Central Liberty Loan Committee is Benjamin Strong, Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank, while the Chairman of the London Committee is Lord Cunliffe, Governor of the Bank of England. Just as the London Committee is composed of representatives of the biggest banks in London, so the New York Committee's membership includes the best-known bankers of this new financial centre of the world. The chief point of difference is that while the London Committee concerned itself with the difficult problem of taking care of the exchange situation in respect to foreign countries, particularly the United States, the New York Committee's work is only national in scope. It is not specially interested in the minor fluctuations in foreign exchange, but it is keeping close watch over the money conditions in New York, and that includes the whole country, for the banks of this city serve banks all over the United States, and whenever there is any special need for currency it is usually New York's duty to supply it.

Lord Cunliffe, during his recent visit here, indicated that Great Britain would do everything in its power to keep interest rates down, and, with that purpose in view, another shipment of gold arrived here yesterday from Canada. The consignment amounted to $11,000,000, and with the previous day's receipts makes a total of $33,000,000 for the present movement, which will reach $100,000,000. The total gold imports since Jan. 1 amount to approximately $416,000,000.

There was withdrawn for export yesterday $4,500,000 for Japan, $2,700,000 for Spain, and $500,000 for Canada. The gold exports to Japan thus far this year have amounted to about $50,000,000.

An idea of the heavy demands made upon New York City banks is had from the statement that in three days the local banks and trust companies in their transactions with the Federal Reserve Bank and the Assistant Treasurer of the United States had to part with more than $100,000,000 in cash. This figure does not include the withdrawals of gold for export or other transfers made directly through the Federal Reserve Bank.

The rediscounting at the Federal Reserve Bank has helped a great deal. Saturday's report showed discounts of about $137,000,000, and since then the amount has been increased to between $165,000,000 and $170,000,000.

The Central Liberty Loan Committee consists of Mr. Strong, James S. Alexander, President of the National Bank of Commerce; George F. Baker, Chairman of the First National Bank; Allen B. Forbes, Gates W. McGarrah, President of the Mechanics and Metals National Bank; J. P. Morgan, Seward Prosser, President of the Bankers Trust Company; Charles H. Sabin, President of the Guaranty Trust Company; Jacob H. Schiff, F. A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank; Albert H. Wiggin, President of the Chase National Bank, and William Woodward, President of the Hanover National Bank.

## *FIND MAN WHO SOLD LIBERTY BONDS CHEAP*

### *Exchange Committee Says He Is Repentant and Bought Them Back at Par.*

The Stock Exchange reported yesterday the result of an investigation of the sales of Liberty Loan bonds under par last Friday, which showed to the satisfaction of the Governors that pro-German influences had not been behind the transactions. The Governors were convinced, furthermore, that there had not been a deliberate effort to get the new 3½s under their face value within an hour after the subscription list closed, and they learned that the seller tried to offset his act by buying back the bonds next day at par.

The inquiry reached as far as the several brokerage houses which handled sales under par, but the name of the individual whose subscription contract for $25,000 bonds was the first to go below 100 was not asked. Neither was need found for details of the remaining sales, amounting all told to $201,000. The Exchange summarized the investigation in this statement:

"The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange which made an investigation of the sale of Liberty bonds below par last Friday has agreed that the man who sold the bonds is repentant and that he has bought them back at par. He also stated he has contributed $100,000 to the Red Cross fund. His name has not been disclosed. However, he has added that he was of the opinion that the loan was heavily oversubscribed and that in making a sale he did not consider the sentimental effect it would cause throughout the country."

The inquiry was conducted by the Committee on Business Conduct, which summoned the specialists who bought and sold Liberty bonds for other firms, and learned the names of these firms. Then, it is understood, members of the firms which sold bonds under par were called and asked to describe the seller, who presumably offered his Liberty bonds on a "when issued" basis through several houses.

The brokers told the committee that the man had bought back at par the next morning all the bonds sold the day before below par. In order to show that he had no pro-German leanings they informed the committee that he had recently given $100,000 to the Red Cross. The committee considered the explanation ample and did not ask for the seller's name.

The information in regard to the large Red Cross gift indicated that the names of all contributors to the extent of 00,000 have not yet been made public. Charles Hayden of Hayden, Stone & Co. is the only individual so far mentioned as a contributor to this exact amount. Mr. Hayden emphasized that he had not sold any of his Liberty bonds under par by the statement that neither he nor his firm would handle transactions at a price below 100.

The work of tabulating subscriptions to the great loan progressed all day yesterday and late in the afternoon announcement was made that the final total could not yet be made public. The most recent official figures given out by the Federal Reserve Bank for the local district was $1,050,000,000 last Saturday morning.

The National Headquarters of the Boy Scouts of America announced yesterday that $15,480,350 in subscriptions to the Liberty Loan were collected by 238,000 scouts in more than 2,000 cities and towns of the country. Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo was so impressed by the work of the boys that he sent a message of congratulation to Chief Scout Executive James E. West.

"I was particularly interested in this part of the campaign," said Mr. McAdoo's letter in part, "because of the manliness, energy, and patriotic spirit displayed by the Boy Scouts from whom I had the pleasure of buying bonds during my recent trip through the country."

Schroeder & Co., Incorporated, manufacturers of dresses, announced yesterday that every employe who by June, 1918, had been in their employ for two years would receive a $50 Liberty bond free. The company has about 150 employes.

Secretary McAdoo, a former resident of Yonkers, yesterday sent this message to the people of that city through The Yonkers Herald:

"Yonkers came forward splendidly in behalf of the Liberty Loan. I am proud of my old home city."

The subscriptions there totaled $1,554,000, against an allotment of $1,434,000.

More than $4,000,000 worth of Liberty Bonds were sold through the instrumentality of the suffragists, Mrs. Frank A. Vanderlip has reported to Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, Chairman of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party.

### State Bankers Meet Today.

The New York State Bankers' Association will hold its annual convention at Lake Placid tomorrow and Friday. Benjamin E. Smythe, President of the Gramatan National Bank of Bronxville, who is President of the association, will preside. The speakers scheduled include Thomas W. Lamont of J. P. Morgan & Co., G. M. Dahl, Vice President of the Chase National Bank; Captain Arthur H. Chute of the Canadian Field Artillery, and M. A. Traylor, President of the Live Stock National Bank of Chicago. Between 600 and 700 delegates and their guests are expected to attend.

## NEW INCORPORATIONS.

*Special to The New York Times.*

ALBANY, N. Y., June 19. — Twenty-nine new corporations, having an aggregate capitalization of $592,700, were chartered today. They include.

Golden Rule Lodge, I. O. O. F., Building Assn., Inc., Phoenix, Oswego County, realty and construction, $18,000; R. Y. Allen, E. W. Allgren, J. F. Betz, Phoenix.

Mount Kisco Laundry, Inc., Mount Kisco, steam and general laundry, $7,500; J. M. Malone, J. E. Merriam, G. H. Knapp, Mount Kisco.

Sunset Lane Realty Co., Inc., Rye, real estate and brokerage, $11,000; H. D. Montgomery, C. Shiverick, A. T. Maurice, Rye.

T. F. K. Co., Manhattan, realty and construction and deal in merchandise, $2,000; J. J. Maddox, J. Walz, P. O'Neil, 526 West 133d St.

Ridley & Co., Inc., Manhattan, steel and copper plate engraving, $25,000; K. Hoffman, J. F. Mann, M. N. Gates, 49 Wall St.

The Grain Growers' Export Co., Inc., Manhattan, grain and agricultural products, $100,000; T. A. Crearer, J. Kennedy, J. J. O'Donohoe, Produce Exchange.

Oramont Holding Corp'n, Brooklyn, general contracting, $10,000; F. C. Haven, J. A. Flanagan, H. Connors, 686 Carlton Av., Brooklyn.

Anti-Creeper Corp'n, Manhattan, railroad supplies and device for fastening rails, $150,000; E. L. Mills, J. A. McKee, J. F. Bardwell, 200 West St.

Chester Novelty Co., Inc., Chester, penholders and other novelties, $12,000; R. McCormick, J. S. Murray, E. D. Feldman, Chester.

J. W. Hennessy, Inc., Buffalo, contracting and construction, $100,000; W. H. Dwyer, J. W. Hennessy, L. Fisk, Buffalo.

I. G. Jones Co., Inc., Syracuse, manufacturing engines and boilers, $50,000; I. G. Jones, H. L. Betts, F. C. Faulkner, Syracuse.

The Saratoga Casino, Inc., Saratoga, hotels, restaurants, cafes, and theatres, $5,000; H. Burney, C. Thackara, H. R. Clarkson, 149 Broadway.

The Clement Synthetic Gas and Chemical Co., Inc., Manhattan, chemical compounds, dyestuffs, airplanes, automobiles, 1,000 shares common stock, no par value, active capital $5,000; Clement, F. T. Grogan, H. Boes, 119 East 88th St.

Joseph Mirwis & Co., Inc., Manhattan, general jewelry business, $5,000; J. Mirwis, M. A. Weiss, S. Zaron, 1,361 41st St., Brooklyn.

R. Clendenning, Inc., Manhattan, general trucking and forwarding business, $10,000; A. C. Wilver, D. C. Demont, M. Jones, 240 Sheffield Av., Brooklyn.

Stark Schein & Co., Inc., Bronx, bakery and flour trade, $10,000; A. and J. Schein, I. Stark, 23 Hester St.

Martinique Garage, Inc., Manhattan, motors, engines, and automobiles, $5,000; F. Rowfet, W. Woodburn, P. Simon, 590 6th Av.

John Palmer Realty Corp., Manhattan, real estate and brokerage, $10,000; J. Palmer, A. O. Feldelson, E. Egan, 754 Greenwich St.

Strongson Fire Signal Co., Inc., Manhattan, automatic fire alarm apparatus, $20,000; H. Strongson, R. W. Thompson, H. R. Sanford, 6 East 36th St.

Capital Increases: Flashlight Battery Co., Inc., Manhattan, $5,000 to $25,000; Chelsea Trucking Corp'n, $10,000 to $20,000; Richelieu Lunch Co., Inc., Schenectady, $8,000 to $15,000.

Authorizations: Sinclair Refining Co., Maine, proving and refining petroleum, $250,000; representative, H. S. Gould, 37 Wall St.

Pittsburgh Electric Specialty Co., Inc., Pennsylvania, electric machines and appliances, $5,000; representative, Wm. L. Loeb, 149 Broadway.

Henriette Coal Mining Co., Inc., Pennsylvania, coal mining, no capital given; representative, G. R. Lynd, 17 Battery Place.

Smith's Signal Corp'n, Delaware, signal and safety devices, $100,000; representative, M. B. Kitt, 53-55 West 66th St.

McCory Stores Corp'n, Delaware, dry goods, 5 and 10 cent stores, $50,000; representative, P. A. Pryor, 621 Broadway.

California Canneries Co., Inc., California, fruit canning, $125,000; representative, R. D. Frey, 105 Hudson St.

Dissolutions: Dominion Coat and Suit Co., Inc.; Howard Trading Co., Manhattan; Fine Fashions Cloak and Suit House, Inc., Manhattan.

### New Jersey Charters.

*Special to The New York Times.*

TRENTON, N. J., June 19.—Charters filed: E. E. Bond & Co., Newark, real estate and development; $10,000. George E. Bond, David Houston, Ethel L. Bond, Lizzie T. Houston, Newark.

C. H. Hall, Plainfield, manufacture and deal in drugs, chemicals, &c., $25,000. Charles H. Hall, Elizabeth T. Hall, and Louis F. Wilson, Plainfield, N. J.

O. W. Young, Inc., Newark, manufacture and deal in lubricating and illuminating oils; $25,000. Joseph T. Davey, Kate F. Montrose, Patrick A. Blewith, Newark; Clarence H. Smith, Linden.

American Foundry Co., Inc., conduct a foundry business; $125,000. Mary T. McCartney, Rahway; Morris Jigger, Otto Froebel, Elizabeth, N. J.

Radcliffe Color and Chemical Works, Elizabeth, manufacture and deal in colors and dyes; $5,000. David D. Radcliffe, John J. Smith, Elizabeth; John H. Strawbridge, Hillside Township, Union County.

### Delaware Charters.

*Special to The New York Times.*

DOVER, Del., June 19.—Charters filed:

The Advance Oil Company, acquire oil lands and gas lands, and develop the same, $8,000,000; G. D. Dankworth, Donald Ward, Bellaire, Ohio; F. W. Brown, Bethesda, Ohio.

Liberty Shipbuilding Corporation, build and operate boats and their furnishings, $2,500,000; Herbert E. Latter, Henry M. Robinson, Clement M. Egner, local Wilmington, Del., incorporators.

Advance Coal Company, manufacture of chemicals, &c., $1,000,000; M. L. Rogers, L. A. Irwin, Harry W. Davis, local Wilmington, Del., incorporators.

The Harley Oil and Gas Company, acquire oil and gas lands and develop the same, $500,000; Arthur W. Britton, Harry B. Davis, Joseph F. Curtin, all of New York.

Almaraz-Spain Tire Mines Company, locate mining claims of all kinds, $500,000; Herbert E. Latter, Henry M. Robinson, Clement M. Egner, local Wilmington, Del., incorporators.

Indian Copper Company, carry on business of reducing, smelting, and mining of gold, silver, copper, &c., $100,000; Arthur W. Britton, Henry O. Coughlan, George V. Reilly, all of New York.

Gaston, Williams & Wigmore of Mexico, Inc., do a general business of traders, importers, and general merchandise, $25,000; James A. Wigmore, William H. Williams, M. J. Budlong, all of New York.


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## DAUGHTER OF '76 BUYS BOND

### McAdoo Honors Mrs. Thiers, Whose Father Was in Revolution.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Mrs. Louisa K. Thiers of Milwaukee, 101 years old, daughter of a Revolutionary soldier, has bought a Liberty bond. Her subscription was acknowledged today by Secretary McAdoo in a letter in which he wrote:

"It is a thrilling and inspiring thing to receive a subscription from an immediate daughter of a soldier of the American Revolution, and it is significant of the fact that almost within the span of one human life was our liberty achieved and that within the same relatively brief period of time that liberty is threatened by an autocratic military power which seeks to build upon its destruction military despotism throughout the world.

"And so you have lived to see a new war for liberty, this time a war for liberty throughout the world. I hope you will live to see this new and greater victory for liberty and humanity, which will come just as inevitably as the rising of tomorrow's sun."

### City Bank Adds to Russian Staff.

The National City Bank of New York, which recently opened a branch in Petrograd, and is planning to open another one in Moscow, has sent over seven more men to Russia. Harold J. Dreher, an assistant cashier, headed the party, and he was accompanied by H. A. Koelsch, Frank J. Maguire, B. C. Hart, E. O. Heuser, G. H. Rice, and J. A. Palmer. The City Bank now has about forty-five men in Russia. H. F. Meserve is manager of the Petrograd branch, and R. R. Stevens, his assistant, will have charge of the Moscow office.

### MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

*Special to The New York Times.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alpha | .04 | Julia | .02 |
| Alta | .03 | Justice | .02 |
| Andes | .00 | Mexican | .15 |
| Best & Belcher | .03 | Occidental | .85 |
| Bullion | .01 | Ophir | .11 |
| Caledonia | .11 | Overman | .04 |
| Challenge Con | .01 | Potosi | .03 |
| Chollar | .05 | Savage | .08 |
| Confidence | .10 | Seg. Belcher | .02 |
| Con. Virginia | .24 | Sierra Nevada | .16 |
| Exchequer | .04 | Union Con. | .22 |
| Gould & Curry | .01 | Utah | .01 |
| Hale & Norcross | .06 | Mexican dollars | .60½ |
| Jacket | .06 | | |
| **TONOPAH.** | | Goldfield Con. | .50 |
| Belmont | 4.00 | Goldfield Merger | .05 |
| Halifax | .25 | Great Bend | .06 |
| Jim Butler | .73 | Jumbo Exten. | .34 |
| McNamara | .22 | Jumbo Junior | .06 |
| Midway | .11 | Kewaus | .13 |
| Mispah | .08 | Silver Pick | .10 |
| Monarch Pitts | .09 | Spearhead | .07 |
| Montana | .20 | **MANHATTAN.** | |
| North Star | .10 | Consolidated | .33 |
| Rescue | .23 | Morning Glory | .16 |
| Tonopah Exten. | 2.85 | Union Amalg. | .17 |
| Tonopah Nevada | 6.00 | White Caps | 1.30 |
| West End | .06 | **OTHER DISTRICTS.** | |
| West Tonopah | .21 | Big Jim | .74 |
| **GOLDFIELD.** | | Nevada Hills | .28 |
| Atlanta | .11 | Packard | .34 |
| Booth | .07 | Rochester | .52 |
| Daisy | .03 | Round Mountain | .35 |
| Florence | .21 | United Mines | .35 |
| Fraction | .04 | | |

**COLORADO SPRINGS.**

| | Bid. | Asked. | | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Creason | 4½ | 5½ | Granite | 45 | 53 |
| Dr. J'pot | 5 | 6 | Isabella | 9½ | 10 |
| Elkton | 6½ | 8 | McKinney | 19 | 21 |
| El Paso | 30 | 33 | Portland | 150 | 152 |
| Fanny R. | 5 | 5½ | Vindicator | 76 | 80 |
| Golden C. | 220 | 222 | U. Gold M. | 20 | 24 |
| Gold Sov. | 3¾ | 4¼ | | | |


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Entirely rebuilt; electric lights, elevator, steam heat, private baths, running water. Also phones in rooms. Certified milk. Harrington Mills, Mgr., Upper Saranac, N.Y.

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All modern Improvements; Private Baths. Attractive Grill.

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Dancing Nightly. Management well known for its excellent Cuisine during past 20 years.
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OPEN FOR GUESTS
Entire Block on Ocean Front. Suites, with Private Bath. Orchestra. Tennis. Phone Hammels 49. H. Waldman, Mgr.

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**SHELBOURNE**
EDGEMERE, L. I.
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**HOTEL LORRAINE** Edgemere, L. I. 1530 feet of private beach.

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Only Hotel on the Boardwalk.

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A homelike house, with individuality and charm. Half block from Ocean, two blocks from Lake. Open June 22d.

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ONLY HOTEL WITH TENNIS COURTS. Ocean front. Capacity 250. Rates $15 to $25, single; $28 to $40, two in room.

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Favorable weekly rates. Boonton, N. J.

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BEST OF EVERYTHING. E. A. HOWARD.

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Open all year. $2 day, $12.50 week up. American Plan.

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A MODERN HOTEL IN THE MOUNTAINS, NEAR NEW YORK

**HOTEL BRES

# ACCUSED COAL MEN ASK FOR A MISTRIAL

### Charge Published Accounts of Prices Quoted to Navy Have Prejudiced Their Case.

### COURT DENIES THE MOTION

### Defendants Who Had Been Ordered to Produce Their Books Say They Had Not Been Subpoenaed.

Two attempts were made before Judge Grubb in the United States District Court yesterday to have a mistrial declared in the case of fifty-one coal operators who are charged with forming a combination in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law to regulate and fix the price of New River and Pocahontas coal which they produce in the mining fields of Virginia and West Virginia.

Counsel for the defense, led by ex-Senator James A. O'Gorman and John B. Stanchfield, opposed the continuance of the trial for two reasons, first, because the jury was likely to be prejudiced by reading published accounts from Washington which stated that an alleged coal combination was forcing extortionate prices upon the Government, and, secondly, because the prosecutors had already introduced into the case matters which formed the subject of an entirely different indictment, with which they insisted many of the present defendants had no connection whatever.

As read from a newspaper by Mr. Stanchfield, the situation presented itself in the following manner: The Navy Department last year paid $2.85 for coal mined in Pennsylvania and West Virginia, the latter State being the home of most of the operators and coal corporations now on trial before Judge Grubb. The $2.85 rate includes transportation from the mine to the tidewater at Hampton Roads. For the increased supply the same coal companies now demand $2.95 a ton flat at the mines, and the Government must pay $1.40 freight to Hampton Roads, making a total increase of $1.50 on the ton.

**A Compromise Price.**

After a number of conferences with the coal operators, Secretary Daniels has offered, according to the Washington reports read by Mr. Stanchfield, $2.35 a ton at the mine as a concession to increased cost of labor and transportation. Adding to this $1.40 freight to Hampton Roads, the Government under the arrangement advocated by Secretary Daniels would still be subjected to 90 cents increase on the ton over last year's price.

After reading the newspaper account setting forth this version of the coal situation and its possible effect upon the Government, Mr. Stanchfield moved for a mistrial, declaring that it would be exceedingly difficult for a juror who had read the published reports to remain in an unbiased frame of mind. Judge Grubb denied his motion, but told the jurors not to read reports of coal or coal prices during the continuance of the trial.

The second drive to block the prosecution of the coal operators and the 108 corporations which they represent was led by ex-Senator O'Gorman. William Pegram, president of the Allegheny Coal Company of West Virginia, the first of the Government's witnesses, had been asked but one or two questions in relation to price-fixing agreements for what is known as "bunker" coal when Senator O'Gorman and other counsel resumed their fight of the previous day to exclude from the trial any testimony concerning "bunker" transactions, which form the subject of an entirely separate indictment.

The ex-Senator, Mr. O'Gorman, "that the court declare this a mistrial because half of the defendants never had anything to do with bunker coal. In the two months' preparation for this trial not one of the defendant attorneys had any intimation that the bunker coal transactions would be injected into this trial."

This motion, Judge Grubb also denied. However, he allowed the bunker evidence to be presented with the understanding that the prosecution would subsequently establish a direct connection between that evidence and all of the defendants now on trial.

**Friction Over Bunker Coal.**

During the whole day, however, the bunker coal transactions continued to cause friction between the two sides. In fact the only vital piece of evidence of price-fixing presented at yesterday's session, by Assistant United States Attorney Robert P. Stephenson, consisted of a cable message from Oscar M. Deyerle, one of the defendants and Vice President of the Flat Top Fuel Company, in which he ordered the English selling agents of the company in London to fix a definite price on bunker coal.

In calling upon the defendant corporations to produce their books yesterday the prosecution ran into another snag, the representatives of most of the companies declaring that they had received no subpoenas and had no books in court. Among the corporations which made this plea were the Bailey Wood and Coal Company, the Ballinger Coal Company, the Beechwood Coal and Coke Company, the Beury Brothers Coal and Coke Company, and several others. It was not until the Nichol Colliery Company was reached that the Government's subpeona was acknowledged, and they promised to produce the books later in the day. Albert B. Fisher of the Ephraim Creek Coal and Coke Company was the first man under the subpeona who was actually able to take the stand with the books in his possession.

The trial continues today.

## GERMANS SMOKE HAY NOW.

### Tobacco Scarcity Also Occasions the Use of Cabbages and Lavender.

COPENHAGEN, June 19, (via London.)—The venerable joke about cabbage or hay cigars has become a sad and serious reality in Germany owing to the scarcity and high cost of tobacco. The latest war substitute within the purview of the Governmental Department on Substitutes is composed of the elements mentioned, together with other ingredients like strawberry leaves, lavender blossoms, and sandalwood to impart aroma.


## AUCTION SALES.

Continuation Sale Commencing with Lot 834
$40,000 Stock of
**ART STAMPED LINEN**
EMBROIDERY GOODS & MATERIAL
Consisting of a large line linen scarfs, centre-pieces, table covers, napkins, Turkish towels, linen towels, pillow tops, pillow cases, children's dresses; complete line stamped ladies' nightgowns, chemises and combinations, handkerchiefs, and baby carriage covers, bags and fancy novelties; large line embroidery flosses, silks, linens, laces, fringes, embroidery hoopies, needles, cotton; 200 folding hangers, all original packages, being the entire stock formerly Partridge & Wilcox.
J. FRENKEL, Auctioneer, will sell
TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 1917, 10:30 A. M., 401 Broadway, N. Y. C., above Lispenard St.
N.—This sale should interest entire trade, as goods of this character have not been offered for some years and will be sold in large lots. Tel. Franklin 2488.


## BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY G. ALLEN HAT CO., INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Wednesday, June 20, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 790 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Millinery, Machinery, Furniture, Fixtures, etc.
JESSE KNIGHT, Receiver.
WILLIAMS, FOLSOM & STROUSE, Attorneys for Receiver, 85 John Street, New York.

# TEACH WOMEN RADIO FOR NAVAL SERVICE

### Twenty-five Prepare at Hunter College to Take the Government Examinations.

A class for women wireless telegraphers has been established at Hunter College, this city, as a result of efforts by Mrs. Herbert Sumner Owen. She has had the co-operation of Miss Maude Wetmore, Chairman of the National League for Women's Service, Edward J. Nally, Vice President and General Manager of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America, and David Sarnoff, Commercial Manager of the company, were consulted and the wireless class was outfitted without cost. The apparatus is the same as that used at the Marconi School of Instruction here.

Many applications were received, and the first class of twenty-five women has been opened. The first hour is given over to technical work and the second to code. The class is made up chiefly of self-supporting women, including teachers, clerks, and typists. The fee was fixed at $18 for the course of six months.

"This is primarily a preparedness measure," said Mrs. Owen. "Women have shown what they could do in other fields of work. Even now they are enlisting as clerks or stenographers in the navy. Women have proved their ability as line telegraphers. Why can't they do their bit in the wireless work? There are, I believe, not more than half a dozen women radio operators. In time of war men who could do the work on shipboard or at the outposts would be kept at other stations attending to their machines. The school was opened to enable women to take the places of experienced men operators and release them for more urgent duty.

"After our pupils complete their course they will take the same examinations as are prescribed for in the United States Navy. Compared to other fields open to women, the prospects are good. They begin as assistants with a salary of $30 a month and board. A regular operator gets $60 and maintenance. This rises to a maximum of $120 a month. In cases where operators are needed for such localities as the Philippines or the Hawaiian Islands, special inducements are offered."

The Advisory Board of the class is composed of Prof. Michael I. Pupin of Columbia University; Alfred N. Goldsmith, Director of the radio laboratory, College of the City of New York; Prof. Lewis D. Hill, physics department, Hunter College; Edward J. Nally of the Marconi Company; Gano Dunn, Past President of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and President of the J. G. White Engineering Corporation, and John S. Stone, Vice President of the Radio Engineers' Committee on National Defense.

# DUBLIN POLICE ARREST RIOTING SINN FEINERS

### Seize Two of Crowds That Raised Rebel Flag and Destroyed Recruiting Posters.

DUBLIN, June 19.—Several demonstrations were held late last night in connection with the return to Dublin of the released Sinn Feiners. Two men climbed the walls of the ruined Post Office Building, on which they tied the Sinn Fein flag. The crowds sang the Sinn Fein song, and amid great cheering tore down recruiting posters.

The police did not interfere until about 2 o'clock this morning, when two demonstrators were arrested and charged with breaking in the Post Office and setting fire to timbers. The police later dispersed several marching bands.

The provisional executive of the Sinn Fein has decided to demand passports for three of its members to proceed to the United States for the purpose of opposing the objects of the Irish party mission there.

No previous word has been received that an Irish mission was to come to the United States.

# WANTS JAPANESE SHIPS FOR ATLANTIC TRADE

### Washington Negotiates for Transfer of Tonnage from the Pacific.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Submarine inroads on shipping probably will draw Japanese vessels into the Transatlantic trade. The American Government, it was learned today, is negotiating with Japan for the removal of tonnage from the Pacific to the Atlantic.

Japan has about 2,000,000 tons of oceangoing shipping, much of which, it is said, could be removed to the Atlantic without seriously injuring Japanese trade. Great Britain is understood to be particularly anxious for Japan to use some of her vessels in transporting supplies from America to the European allies.

**Prohibition and Refrigerators.**

A negro in Hiawatha, says The World, watched a drayman unloading refrigerators. "Whata you-all want to buy 'frigerators now, foh?" he asked. "De bone dry law done put 'em out-a business."—Kansas City Star.

**Pruneless Days.**

We are thinking of using our influence, if any, to institute at least two pruneless days per week in our household in the interest of the higher patriotism.—Ohio State Journal.


**ADVERTISEMENT.**

It has been said by men in the financial district, because no one outside could have been expected to concede any such thing, that there is more real patriotism concentrated in the half of a square mile lying south of Cedar Street than there is in any other section of this great nation. Wall Street's patriotism may not be of any finer quality, than that of other communities, but it is of the hair-trigger kind. Bankers and brokers are supposed to be actuated solely by mercenary motives. The spirit in which they dropped remunerative work in order to put their shoulders behind the Liberty Loan is enough to make one question that charge, and they had no sooner helped to make the New York district show a subscription of $1,030,000,000 to a loan that did not appeal to many of them as a business proposition alone than they were called upon to raise a substantial part of the $100,000,000 which the Red Cross must have for the welfare of men going to the front.

*The above is a paragraph of the stock market summary appearing in The Annalist of this week.*

*A full column is devoted to this subject every week in The Annalist.*

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# BURLESON SUPPORTS STORE DELIVERIES

### Postmaster Says Plan to Use Parcel Service Would Save Much Money.

### WILLING TO TRY IT OUT

### Experiment Would Probably Be Made First in the Capital, Then in Other Cities.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Retail and department store merchants in the large cities throughout the country have only to formulate their proposal for local deliveries of merchandise by United States parcel post to start the reform in city cartage. Postmaster General Burleson said today, discussing the matter, that if the merchants' organizations would submit their request it would receive serious consideration at once. There is no doubt that the result would be affirmative.

"The whole matter," continued Mr. Burleson, "is illustrated by what may be seen any morning from the windows of my home. I counted this morning, for instance, seven milk wagons delivering along our block. Why seven? Why not one?

"The cartage bill of Washington alone is $8,000,000 a year, and it is conducted very much like the delivery of milk. There is no doubt whatever of the feasibility of the plan to deliver merchandise by parcel post. The Post Office Department could save not merely thousands but very hundreds of thousands of dollars to merchants in every city in the country by taking over retail delivery."

The trial of the proposed delivery by parcel post would probably first be made in Washington, where there would be the advantage of a local survey of the delivery problem by the Department of Labor. It was shown by a study of the methods, means, and costs of merchandise delivery here that, notwithstanding the excellent pavements and the general use of automobiles, the percentage of cost of delivery was higher than anywhere in the United States. The general average was found to be 8 per cent. on the value of goods sold and delivered.

The general plan for Government delivery for city stores has not been worked out, but the idea is to place competent postal officials in the stores to systematize the methods of sorting packages with reference to routes of delivery and then co-ordinate the delivery of any number of stores, making one single run of an automobile sufficient over any one route to deliver the goods sold by all the stores. Weighing would be in the bulk and the rate a flat one-zone rate, which would simplify matters greatly. It is believed that present methods and standards of secure wrapping would prove sufficient for the proposed postal delivery, although these could be made certain safeguards as to breakage and loss which under present practices are not maintained.

The Post Office Department would take over a part, at least, of private equipment for parcel delivery, but much of that now in use would not be available or needed in the better co-ordination of the service. The aim would be to combine with the delivery of store merchandise all the parcel post matter carried by the postal service. The move would therefore have the benefit of more frequent deliveries during the day than they now can afford to maintain. The obvious necessity of the late evening deliveries would bring to the Post Office Department the opportunity to deliver general parcel post matter for the public at a later hour than it now undertakes to do.

From the manner in which high postal officials discussed the matter today it is probable that the new system will be generally introduced in a few cities and under an expert parcel post official in order that a demonstration may be made of what the department could do. When losses in management and operation have been gradually eliminated and local peculiarities and difficulties have been studied and overcome, a force can be developed to extend the system to other cities.

No estimate has been made of the cost of the new system, but it is asserted by expert postal officials that there can be no doubt as to the economy of the plan. At the present regular parcel post rates, the stores would save a very large proportion of the cost of delivery under the present methods, and the Post Office Department would procure a large amount of business as profitable as any now handled by the parcel post service.

# LIQUOR TRADE SETS RECORD

### Tax Receipts Highest This Year—More Cigarettes Smoked.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—High tide of whisky and beer revenue receipts—and presumably consumption—in the United States was reached in the fiscal year now closing. The smokers of the nation, figures show, consumed more cigarettes than ever before. Ordinary internal revenue receipts, composed chiefly of taxes on whisky, beer, and tobacco, have been $424,327,403 so far this year, compared with $365,126,544 last year.

Revenue collected on whisky thus far in the fiscal year has been approximately $178,000,000, a record for any year, although the current fiscal year still has eleven days to run. Ordinary receipts are still pouring in, more than $1,000,000 a day. At the tax rate of $1.10 a gallon, these figures mean that taxes have been paid on about 154,000,000 gallons. This exceeds by 11,000,000 gallons the record of the next highest year, 1913. Part of these heavy receipts is accounted for by heavy withdrawals from bonded warehouses in the face of the 100 per cent. increase in taxes contemplated in the War Revenue bill. More than $6,000,000 increase in April is attributed to this cause. Withdrawals have not seen so heavy since April.

From beer the revenue is about $94,000,000, a little less than the record of 1914, when approximately 66,000,000 barrels, taxable at $1.50 a barrel—were consumed. It is expected that when the fiscal year closes, June 30, the 1914 record will have been surpassed.

Tobacco yielded more than $100,000,000 revenue this year. The nearest approach to this figure was last year's revenue of approximately $88,000,000. A large part of the 15 per cent. increase is believed to be due to the growing use of cigarettes by women.

## Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Forecasts:

N. and S. Car. and Ga.—Probably thunder showers Wed. and Thurs.; gentle variable winds.

Fla.—Thunder showers Wed. and Thurs., except fair in n. w.; gentle, variable winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; gentle variable winds.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair Wed. and probably Thurs.

Ind. and Ohio—Fair Wed. and probably Thurs.; moderate w. winds.

Lower Mich.—Cloudy and cooler Wed.; Thurs. unsettled; moderate w. winds.

Upper Mich.—Cloudy Wed.; cooler in extreme e.; Thurs. probably showers; moderate n. w. winds.

La., Ark., E. and W. Tex.—Probably fair Wed. and Thurs.

Okla.—Cloudy Wed. and Thurs.

Ill.—Fair Wed. Thurs. fair in s.; unsettled and cooler in n.

Mo.—Fair Wed. Thurs. probably unsettled.

Wis. and Iowa—Fair Wed. Thurs. unsettled and cooler.

Minn.—Fair Wed., becoming unsettled, with cooler at night and Thurs.; winds shifting to fresh n.

N. Dak.—Unsettled and cooler Wed., possibly showers. Thurs. cloudy; fresh n. winds Wed.

S. Dak.—Unsettled and cooler Wed. Thurs. cloudy and cool.

Neb. and Kan.—Probably unsettled Wed. and Thurs.; cooler Wed. night.


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# BUSINESS WORLD

## Buyers' Wants

APPAREL.—Highest cash prices paid for jobs ladies' wearing apparel; quantity no object. Gruber, 448 Broadway. Spring 388.

AUTO COATS wanted on consignment; Palm Beach and pongee. K 68 Times.

BATISTE.—Low price; cream cotton warp batiste dress goods, any width. Louis Rosenheim & Co., 114 West 17th.

BROADCLOTH.—Poplin and serges for cash. Phone Farragut 9828.

COATS.—Jobbers, Attention! Manufacturer with 16 machines wants to do contracting on ladies' and children's coats. Address Z. & J., 32 Greene St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Manufacturer with large shop wants contracting on ladies' coats and suits. Z. S. & O. Cloak and Suit Co. Orchard 5644.

COATS WANTED.—Good line of plie fabric and cloth coats for Boston and New England, by a well-known salesman. Z 399 Times Annex.

COATS.—Manufacturer with 12 machines wants to do contracting on medium line children's coats. G 91 Times.

COATS, Suits, and Dresses.—Jobber looking at Fall samples. Call all week, Room 602-604, 38-40 West 33d.

COATS.—Jobber looking at ladies' coats, better grade, 9 to 12 A. M. B. H. Rubin, 142 West 24th.

COATS.—Jobber looking at children's and Juniors' coats. New York Coat House, 69 5th Av.

COATS.—Looking at Fall styles. Miller Cloak & Suit Company, 11 West 20th St. Chelsea 9666.

COATS, Suits.—Prominent jobber looking at Fall samples. Fourth floor, 6 West 32d.

COATS.—Looking at Fall coats all week. J. Rosenman & Co., 40 West 27th.

COPENHAGEN and beige Jersey. Big "G" Cloak and Suit Co., 32-34 West 20th St.

COTTON GOODS.—Interested in large offerings, white muslins, cambrics, nainsooks, spots or futures. Phone Gramercy 4006. Dept. W.

COTTON GOODS.—Open to buy white cambrics and nainsooks, spot or future delivery. Spring 3058.

COTTON GABARDINES for spot cash; mail samples and state quantity. E 202 Times Downtown.

CREPE.—Open to buy 3904 Juilliard's crepe, all colors; state price and assortment. F. 99 Times.

DRESSES.—Contractors, taffeta and serge dresses; bring samples. M. Weissman & Sons, 118 West 22d.

DRESSES.—Contractors, serge dresses; bring samples; all week, between 5 and 5:30, 220 5th Av., Room 1,116.

DRESSES.—Contractors on serge and silk; bring samples all day Wednesday. Hartog, 11 West 32d St., fourth floor.

DRESSES.—Jobber placing orders on serge and taffeta dresses. Call with samples, all week Room 1501, 39 West 32d.

DRESSES.—Job white voile lace and organdie flounces, juniors', and misses' to close out cheap. Subin, 36 West 20th.

DRESSES.—Contractors wanted on silk and serge; bring own models. Call all week, Denbosky Bros., 122 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Contractor on serge dresses; submit samples; will place order. Simon, 137 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking silk and serge dresses; bring samples. Furman, 39 Union Square.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at silk and serge dresses. Call with samples, 2 to 5, 244 5th Av., fourth floor.

DRESSES.—Contractors taffeta and serge dresses; bring samples. Ewah, 145 W. 30th.

DRESSES.—COATS AND SUITS.—Open for jobs, spot cash. Hangels, 336 6th Av.

KERSEY.—13 to 18 oz., green and blue. A. Rich & Co., 779 B'way.

PEAU DE CYGNE.—300 pieces of peau de cygne wanted; cash if necessary. Herbert Polar Silk Mills, 1,133 Broadway.

PLUSHES.—Wanted, any quantity of plush for spot cash. Moyses & Dreyfus. Phone 9220 Farragut.

PLUSH.—Will buy salts and H. & H. plushes. Farragut 2648.

POPLINS.—Open to buy for cash, high shade poplins; also navy and black; American or similar quality. Brannson Brothers, Inc., 1181 Broadway. Fitzroy 4564.

POPLINS.—Amoskeag, No. 9958 and No. 8135; spot cash. United Skirt, 14 West 23d

RARITAN.—1273 beaver, all colors. Hanauer & Arnstein, 136 Madison Av.

SATEEN, fast black, shirting finish; send samples and state quantity and price for spot cash. E 201 Times Downtown.

SERGES.—Botany or similar serges; lightweight blue and black; use quantity for dresses; pay cash. J. Cohen & Deshew, 133-135 West 23d St.

SERGE.—Will pay cash for 104, W. F. X., 7120 or similar. Mad. Sq. 4122.

SERGES.—We are open to buy any quantity Juilliard 4068. Chelsea 9867.

SILKS.—Japanese habutais, white and stripes. Phone Madison Sq. 7942.

SUITS.—Jobber placing orders on suits and broadcloth coats; snappy styles only. 1st floor, 15 West 26th.

SUITS.—Jobber looking at Fall suits all day, 15 East 26th, Room 1911.

SUITS.—Ready to place orders; snappy tailored styles. Ninth floor, 11 West 32d.

SUITS.—Jobber looking at better grade suits. Ninth floor, 29 West 30th St.

SUITS.—Looking at Fall line, better grade only. 131 W. 28th St., 4th floor.

SUITS.—Will look at suits from 9 to 12. 145 West 30th, 11th floor.

TRUNKS.—Several high innovations, suitable coats and suits. 8th floor, 802 5th Av.

WAISTS.—Bailey Co., Cleveland, Ohio, Mr. Brent, jobs on regular waists. Ben F. Levis, Resident Buyer, 72 Madison Av.

WASH GOODS.—Will buy for cash unlimited quantity cotton piece goods, white or colored; will take garment manufacturers' surplus stock. Box C 453 Times Annex.

WASH DRESSES.—Women's, children's, for export; job prices. Phone Greeley 6759 afternoon.

WOOL JERSEY CLOTH, Copen, and rose. Phone Gramercy 2684. R. & S., 19 West 21st.

## Offerings to Buyers

BLOUSES.—Pajamas, shirts, nightrobes; Spring line ready; flannelette bargains. Klouski, 515 Broadway.

BURELLA.—American 09058, all shades. Telephone Madison Square 5344.

CHARMEUSE SATIN, 40 inch, of assorted colors, suitable for dresses and wraps. Farragut 2262.

COATS.—Old woolen trousers, breeches, blankets, caps, etc.; about 140,000 lbs. for sale at 40c per pound; job lot, as are; samples ready. Franklin 1358.

COATS, SUITS.—To close out; sport, jersey, taffetas, plushes, velours, all shades; splendid assortment. J. P. Slater, 22 West 32d.

COATS AND SUITS.—Palm Beach silks and cloth to close out. T. Weinberg & Sons, 144 West 27th.

COATS.—Silk jersey coats, exceptional values and styles; fall line ready; broadcloth and plush coats. Novick, 40 West 28th.

COATS, Suits.—To close out, sport jersey poplin velours; splendid assortment. J. P. Slater, 22 West 32d.

COATS, SUITS.—Silks and cloths; closing out; sacrifice. M. B. Kaufman, 6 West 32d.

COATS, Suits.—New styles; all shades; low prices. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th St.

COATS, Suits, to close; desirable styles; all colors. Jacobus Bros., 1,261 Broadway.

COATS, poplin and silk, to close out at a price. D. Bussel Co., 40 West 22d.

COATS.—Closing out taffeta and satin coats. I. Novick, 40 West 28th.

COTTON GOODS, Laces and Trimmings to close out; waist manufacturer giving up business; top floor, 32 West 18th St.

DRESSES, SUITS.—We have in stock for immediate delivery navy taffeta dresses in jersey silk and ponge sport suits, $7.50 up. Tip-Top Dress, 134 West 37th.

DRESSES.—Silk, cotton, and gingham dresses; immediate delivery. Glockner Dress Co.; 40 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—Up-to-the-minute navy taffeta dresses for immediate delivery. Dicker & Ginsberg, 142 West 26th St., N. Y. City.

DRESSES.—Evening and wash dresses to close out; taffeta dresses; immediate delivery. The Dress & Suit Co., 19 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Job of white voile dresses; ladies', misses', and juniors'; to close out cheap. Weitzen, 56 East 11th.

DRESSES.—Navy taffetas in stock; immediate delivery; also jobs, silks and Summer dresses. Harris, 150 Madison Av.

DRESSES.—300 cotton to close for price; also navy taffetas for immediate delivery. Gross & Leibowitz, 134 West 28th St.

DRESSES.—100 Georgette taffetas, pongees; close out; good merchandise. Levenson, 39 West 32d.

DRESSES.—100 wash dresses to close out at a price. Elite Dress Co., 15 West 17th. Chelsea 7679.

DRESSES.—Navy taffetas for immediate delivery, $6.75 up. Queen, 149 West 36th.

DRESSES.—Wash dresses to close out at low price. S. Simon Co., 137 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Jobs wash dresses; sport suits, serges; sell cheap. Faragon, 130 West 26th.

DRESSES.—White, for immediate delivery; $8.75 up. B. Geist & Co., 145 West 30th.

DRESSES.—100 linen, voile, ginghams, close out. BildMore Dress, 6-8 West 20th.

DRESS.—Wash dresses to close out. Realty Dress Co., 12 West 18th.

EMBROIDERIES.—Domestic; large stock; closing out at sacrifice. Mayer Barish, 545 Broadway.

# BUSINESS WORLD

## Offerings to Buyers

GALATEA.—A. G. Hyde, Manchester 5 khaki color. Chelsea 5224.

JERSEY.—All wool jersey cloth, 20 pieces; off price. Farr. 9060. Ralph.

KERSEYS.—35 pieces raritan 1686, at $1.42 net cash. G. F., 108 Times.

KNITTING YARNS, worsted, woolen, merino for soldiers, Red Cross work, warm garments, 200,000 lbs. navy, maroon, cardinal, oxford, brown, kelly black, cones, skeins; department store bargain sales. Box 516 Amsterdam, N. Y., also Franklin 1355.

POM POM.—American; all shades; also salts, white chinchilla, at sacrifice prices. Tele. Gramercy 5874.

RAGS AND REMNANTS, also gray goods; large stock; special prices. G 76 Times.

SERGE.—Andrews 1484, navy, $1.42½; tafetas, tan, navy and other desirable shades, $1. Levensohn & Satz, 1,170 Broadway.

SERGE.—A. D. Juilliard's 54221, 25 pieces, assorted. Telephone Chelsea 5822.

SILK RIBBONS.—13,000 yards fancy colors, long lengths, as jobs. Franklin 1388.

SKIRTS.—Skirt Buyers, Attention: This week's special: all wool serges, $2 net; new Fall models. Silk & Kohn Co., 1,182 Broadway.

SKIRTS, COATS.—Silk jersey skirts, $3.75, and coats, $5 up. Daily Waist, 8 W. 19th.

SKIRTS.—Fancy silks and taffetas to close, $2.75 up. Nivel, 151 West 30th.

SUITS AND COATS of the better kind; sacrifice price. Louis Baumann & Co., 12 East 32d St.

SUITS.—Spring suits, good assortment, 100 to close out at a price. S. R. Kahn, 1,123 Broadway.

SUITS.—Genuine Palm Beach suits and cloth to close out. Sol Levine & Co., 12 West 27th.

SUITS.—Navy poplin, for immediate delivery at special price. Hirschhorn, 12 West 27th.

SUITS AND SKIRTS, Silverbloom, $2.50, to close out cheap. Excello, 127 West 17th.

VELOUR.—Chase's Swiss velour, crushed mole stripes in various widths, Z 397 Times Annex.

WAISTS.—Georgette crepe de chine and cotton waists to close out at reason prices. 15 West 20th, 6th floor.

WAISTS.—$18 silk waists, special, act quick, $12; also beautiful line open from $5 to $90. Miller, Neufeld & Co., 1,182 Broadway.

WASH SKIRTS.—500 dozen fancy and white, to close; $5.50 dozen up. Queen, 149 West 36th.

WASH SKIRTS.—Job to close out, cheap. A. Russakow, 116 West 21st St.

WASH SKIRTS.—Better kind, to close out. Pan American Skirt, 9 West 31st St.

WASH SKIRTS.—Fifty dozen gabardine, latest models, cheap. Chauser, 19 West 21st.

### COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday.5¼@5½ per cent. for the best names
Monday....5¼@5½ " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

### Burlap at Record Prices.

Business continues to be very active in the burlap market with large sales of lightweight goods. The supply is light, and buyers very anxious to make contracts. Since all danger of a tariff levy on goods afloat has been removed, transactions of this kind have increased. Prices quoted yesterday in the market for spots were as follows: Eight ounce, 9.75 cents, 10 ounce, 12.60 cents, and 10½ ounce, 12.75 cents. These are all record quotations.

### Still Short on Anthracite.

Regardless of what may be said with respect to company coal, according to The Coal Trade Journal, the local market is being deprived of an important tonnage of individual anthracite by the campaign against the middlemen. Individual pea has stiffened up in the local market during the last week, sales having been reported as high as $6 f. o. b. No. 1 buckwheat is just about holding its own, while rice and barley are easier. It is impossible to say what domestic sizes would bring in the open market, but they would undoubtedly command more than a 75-cent premium over the company circular, which has the highest prices countenanced by the Federal Trade Commission. The general tone of the bituminous market is one of greater firmness, particularly in the mining regions.

### Scattered Buying of Gray Goods.

Sales of gray goods in the local market yesterday were of a scattered sort. Early in the day all the 64-60s, 38½-inch goods available were cleaned up at 10½ cents, and in the afternoon bids of 10¾ cents were not taken. There were sales made on 60-48s, 38½-inch, at 9 cents for June and July delivery, and on 4-yard 80 squares for the same shipment at 14½ cents. The price on 56-44s, 39-inch, slipped up a peg when 8¾ cents was paid for them for June and July. Wide goods for the clothing trade continued to show activity. Quotations follow:

| | |
|---|---|
| 39-inch, 80-86s | 11¾c |
| 39-inch, 72-76s | 13¾c |
| 39-inch, 68-72s | 11¾c |
| 39-inch, 56-44s | 8¾c |
| 38½-inch, 64-64s | 10¾c |
| 38½-inch, 64-56s | 10c |
| 38½-inch, 60-52s | 9¼c |
| 38½-inch, 60-48s | 9c |
| 27-inch, 64-60s | 7c |

*Bid.

### Fall Silks Nearly Ready.

The silk manufacturers will shortly place lines for the Fall on the market. The showings promise, according to current rumors, to be especially attractive for the new season. Certain goods like taffetas and satins have entered the staple class, and not much change is expected in this direction. Novelty in designs promises to make the Fall silks distinctive. Some of the manufacturers predict a further run of popularity for figured effects, patterns of circles and dots are thought to have reached the height of their favor and a change will be made.

### Ribbons to Find Wider Outlet.

While the change has been a long time coming, the ribbon manufacturers see a wider outlet for their product in the near future. From the sentiment sounded out in millinery circles, ribbons will find a larger use in Fall hats. In the undergarment trade there is also promise of more ribbon being put into the different models. The retail dry goods trade does not offer so optimistic an outlook to the manufacturers, but even in this direction an improvement in the demand will not come unexpected.

### Consequence of a Style Swerve.

A good many garment manufacturers, who formerly devoted themselves entirely to the production of coats and suits, made up their minds after the disastrous experience of last Fall to organize their factories as dressmaking plants. It was anticipated some months ago that the coming Fall season would see a repetition of the style edict of last year. Consequently those who were rash enough to make early predictions saw nothing ahead but dresses. Which way fashion's favor will be swung for the new season is still in the balance, but from the sentiment now existing suits will be the favorites. The expense of reorganization is one not lightly reckoned in the trade, and the manufacturers have only the benefit of further experience in the topsy-turvy character of their business.

### Inquiry for Summer Cloths.

The manufacturers of Summer cloths who are starting in the Spring 1918 season report the largest inquiry for their product that has yet been made. In the mohair division the pre-season demand has been especially heavy, although prices have come to a point where some restriction in the consumption of such goods might be expected. The most active fabrics for Summer clothing are expected to be the silk materials where the advance has not been quite as large as on other fabrics. The reason put forward for the much larger demand this season is because of the scarcity and high prices of ordinary woolen fabrics.

### Clothiers Repeat Their Strategy.

A factor in the men's wear piece goods market sees a repetition of strategy used a season ago by some of the clothing manufacturers. The latter went about their operations quietly at that time and were able to buy up quite large quantities of material at prices considerably below those quoted when the formal start was made on the new season. These skilful buyers, however, are now up against a problem that did not interfere with them at that time. The mills careless enough this season to accept too much business or orders that they have no hope of filling can now fall back on the pretext of Government contracts as an excuse for canceling the unprofitable bills or failure to deliver.

### As to Skeleton-Lined Suits.

The high class manufacturers of men's clothing, who have been especially successful in the production of the so-called skeleton lined suits, report a heavy duplicate business on such numbers as they can supply. Only the smallest amount of lining is put into these garments, and every effort is made to reduce the weight. The representative of a clothing house said yesterday that one reason for the popularity of these designs may be that men have turned away somewhat from the Summer fabric suit, that is oftimes not well tailored, to the suit that gains its lightness through the small use of lining.

# ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

ALBANY, N. Y.—S. Sparborg; H. M. Sparborg, millinery; 621 B'way.

ALBANY, N. Y.—Budd Clothes Stores Co.; A. N. Wolfe, men's, boys' clothing; Wallick.

ARDMORE, Okla.—H. Baum & Co.; H. Baum, jobs voile dresses; R. 1015, 1,130 B'way.

AUGUSTA, Ga.—H. Masur Co.; H. Masur, Fall coats, suits; 131 W. 35th.

BALTIMORE—Hanneman & Jefs Co.; Lee Sapusky, gingham, linen dresses; 116 W. 25th.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; B. R. Reid, cottons, dress goods; G. M. Eyring, ribbons; M. G. Frazier, muslin underwear; 334 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—H. Sonneborn & Co.; I. Sonneborn, woolens; 2 E. 23d.

BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; J. L. Godfrey, furnishing goods; 2 W. 37th.

BALTIMORE—Bernheimer Bros.; L. Michaels, furnishing goods, underwear; 470 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; A. J. Bernard, coats, suits; 2 West 37th.

BOSTON—Chandler & Co.; Mr. Reid, representing; 230 5th Av.

BOSTON—William Filene's Sons Co.; Miss Nelson, misses' dresses, costumes; F. Phillips, ladies' coats, Miss Redington, ladies' fibre sweaters; M. O. Callaghan, misses' suits, Basement buyers; Mr. O'Brien, coats, suits; Mr. Koch, millinery; Mr. Ring, dresses; Mr. Smith, infants', children's, juniors' coats, dresses, petticoats; Mr. Levy, waists, sweaters; Mr. Silverman, skirts; Miss Koenigstahl, men's, boys' clothing; 116 W. 32d.

BOSTON—M. Weinberg, millinery; Park Av.

BOSTON—Shepard-Norwell Co.; Miss M. J. Keegan, infants', children's wear; 220 5th Av.

BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; Miss Sweeney, misses' suits; Miss McHugh, misses' dresses; 432 4th Av.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Howland D. G. Co.; L. B. Wintersteen, domestics, linens; J. D. Granfield, furn goods; 404 4th Av.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Smith, Murray Co.; E. M. Lampson, waists, cotton dresses; 404 4th Av.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—H. A. Meldrum Co.; A. J. Fish, linens, blankets, wash goods; 97 Grand.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adam & Co.; Miss A. L. Hess, infants' wear; 2 W. 37th.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adam & Co.; Miss Dooley, waists, muslin underwear, negligees, corsets; R. F. Smith, coats, suits, dresses; F. C. Stinehart, upholstery goods, draperies, Lace curtains; M. J. Mauer, millinery, flowers, feathers; P. F. Brett, hosiery, underwear, gloves, knit goods; 2 West 37th.

CHICAGO—W. S. Hart, cloaks, suits, waists, dresses; Broadway Central.

CHICAGO—C. A. Stevens & Bros.; S. Willard, jobs dresses, coats, waists; 40 E. 22d.

CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; Mr. Weisenfeld, jobs women's ready-to-wear; 1,133 B'way.

CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; L. Berner, women's neckwear, laces, embroideries, ribbons; 404 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; Miss M. E. Noonan

# COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

**FEDERAL.**

**Southern District.**

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 327, 2d floor, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.

Pass RR<Tug Salutation. Ensign, Bickford & Co<CNY.
Crew<Tug Morristown Pittmar<Barge Solon. Dean<Clonin. Marlem River St'b't Co<Tug Gulding Star. People Bread<SS J L Luckenbach. Acti Excelsior<Prince Line. Union Wharf Co<Eretria Co (6.) Arvenas<SS Colon. Dunbar<Dy Products Chemical Co. Geraldi<Stamadopulo. NY & Cuba Mail SS Co<Tug J S Packard Packard<M Dredg Co<SS Antilla. Taylor-Armitage Co<Comp Gen Trans. Pemelston Ship Bldg, &c, Co<East Transp. DISTRICT COURT—Mack, J.—Room 357, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar. Simplex Mfg Co<Cozens Cabinet Co. DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 12, 12th floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Equity.

Schulte Kayser Mfg. Lesser<Cosmopolitan Bank.

Talgman<D & D Elec. Buell, &c, Co<Gen Ry Signal Co.

**Eastern District.**

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 328, P. O. Bldg. Equity.

Case on—Burt<Ritchie.
Criminal: Us<Martin Olsen.

Behelman<Twinem.
DISTRICT COURT—Campbell, J.—At 2 P. M. in Room 323, Post Office Building. Motions.

Kuperavage<Milliken Brothers.
Pisel Auftero, Columbia Machine & Stopper<Adriance Machine et al.

Milkman, as trustee< Selig et al.
Same<Rubsam & Horrman Brew Co.

Same<Friedman et al. Mercier-Jones<Milling Co<Gilbert R. Green. Pudolf<Crew Levick Co.
Acme Wire Co<Automobile Supply Mfg.

## NEW YORK COUNTY.

**Supreme Court.**

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Scott, Dowling, Smith, Page, and Shearn, JJ.—Enumerated motions at 2 P. M.

People<Burns.
Stanley Cinet R. T. Vail<Blau.
Dugas<Bashwits Bros & Co.
Daniel Dunn.
Wise<Alpha Portland Hoisting Machinery Co<Federal Terra Cotta Co.
Speck<Maduro Mercantile Co.
APPELLATE TERM — First Department — Recess.
SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Tierney, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

The calendar of Special Term, Part I., will hereafter be called by the Clerk at 10:15 A. M. for the purpose of noting defaults, adjournments, and motions ready for argument and to allow submission of motions where papers are complete. At 10:30 A. M. the motions not thus disposed of will be heard in their regular order by the Justice presiding.

Davids Asphalt Pav Co<CNY.
Bartlett<American Sec Co. (2.)
Badgley<Hewitt (2.)
Robertson<Beer-Sondheimer Co.
Wolff<Holmes.
Case<Wood.
Rejohstadt<Halstead (2.)
Johnson<Ayrault.
Callan<Eckerson.
Elkhorn Valley Coal & Iron Co<Elkhorn Coal & Iron Co.
Vernon Metal Produce<Katz Bros.
Tuska<Bergin.
Shapiro<Mangin Wet Wash Laundry Co.
Wechsler<Miller.
Lamport<Matschak.
Busch<Colt Stratton.
Vareen<Dokton.
Gallagher<Galge.
Gottlieb<Brasner.
Baruch<Grundig.
Cassidy<Walter.
Bernitz<CNY.
Cohen<same.
Geller<same.
Hollenbeck<same.
Lipshitz<same.
Lamar<same.
Morrissey<same.
Mercigliano<same.
Martin<same.
Stitley<same.
Williams<same.
Bookowitz<Falk.
Marcinkoski<Merit Film Co.
Clauss<Mitchel.
Dretzler<Reichsehild Realty Co.
Phinney<Phinney.
Ryan<Reilly.
Re Union Press, Inc.
Re Dickstein (Hoffman.)
Re McAuliff.
Martino<Magliano.
Currier<Stern.
Nathanson<Rapid Transit Subway Construction Co.
Cousyn<Couzyn.
Vacuum Oil Co<Hartigan.
Re Vahlein (McClellan.)
Guaranty Trust Co<24 Av RR (Riley<Beaver.)
Burgheimer<Cobb.
Berutich<same.
Condreras<Standard Gas Light Co.
Lindsay<Peet & Powers.
Scoville<Maxwell.
Re Allison (Mitchell.)
Sormatino<Manhattan Sand Co.
Parker<Terry & Tuska Co.
Nolan<Nulle.
Mastronardi<E Brooks & Co.
PART I.—Pond, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.
PART III.—Guy, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Motions.
Lee Lash Co<Felber.
Kohuth<Kohuth.
Jackson<Mohrmann.
Samarelli<Samarelli.
Blakemore<Blakemore.
Feldman<Feldman.
Phillips<McCarthy.
Kwartin<Gratsianos.

Preferred cause:
Klinck<Pounds.

PART IV.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.
PART V.—Not in session.
PART VI.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.
PARTS VII. and VIII.—Not in session.
TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M.

Bush Term Co<Globe & Rutgers F I Co.
Weber<Davies.
Senn<Senn.
Rafkin<Levitas.
Stein<Franklin Realty Co<Elkhorn Coal & Iron Co.
Vernon Metal Produce<Katz Bros.
Tuska<Bergin.
Shapiro<Mangin Wet Wash Laundry Co.
Wechsler<Miller.
Lamport<Matschak.
Busch<Colt Stratton.
Vareen<Dokton.
Gallagher<Galge.
Gottlieb<Brasner.
Baruch<Grundig.
Cassidy<Walter.
Bernitz<CNY.
Cohen<same.
Geller<same.
Hollenbeck<same.
Lipshitz<same.
Lamar<same.
Morrissey<same.
Mercigliano<same.
Martin<same.
Stitley<same.
Williams<same.
Bookowitz<Falk.
Marcinkoski<Merit Film Co.
Clauss<Mitchel.
Dretzler<Reichsehild Realty Co.
Phinney<Phinney.
Ryan<Reilly.
Re Union Press, Inc.
Re Dickstein (Hoffman.)
Re McAuliff.
Martino<Magliano.
Currier<Stern.
Nathanson<Rapid Transit Subway Construction Co.
Cousyn<Couzyn.
Vacuum Oil Co<Hartigan.
Re Vahlein (McClellan.)
Guaranty Trust Co<24 Av RR (Riley<Beaver.)
Burgheimer<Cobb.
Berutich<same.
Condreras<Standard Gas Light Co.
Lindsay<Peet & Powers.
Scoville<Maxwell.
Re Allison (Mitchell.)
Sormatino<Manhattan Sand Co.
Parker<Terry & Tuska Co.
Nolan<Nulle.
Mastronardi<E Brooks & Co.
PART V.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M.
Greatis<Griffin. (2.)
PART V.—Hendrick, J.—At 10 A. M.
Casnata<Convent Court Corp.
PART VI.—Gavegan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VII.—Cohalan, S.—At 10 A. M.
Murphy<McGrath.

Kaminsky<Carmana Realty Co.
Hanf<Kross.
German<Vette.
Feldman<Feldenbergen.
Cucco<Degnon Cont.
Carolina<Neurad.
Barina<J J Fitzhenry, Jr.
Bruno<Langsdorf.
Becker<Wolburg.
Re Lahm (Pollack.)
Katz<Austin Nicholas & Co.
Brown<Stewart.
Gotham Nat Bank<Hickox.
Stern<Erdodi.
People<Randazzo.
CNY<Mitchell.
Siegel<Frank.
Union Trust Co<Donnelly (3.)
Denivelle<Denivelle.
Lesster<Lester.
Samuels<Bloom.
Kramer<Reinecka.
Mount<Isaacs.
Assets & Liabilities Assn. Inc<49 East 59th St Co.
Schaifer<Levin.
Re Mayor, Alderman, &c.
Simonetti<Simonetti.
Winkel<Robins.
Apontikas<Lehigh Valley Coal Co.
Klokis<same.
Sabolowski<same.
Rowe<Rowe.
Beattie<Compagnie Genl Transatlantique.
Goodrich Transit Co<Nat City Bank.
Stark<Murray.
Koss<Cohen.
NY<Prospect Theatre, Inc.
Cons Produce Co<Sawicki.
Carter<Union Ry (2.)
Stamitoski<Hunt.
Bigson<Goldstein & Co.
Wortmann<Edwd Leuschold, Inc.
Union Trust Co<Donnelly (3.)
Goldstein<Goldstein.
Levy St Realty Corp<Simon.
Same<Creston Bldg.
Lynn<Shapiro.
Le Roy<Peter.
Stelnman<Stewart.
Johnston<Johnston.
Re Toyphone & Woodware Mfg Co.
Schleisinger<Bradburn Co<Frankenstaye.
Beebe<Reabe.
Milaw<Milsw.
Lane<Harrison.
Welsbrod<Deoch & Doch.
Greenstone<New Castle Knitting Mills.
J H Monteral Co<Santamaria.

Calella<Le Blanc.
Krupka<Roshin.
H Lindenmeyer<Sterling Truck Co of NY, Inc.
J. Lieblang<same.
Piehnik<La Tosca Knitting Co.
Squier<A Sils, Inc.
Di Stacio<Eggers.
Sullivan<Man St Dye & Scour Wks, Inc.
Uhlfelder<Neuberg.
Chertow<Beaver.
Di Roberto<Crowther.
Gold<NY Rys.
Grignitis<NY Con RR.
Geoghan<Bramhall-Doane Co.
Marcone<Edelmuth.
Salesnaw<Levine.
Egan<Fennell.
A Firriolo<V D Rty.
M Firiolo<same.
Hamilton<NY Rys.
Jones<Int Transfer Co.
Lovitch<Horgan.
McGinley<Hotel Rent Service.
Newburg<A M Bollerman Piano Co.
Stahl<W Necker, Inc.
Von Rozwadowski<Cent RR of N J.
Wiener<Siff.
Kobylis<P & R RR.
Mardus<same.
Remats<P & Durcan, Inc.
Sierakdi<P & R RR.
P Lautato<Sedmeca.
C Pautato<same.
Wilde<Kluge.
J Raftery<May & Co.
M Raftery<same.
Berman<Hesse.
L Berman<same.

Case on.

PART VI.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M.—Held in Appellate Term room.
PART VII.—Whitaker, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VIII.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART IX.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART X.—Mitchell, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XI.—Philbin, J.—At 10 A. M. Freedman<Ullman.
PART XII.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART XIII.—Not in session.
PART XIV.—Finch, J.—At 10 A. M.—Causes on this calendar will be deemed ready and sent to the various trial parts for trial in their order as reached.
Ing—O'Connell<Lyons.
Dodson<Stillman.
Raymond<Hartford Ry Co.
Herman & Herman, Inc<Brown.
Lewis<Ocean Accident, &c., Corp.
Kraus<Blakeman.
Birdsong<Wasserman.
Knowles<Pollack.
Ladner<Am Surety Co
Kronish<Eisenberg.
Goldsmith<Loeb.
Salwen<Walker.
Cragin<Berkley.
Herring-Hall-Simpson<Ashburn.
Henkel, Jr<Rudolphy.
Perlman<Donohue.
Hughes<Chadwick & Co.
Hirsch<Kaplan.
Normandy Waist Co., Inc<Chelsea Fireproof Storage Wh.
Safe Cabinet Co<Neuberg.
N E Con Co<CNY.
Burken<Kaitman.
Newschaefer<Miller.
Oppenheimer<Curiel.
Skolnik<Albany B Co.
Binnet<Binnet.
Little & Ives Co<Cupples & Leon Co.
Cooper<Norone.
Neuderfer<Hungatch.
Weir<Hobson.
Healey<Krisky.
Leavitt<Lamborn.
Oscar Daniels Co<Nat Surety.
Carpentier<Carpentier.
Kiernan<O'Connor.
Maas<Wm Hughes Co
McClure Pub<Peek Bros & Winch.
Stockum<Lambert Co.
Hoisting Eng.
Simpkins<Simpkins.
Liftchild<Ketcham.
Kelley<Marceau Co.
Joyce<Schneider.
Northern Ventures Co, Ltd.<Middleton.
PART XV.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XVI.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M.—Held in Appellate Term room.
Greeff Eng, &c, Co<Scourene Mfg Co.
PART XVII.—Whitaker, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XVIII.—Not in session.

**Surrogate's Court.**

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Estates of:
Margaret Visscher.
Fritz Leo Joern.

Wills for probate:
Dennis McDonnell.
Margaret E Staats.
TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—Room 508, at 10:30 A. M.

No day calendar.

**City Court.**

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Irving Nat Bk<Goldman.
Rouse & Goldstone<Menschel.
Garrison<Stove.
Harris<Union Ry.
Columbia Garage Co<O'Neil.
Camp<Sire.
Gordon<Beaver.
Udall & Ballou<Renehan.
Francis<Collins.
Palmer<Seibert.

PART II.—Strasbourger, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Kues<A. J. Robinson Co.
Poratzky<N Y Rys.
Monaco<Hudson Nav.
Unger<Lyons.
Monaco<Hudson Nav.
Nager<N Y Rys.
Kaplan<Int R T Co.
Tauber<Fortgang.
Loraine<Cort.
Heller<Holzman.
Reardon<Rankin.
Ostheim<Astna Mort.
McLaren<Geraerdts.
Carmody<Int R T Co.
Sass<Jacobs.
Cohen<Lefkowitz.
Klein<Gelband.
Golden<Duklauer.
Teller<Levay.
Strauss<(1) Heer Dry Goods Co.
Koralsky<Malach, (2.)
Rubin<Einhorn.
Gillen<Paramount Con Co.
Delvany<A M Schwartz Silk Co.
Marino<N Y Rys.
Raisler Heating Co<Israel.
Goldberg<Schwarz.
Lowenstein<Inc, &c RR
Lehti<Rodgers & H.
McGraun<Host.
Lambart<Mirror Film.
SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.
Bernstein<Deutsch.
Edman<Sickick.
Motion Pict Bd of Tr of Am<Mutual Film.
Autograph Time Lock Co<Chatham & Phenix Nati Bank.
PART III.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART III.—McAvoy, J.—Commercial calendar at 10 A. M.

Wolff<Aetna Acc. &c.
Woodruff Lumber & Box

## For Sale at Cost

### Artistic Country Home.

**Superb Views of Lakes, Mountains and Surrounding Country.**

House is substantially built for all year around living. Has a wide veranda, open terraces, balconies; 15 rooms, 3 baths; all improvements; all year residence. Beautiful grounds, golf, country club, etc. Most healthy country near New York City.

*Write, Call or 'Phone for Photos.*

G. R. PEARE, 640 Riverside Drive, N. Y.
Tel. 6634 Audubon.

## Unparalleled Value, $4,000; Easy Terms

and $6,000 First Mortgage, Buys This

*Craftsman Home—Near Large Lake*

**10 Rooms, 3 Tiled Baths. Plot 100 by 334 Feet.**

Convenient Commutation. Express Service.

House has huge verandas, upper veranda and separate entrance porch. Everything modern; electric light, steam heat, parquet floors; every convenience; fine neighborhood. Golf, country club, schools, churches nearby. Send or Phone for Photographs.

F. B. WELLS, 170 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 1521—Cort.

## ESTATE AT AUCTION SALE

**The well known estate of J. Avery Nathans, situated on Prospect Street, White Plains, N. Y., will be offered at public auction sale on Saturday next at 3:30 P. M., on the premises. Approximately 3 acres; house of 12 rooms; 3 baths; all improvements; set well back from street. Surrounded by wonderful maples and birches. Extensive gardens, bearing fruit trees of every variety. Garage for 4 cars, apartment of 4 rooms; large fowl house.**

Photographs and full details sent on request. Inspection by applying on the property or to

GRIFFEN, PRINCE & RIPLEY, INC., Auctioneers,
18 East 41st Street, New York City, or
Depot Square, White Plains, N. Y.

Apartment House Site

## RITTENHOUSE SQUARE

N. W. Corner 19th and Walnut Sts.,
Philadelphia
100 Ft. on Walnut x 135.4¾ on 19th to Moravian.

GIRARD TRUST COMPANY
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

**70 Morningside Drive** Corner 117th St.

**Near Columbia University.**

Every convenience known provided; the entrance with the splash of its fountains unsurpassed; undesirable tenants excluded; no dogs allowed.

SUB-LEASE IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

4 Rooms, Bath.....$480
6 Rooms, Bath.....$780

**400 WEST 118TH STREET**

SUB-LEASE IMMEDIATE POSSESSION
NEAR COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.

**7 Corner Rooms 2 Toilets $1,200**

7 Rooms, 2 Baths..$1,050

W. ALANSON ALEXANDER,
503 5TH AV. TEL. 2718—MURRAY HILL.

**46 West 73d St.**

Private House Block.
One apartment to a floor.
Living room 14x21; dining room 15x22.
All other rooms and kitchen in like proportion.
Beautifully decorated throughout.
9 Rooms & 3 Baths.
Representative on premises, or
**Fred'k Zittel & Sons**
B'way & 79th St.

**APARTMENTS**
6 & 7 Rooms and Bath
27 to 33 West 61st St.,
Near Broadway.
REASONABLE RENTALS.
Apply
SUPT. ON PREMISES.

**THE LORINGTON** 2226 LORING PLACE.
Near N. Y. University Hall of Fame.
4-5 ROOMS, HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS. Parquet floors, tiled kitchen, hall service and highest class modern improvements; exclusive neighborhood, attractive rents; convenient.

**315 W. 94th St.**
**NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE**
5 rooms and bath;
will sublet, unfurnished, $42.50.
Apply for entrance on premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

**CENTRAL PARK APARTMENTS**
(FORMERLY NAVARRO)
**7th Av., 58th & 59th Sts.**

**8 to 16 Rooms**
**2 to 5 Baths**
**One Physician's Apartment**
Apply 175 West 58th St.

**310 WEST 94TH ST.**
Bet. Riverside Drive & West End Av.

**8** Large Rooms and Two Baths $1,250 and $1,450

**261 WEST 22ND ST.**
NEW BUILDING
3 and 4 Rooms.
Phone in each apartment.
Hall service night and day.
Inquire on premises, or
Berlin Renting Agency, 141 E. 17th St.

**115 West 104th**
3, 5 & 6 Rooms, $30-$60.
Large, Light Rooms.
Elevator; every improvement.

**528 Riverside Drive,**
OPPOSITE GRANT'S TOMB.
5, 6 and 7 Rooms, $60-$75.
Large, Beautiful Rooms; Every Convenience
MANHATTAN—East Side.

**A-640 Madison Ave.** "HOFFMAN ARMS" N. W. COR. 59TH
6 to 9 LARGE ROOMS,
$900 to $1,900.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

**DESIRABLE APARTMENT**
of 3 rooms to sublet, furnished, in Carlton House, with Ritz-Carlton Hotel service. Rent $450.00 per month. Apply
Harris & Vaughan, Inc., 569 Fifth Ave.

**SPENCER ARMS,**
Broadway and Sixty-ninth St.
Two three-room hotel apartments, "service included," can be rented separately or together, furnished or unfurnished; very low to October 1st. Apply Superintendent on premises.

## REAL ESTATE.

"A MOVE TO LONG ISLAND IS A WISE MOVE."

**Queens—For Sale or To Let.**

$150 cash buys my seven-room house; bath, heat, and all improvements; electricity, gas &c.; large plot, good soil for vegetables and poultry; will take balance $18 per month; the property must be sold at once; perfect title. Lane, Box 275 Times Downtown.

7 and 8 room house; 30 minutes from Pennsylvania R. R. station, L. I.; all improvements; price $5,950 and up; easy terms. Call or write S. E., 243 West 34th St. Tel. 1760 Greeley.

SEE THE NEW HOUSES AT KEW GARDENS.
Fifteen minutes from Herald Square.
Ready for occupancy; from $9,500 to $22,500, on reasonable terms.

Two Jamaica lots, must sacrifice for $200 each; block from station and trolley; bargain; must have some cash. B. Treiss, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

**Westchester—For Sale or To Let.**

A beautiful little all-year country home for $6,500; living and dining rooms and glass inclosed porch; kitchen and pantry; three bedrooms and bath; open fireplace; steam heat, electricity; in old estate in exclusive neighborhood, on high ground; for sale, terms if desired, or will rent; occupancy in July; lakes and country clubs nearby; 40-minute commutation trains from 42d St. Write for pictures and further information to Room 604 Astor Trust Building, 501 5th Av., New York, or phone Vanderbilt 2174.

DO YOU want to build a home in the fine residential section of Wykagyl Park, New Rochelle, amid the hills of Quaker Ridge, Westchester Co.? Most remarkable terms offered; wonderfully beautiful sites, no two alike; golf and tennis on the property; 10 minutes from the Sound, 40 minutes from Grand Central. Large plots at unusually low figures. Address H. B., 121 Times.

SCARSDALE.—38 minutes out; new Colonial solid brick dwelling, 9 rooms, 3 baths; wooded plot; near station; opposite golf club; price reduced; 20% cash, balance mortgage; photograph on request. Griffen, Prince & Ripley, Inc., 18 East 41st St., N. Y. C.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

**Long Island—For Sale or To Let.**

Five-room seashore bungalow, all large rooms, steam heat, water, gas, electricity, etc., fireplace, beamed ceilings and paneled walls, modern kitchen and bath, screened to suit; half block from bathing beach; plenty of fishing and boating; lawn, flowers, hedge, etc.; near trolley and station to N. Y. C.; bargain in price and terms to right, quick buyer. Write for further details. Shore Bungalow, Box 280 Times Downtown.

OLD HOMESTEAD with 3 acres of fine, cleared farm land, beautiful shade trees, apple and peach orchard, etc., barn, chicken house and outbuildings; on main road in good sized town; stores, schools, churches; commuting distance to New York; will sell cheap and on easy terms to a reliable family wanting such a place; write for further information. Hocker, Box 284 Times Downtown.

Incomparable 6-room semi-bungalow, all improvements, one-third acre plot planted, 10 minutes' walk to depot, 35 minutes to Pennsylvania Station, steam, electric, and trolley service; fishing, boating, and bathing; at Lynbrook, L. I.; bargain price; terms to right quick buyer. For information write Fishel, Attorney, Room 3, 247 West 34th St.

If you are looking for an old house needing a few repairs, with a half acre of good land for cultivation of vegetables and chickens, near water and station, complete for $1,425, for $75 down and $10 monthly, cash or at once to Johnson, Box 261 Times Downtown.

Must dispose of my country home, with house, barns, and three acres, peach and pear trees, plenty of shade, on main road; need some ready cash and balance easy to good family. Mrs. B. Paton, 131 Ashland Place, Brooklyn.

Small farm with outbuildings, best soil and location for vegetables, chickens, &c., shade trees; will sell cheap on small cash payment and $12 monthly to party wanting a home; in large town, commuting distance to New York. Bryan, 290 Times Downtown.

Long Beach.—Desirable corner plot, 100x100, Riverside Boulevard and Walnut St., three blocks to ocean, bargain at $4,500; reasonable amount cash, balance your own terms. Gehring, 1,480 Broadway.

COZY LITTLE HOME with 2 acres of fine tillable land for $1,350, on easy terms; some shade trees; high elevation, near beautiful lake; positive bargain. Inquire B. Owner, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Beautiful homes, with all conveniences; moderate rent; commuting distance; fishing, boating, and bathing; bargain in homes for sale. Phillips, 247 West 34th.

Flushing.—House, 36 16th St., rent or sale; 12 rooms, electricity, elegant location; plot, 100x138; between Broadway and State.

ROSLYN.—Beautiful 8-room house, unfurnished, bath; garage. G 85 Times.

**New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.**

A REAL BARGAIN—$6,500; will sell on very easy terms; delightful country home; grounds 100 by 168 ft.; with fine shade trees; high in healthy mts.; house has 9 rooms, 2 tiled baths, very large living room with open fireplace; walls paneled in hardwood; huge verandas and open gallery command a view of lake; near express station, 48 minutes to city, express trains, Lackawanna R. R.; all city conveniences, parquet floors, electric light; near country club, schools; select neighborhood; house is nearly new. Address E. A. W., owner, Box 29 Times Downtown.

Choice bargain, 6-room house, bath, modern house, for $3,400; $300 cash, balance easy terms; water, gas, electricity; sewers, finished streets, high and dry; large veranda, lawns and gardens; 5 minutes to R. R. station or trolley; commutation $4.85; 30 minutes to Broadway; house is two years old, in fine condition; rental income, $350 yearly. Act quickly. Liberty Bonds taken. Call, write, or phone Owner, M. D. Ayers, 146 West 36th St. Tel. Greeley 4535.

IF SOLD THIS WEEK, $200 down and small monthly payments, like rent, buys my beautiful suburban home, 30 minutes from New York; 7c fare; Craftsman design; 6 rooms, tiled bathroom; parquet floors, beamed ceiling, open fireplace, and built-in bookcases in living room; hardwood trim; bedrooms in white enamel, steam heat, water, gas, electricity, sewer; near station and public school; 70 trains daily; trolleys also. JOHN A. BALDWIN, 80 Maiden Lane, N. Y. 5047 John.

Exceptional Bargains.—$2,700 to $3,300 buys my modern homes and bungalows; sacrificing $500 under value, as building materials were bought last Fall, when prices were low; buyer gets benefit; six rooms, bath; gas, electricity, steam, beam ceilings; 30 minutes on Erie; near station and trolley; restricted; high elevation; small payment down, balance like rent. W. Brady, 21 Park Row.

AT WESTFIELD, N. J.—Handsome eight-room house to rent or sell; modern to the minute; rental $57.50 per mo., sell, nominal cash payment, balance monthly; large lot, restricted neighborhood, elegant shade, every house and street improvement. The Pearsall Co., Owners, Westfield.

$20 monthly and $200 cash buys brick and stucco bungalow, Spanish style roof, four rooms and bath, water, gas, electricity, steam heat, garden plot; on the river at Cranford; sacrifice price, $2,400. S. G. Horace, 8 Dey St., New York. Phone 7550 Cort.

Great opportunity to buy or rent new and attractive houses, 6-8 rooms; all improvements; large plots; near station; easy terms; $5,000 to $8,500. Write for booklet. Smith-Singer Company, Glen Rock, N. J. (Adjoining Ridgewood.)

So. Orange.—Brick house, 14 rooms, 3 baths; stable; 2 acres; fine trees, shrubbery; choice location; $28,000; or will rent, unfurnished, $2,000 annum. J. Charles O'Brien Co., So. Orange, N. J., and 141 Broadway, N. Y.

Pay rent to yourself; artistic 7-room house; every convenience; Mountain Station, Lackawanna R. R., 40 mins. N. Y.; I pay taxes, int., ins., you pay $40 month. W. S. Macintosh, Bldr., 15 Meeker St., West Orange.

Rutherford.—Free list of places, sale and rent. Booster, Box 57, Rutherford, N. J.

**Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.**

STAMFORD, CONN.—Magnificent estate on Strawberry Hill; 8¼ acres; large house with every modern improvement; garage, greenhouses, gardener's cottage, &c. Address B. S. H., (Suite 1938,) 80 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

FRONTING ON TWIN LAKES.
Charming estate of 26 acres; buildings cost $15,000; all in perfect repair; beautiful lake front; details and pictures mailed on request; price $9,000. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

**New England—For Sale or To Let.**

CAPE COD BAY, Mass.—2½ acres on fine beach, high land and wonderful view, in Sandwich, near State road; $500; easy terms; equal to 20 shore lots; also small farm, 5 acres, in Wareham; new house; cleared land, ready for cultivation; two miles from R. R. station; close to new State road; price $1,600; easy terms.
HOMESTEAD TRUST, 277 Broadway, N. Y.

**Real Estate for Exchange.**

Five-story four-family 50-foot flat, fully rented at over $6,000, mortgage $30,000, 5 years; will exchange for free and clear lots; no cash necessary. Builder, Z 301 Times Annex.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

**HOTEL LASALLE**
34 EAST SIXTIETH STREET
*New York's Highest Type Apartment Hotel*
October Leases are now being made
Apartments of 1, 2, 3, 4 or more large rooms (furnished or unfurnished). Restaurant service equal to the finest hotels. The LaSalle is under the supervision of M. E. Smith of Middletown, Orange County, and late of Hotel Marlborough, New York.
*Apply to Wait & Hamilton, Agents, 30 East 42d St.*
Phone Murray Hill 7100, or your own broker.

## FARMS.

**Miscellaneous—For Sale or To Let.**

Five-acre farm, fruit orchards, cultivated land, on main road, $1,000; easy terms. B. Barshad, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

## TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Doctor's office, with reception and operating room, maid service; fully equipped and furnished; may be seen at any time. 123 West 75th.

A NEWLY FURNISHED PRIVATE OFFICE; every facility; rent $16.50 monthly; no lease required. Call 300 Broadway, Suite 807.

140 WEST 34TH ST., showrooms and offices. Apply to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St. Tel. John 5700.

At 404 4th Av., 9th floor, (corner 28th St.)—Private offices; desk room or mail privilege; excellent service.

## SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

**Brooklyn.**

$75 for whole Summer, furnished, cool, 12-room frame house; all improvements, 30 windows, screens; yard, 120x120 feet; trees, lawn, flowers, garden; 15 minutes from Wall St., 25 minutes from Coney Island; best section. 1,278 Pacific St., Brooklyn.

**Long Island.**

Furnished house, 15 minutes from Penn. Station, on high corner, near station and Queens Boulevard; one mile from West Side Tennis Club; 9 rooms and 3 baths; June 23 to Sept. 15, $350. Call or phone,
KEW GARDENS REAL ESTATE CO., 1 W. 34th St., New York. Tel. Greeley 8250.

**Westchester County.**

SUBURBAN, FURNISHED.
My little house, New Rochelle, high, cool and comfy, July 15-Sept. 15. Sanders, 125 Mt. Joy Place, N. R.

**New York State.**

Bungalow in mountains, completely furnished, six rooms, lavatory, running water, electric lights, in colony with five other bungalows, on the shore of beautiful Tennanah Lake, Sullivan County; six miles from Roscoe on the Ontario & Western Railroad; elevation 2,500 feet; boating, bathing, fishing; mosquitos unknown. Season $300. George Crowley, Tennanah Lake, Sullivan County, N. Y.

SUMMER RENTALS.—Cottages and Estates, Huntington, North Shore, and Shelter Island.
Daniel M. Gerard, 1,270 B'way, (33d St.,) N. Y.

**New Jersey.**

Lady with beautiful private home at Spring Lake, N. J., will rent one or two rooms; garage; references exchanged. Phone 425-W, Spring Lake. G 89 Times.

Furnished 10-room house for rent; modern. W. D. Suydam, Morsemere, N. J. Phone 2282 Cortlandt.

Attractive house, screened porch, flowers; $55 monthly; July, August. Phone 2496, Montclair.

SPARTA.—5-7 rooms, bath, $100, $165 season. Berkan, 575 Riverside Drive.

**Connecticut.**

For rent, furnished, a bungalow at Shippan Point, Stamford, Conn., can accommodate two families or ten or twelve adults; hot and cold water, two baths, electric light, private sandy beach, garage accommodation; rent very reasonable. Apply to J. Jo. MacKeown, 26½ East 33d. New York City.

**Miscellaneous.**

TWIN LAKES, BERKSHIRES.
Fully furnished cottage to rent; 8 family bedrooms, bathroom, maid's room; boats, garage; 150 feet water front; splendid bathing, good fishing, boating, drives; convenient to station, Post Office, store; telephone in cottage; picturesque setting; rent $500 July 15 to Sept. 15; refer to many well-known people.
ANDERSON REALTY CO.,
MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.

Country houses everywhere. Town & Country Renting Agency. Columbus 5565.

**Wanted—Furnished.**

Four master bedrooms, two for maids, two baths, house with grounds on South Shore, Long Island or Westchester; state price until Oct. 1. X 210 Times Annex.

Wanted, small furnished cottage; Westchester County; small family adults. J. S., 285 Times Harlem.

## SUMMER HOMES—Unfurnished.

**New Jersey.**

Oradell, Bergen County.—Semi-bungalow, $40, unfurnished; every improvement; 8 rooms, bath; ground 100x125; New York, 40 minutes. E. W. Tyler, 220 Broadway.

## HOUSES TO LET.

**Furnished.**

**Brooklyn.**

During July, two adults, attractively furnished new house, detached, at Bay Ridge, Brooklyn; 1 minute walk from Crescent Club. Room 2112, Park Row Building, New York City.

**Out of Town.**

For rent—Attractive house, Balturrol, adjoining golf links; railroad station, Short Hills, N. J. For particulars address Mrs. Aubrey Martin, Short Hills. Rent at bargain.

## APARTMENTS TO LET.

**Furnished—East Side.**

5TH AV., 809, (Near Waldorf.)—To well-referred party, studio apartment, two large rooms, both front, and bath, tastefully appointed, including grand piano; spacious closets. Telephone Madison Square 3899. Strickland.

30TH ST., EAST, (Near 5th Av.)—Exceptionally beautiful bachelor apartment, 2 rooms and bath; private entrance; telephone; first floor front. Call Mad. Sq. 7390.

38TH, 24 EAST.—Living room, 2 bedrooms, bath; catering service in building; maid service; elevator; till Oct. 1.

60TH, 18 EAST.—Cool, attractive, two bedrooms, parlor, bath; reasonable rent; restaurant; non-housekeeping. Mrs. Elliot Smith. Plaza 4570.

82D, 129 EAST, (4C.)—Young couple wish sublet their beautiful 6-room (all outside) apartment during the Summer for less than rent unfurnished; rent furnished, $100.

ATTENTION.—Summer rates now; apartments, furnished, 2 rooms, bath; full hotel service; block from subway; $10.50-$15 weekly.
Hotel Seaton, 35 East 27th St.
Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

EAST 62D.—Handsomely furnished six rooms, two baths, sixth floor, Sept. 1, $2,500 year. Clark Realty, 30 East 42d. Vanderbilt 1450.

GRAMERCY PARK, 3I.—To sublet until Oct. 1, furnished housekeeping apartment, five outside rooms, two baths; extra large living room; exceptionally pleasant for Summer; can be seen any time.

IRVING PLACE, 47.—Three rooms and bath for housekeeping; gas, electricity, telephone; references.

SAN JACINTO, 18 EAST 60TH ST., 1, 2, and 3 rooms, bath; special rates; $50 monthly and upward; complete service.

TO SUBLET, bedroom and bath, also a suite of parlor, bedroom, and bath; can be connected if desired; attractive rate. THE LORRAINE, 2 East 45th St.

**Furnished—West Side.**

127TH ST., 34 WEST.—One to three room apartment; good service; electricity; references.

52 WEST 89TH ST.
Large rooms, clean, cool; maid service, telephone; Summer prices.

45TH, 341 WEST, (Just Off Broadway.)—New elevator housekeeping furnished apartments, 1, 2, 3 rooms; tiled bath, shower, tiled kitchens; kitchenettes; highest references indispensable; $50 up monthly. Tel. Bry. 6256.

50TH, 4 WEST.—Apartment, beautifully furnished, 3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette; maid service. Circle 4137. Mrs. M. Dwyer.

51ST ST., 34 WEST.—Roof garden, sleeping porch, sitting room, single bedroom, bathroom, kitchenette, telephone, new, exquisitely furnished for Summer. Apply housekeeper.

56TH, 208 WEST.—An especially attractive apartment, 2 rooms and bath; just vacated; full hotel service free. Thorndyke Apartment.

57TH, 260 WEST.—5 attractive rooms, 9th floor; light, cool; Steinway grand; southwest exposure. Apt. 183. Circle 2686.

58TH ST. — Magnificently furnished duplex apartment, 11 rooms, 3 baths; immediate possession; $150 month; less than half the unfurnished rent. Particulars, telephone Vanderbilt 1452.

59TH ST., 48 WEST.—Central location; delightfully cool duplex apartment, facing Park; handsomely furnished; three master's, two servants' bedrooms; $150 monthly until October. Call mornings. Whelen.

59TH ST., 58 WEST.
Handsomely furnished two and three rooms, bath, kitchenette; monthly or yearly.

67TH, 39 WEST.—Duplex studio apartment, seven rooms, furnished, $200 monthly. Stiles.

69TH, 243-245 WEST, (The New West End.)—One, two, three rooms, bath, and kitchenette; Summer rates; $45-$85; completely furnished; satisfactory references absolutely necessary. Supt., on premises. Open evenings.

71ST, 342 WEST.—Nine-room, completely and beautifully furnished; $150 a month; Summer; immediate possession. Col. 1785.

72D, 322 WEST.—Eight-room apartment, overlooking Hudson; reasonable terms. Inquire 322 West 72d. Columbus 1085.

74TH, 108 WEST.—TWO LARGE STUDIOS; PRIVATE BATHS; ALL LIGHT; NEWLY OPENED.

## APARTMENTS TO LET.

**Furnished—West Side.**

78TH, 250 WEST.—3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, exceptional, $60. Apartment 4, E. R.

80TH, (West End Av., 412.)—Six rooms, beautifully furnished; sacrifice. Captain Hunt, Columbus 7627.

81ST, 11 WEST.—LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED APARTMENT TO SUBLET, 7 ROOMS, 2 BATHS, $200 MONTHLY. APPLY SUPERINTENDENT. OWNER CALLED TO WAR.

81ST, 231 WEST, (Broadway.)—Beautiful furnished apartment, very large rooms. Horton.

83D, 324 WEST.—BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED; six rooms, bath; piano; immediate possession until Oct. 1; BIG CONCESSION; $70 monthly. Schuyler 4040, or Superintendent.

84TH, 234 WEST.—5 rooms, bath; completely furnished; $35 month; piano; references, between Broadway, West End. Schuyler 2980. Glaenzer.

86TH AND BROADWAY,(Belnord.)—Will sublet, July to September, beautiful 7-room, airy apartment; reasonable rental Apply at office.

86TH, 206 WEST.—Bargain; beautifully furnished 5 rooms, rent only; references. Freeman.

86TH, 257 WEST.—Studio apartment; studio, bedroom, kitchenette, and bath; maid service. Superintendent.

86TH, 257 WEST.—SEVEN-ROOM DUPLEX APARTMENT, $125. SUPERINTENDENT.

91ST, (West End.)—Distinctively furnished seven rooms, new building; bargain. Columbus 3974.

92D, 259 WEST.—SEVEN OUTSIDE ROOMS; elevated; subway; $75. Riverside 8851.

93D, WEST.—7 all outside rooms, furnished, Summer months; $50 month; immediate occupancy; references; exceptional opportunity; regular rent is $75 unfurnished. (Phone Schuyler 2989.)

93D, 317 WEST.—Four attractively furnished rooms; high class elevator apartment. No. 4.

93D, 317 WEST.—Attractive 7 rooms, elevator, high class, $60. Apt. 22.

94TH, 306 WEST, (Apartment 8.) — Sublet Summer months six-room elevator apartment; all outside; top floor; handsomely furnished; near Drive and subway; immediate possession.

95TH, 251 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Front suite, first floor, suitable for physician; formerly occupied by same. Cowan.

95TH, 330 WEST.—Six rooms, bath; three months; modern improvements. Apply Superintendent, or Young.

95TH, 251 WEST, Corner Broadway.—Seven large rooms, bath; newly furnished. 3 N.

98TH, 215 WEST.—Summer months; 6 beautiful rooms, elegantly furnished; 2 baths. Engel.

100TH ST., 318 WEST, (Apartment 8 E.)—Rent same, less than unfurnished, eight rooms and three baths; use of good library, Chickering piano, Oriental rugs; southern, western, and northern exposures; view of Hudson River; unfurnished or unfurnished; June to Sept. 20 or Oct. 1; lease can be continued for unfurnished apartment after Oct. 1. Telephone 3502 River.

100TH, 314 WEST.—To November, 7 beautifully furnished rooms, bath; top floor, elevator apartment; Hudson River view; unfurnished rental. L. Fountain.

104TH, 150 WEST.—Four rooms, southern exposure; elevator; July, August. Apt. 53.

104TH, 250 WEST.—Five rooms, furnished, $85; unfurnished, $75. Apt. 74.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Three spacious rooms, bath; handsome apartment; hot water, electricity; view of Hudson; moderate terms.

111TH, 611 WEST.—Attractive apartment, overlooking Hudson and Riverside Drive; five outside rooms, tastefully furnished; piano, telephone; all-night elevator service; rental, $225 for ten weeks. Taylor.

112TH, 533 WEST, Apt. 6 A.—Our home not "furnished apartment"; seven rooms face south, open north; French windows; fireproof house; all improvements; Knabe piano.

113TH, 517 WEST, (Apt. 52.)—Must sublet beautifully furnished 5-room apartment; southern exposure; now to Oct. 1; liberal concession on price.

113TH, 605 WEST.—Eight rooms, two baths, beautifully furnished, near Riverside and Columbia; $100 monthly, until Sept. 25. Superintendent.

115TH, (corner Broadway; Luxor, Apartment 31.)—Four cool rooms; housekeeping; piano; Summer rates.

115TH, 412 WEST.—Seven outside rooms, ground floor, July, August, $55

116TH, 610 WEST, (near Subway.)—Five-room apartment, ground floor, furnished or unfurnished; immediate possession. Telephone 3040 Morningside.

116TH, 438 WEST.—5 rooms, furnished, $55; unfurnished, $50. Apartment 36.

119TH, 420 WEST—Five large rooms and bath; light, airy, comfortably furnished; reasonable rent; from July 1st to Sept. 1. Apt. 62, Tel. 6720 Morningside.

136TH, 601 WEST.—Five rooms, attractively furnished, all bright, front; high-class house, 1 block subway; immediate possession, October or longer; reasonable. Apt. 19, Audubon 2920.

136TH, 530 WEST.—Five handsome, light, cool rooms; high class. 4360 Morningside. Murray.

141ST ST., Corner Broadway.—Four-room, furnished, high-class apartment to sublet; reasonable rate to reliable party. Address X 206 Times Annex.

156TH, 601 WEST.—Well-furnished seven-room elevator apartment; sunshiny, clean, cool, at sacrifice; references. Apt. 64. Telephone 8961 Audubon.

168TH, 601 WEST, (Broadway.)—Attractive corner apartments, southern exposure, overlooking Hudson; subway. Ellwood.

APARTMENT HUNTING unnecessary. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 West 72d. Columbus 836.

APARTMENTS—SUBLET.
handsomely furnished; any period. Summer rates. EXCLUSIVE REALTY SPECIALISTS, 176 West 72d. Phone 848 Columbus.

Attractive apartments; hotel conveniences; apartment rates; inspection invited.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $35, $45, $55, $65 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished; dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L;" must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. Fifth Av. bus stops at door.

BROADWAY, 3,657.—Six exquisite outside rooms; bus, subway; sacrifice. Audubon 8110. Hope.

BROADWAY, 92D ST.—Apartment, bargain; 6 rooms, 2 baths; June 15 to Oct. 15; $200 month. Telephone John 1598.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 424.—Sublet for Summer, eight beautifully furnished rooms, overlooking Central Park; big concession; $50 monthly. Wing.

COOL, cozy; kitchenette; high-class house. By appointment. 6204 Morning. Apt. 5D.

EDGECOMBE AV., 385.—Five cool beautifully furnished outside rooms overlooking hillside and park; near 155th, elevated, and two 'bus lines; elevator. Price.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.—List on request. Consult Elite Renting Company, 25 West 42d.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS
Concessional prices from now until October, $75-$500 month; long or short leases.
CLARK REALTY COMPANY,
30 E. 42nd. Telephone Vanderbilt 1450

HOTEL APARTMENT.—Beautiful two rooms and bath; Park. G 84 Times.

MANHATTAN AV., 540, (corner 123d.)—Three rooms, kitchenette; elevator, electricity; $48. Johnston.

PLAZA SECTION, four charmingly furnished rooms, housekeeping; new building; sacrifice. Columbus 8974.

67 RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
Great sacrifice; magnificent corner; ten rooms, three baths; all or part; rare furnishings; artistic atmosphere. Jackson, 9066 Schuyler.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 227, (85th.)—Handsomely furnished 6 rooms; grand piano, linen, silver, Oriental rugs; superb view; sublet. Coyle.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—7 rooms, 2 baths; overlooking Hudson; $120. Phone Riverside 8098.

RIVERSIDE, (116th.)—Five delightfully furnished rooms, modern; river view; sacrifice. Columbus 8974.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 125, (84th.) — Eleven all light, well-furnished rooms; also unfurnished. W. R. & J. M. Stewart.

SPECIALIST.
Handsomely furnished apartments; wonderful Summer bargains. Gray, 209 West 73d. Columbus 8974.

SUBLET for one month or longer, completely furnished housekeeping apartments, 2 and 3 rooms; rent very reasonable. Apply M. Gilbert, 100 Cathedral Parkway, or telephone Academy 613.

Two to six rooms and bath, with or without kitchen and dining room, completely furnished, including hotel service. $1.00 PER ROOM DAILY.
HOTEL SCHUYLER ARMS, 308 W. 96TH St. Phone 6100—Riverside. Modern building, half block from Riverside Drive; 2 minutes from 96th St. express station; nicest location; best value in city; restaurant attached.

WEST END AV.—Five charmingly furnished rooms, two bedrooms; sacrifice. Col. 8974.

**Brooklyn.**

HENRY ST., 161.—7 rooms, 3 baths, outside; southern apartment; July 1 to Sept. 1; $200; 5 minutes from Borough Hall.

**Unfurnished—East Side.**

95TH ST., 135 EAST.—Top floor, private house, 5 rooms, heated, hot and cold water. $75.

FIVE light corner rooms, improvements. 2 Beekman Place, (49th St., Avenue A.)

TO SUBLET, unfurnished, an attractive corner suite of parlor, bedroom, and bath; present tenant's lease expires Oct. 1st, 1918. THE LORRAINE, 2 East 45th St.

## APARTMENTS TO LET.

**Unfurnished—West Side.**

NO. 44 WEST 10TH ST.
Washington Square Section.
New nine-story fireproof apartment house, 3, 4, 6 rooms; open fireplaces; separate maids' rooms; now leasing. Apply to Wm. A. White & Sons, 46 Cedar St. Tel. John 5700.

21ST ST., 254-8 WEST.
Four, five, and six rooms and bath. Elevator, &c.; $510 to $720. See Supt.

57TH, 340 WEST, Hotel Calumet.—Save money and housekeeping worry; furnished and unfurnished apartments to suit refined people; modern fireproof apartment hotel; high-class service; references.

72D, 107 WEST.—Two rooms, bath, and kitchenette, sublet unfurnished from July 1; $65. Harris. Phone 8349 Columbus.

82D, 41 WEST.—SUBLET, IMMEDIATELY, FIVE LIVING ROOMS. APT. 1C.

84TH, 130-2 WEST.—2 rooms, bath, kitchen; $35-$45; bachelor apartments. Ames & Co., 20 West 31st St., or Supt.

84TH, 117 WEST.—Seven large, beautiful rooms; all improvements; big concession. Schuyler 5448.

161ST AND 160TH, (Near Riverside Drive.)—3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 rooms; rents $40 to $115. Chas. M. & G. V. WILLIAMSON, 204 West 43d St. Phones 4219-3530 Bryant.

PACKARD.—Most elegant limousine in town, late model, exceptionally rich, private appearance; $350 monthly; excellent service. R 13 Times.

PACKARDS. — Beautiful cars, by hour; monthly preferred; very reasonable; references. Champion Auto Co., 171 West 89th. 5818 Riverside.

PACKARD, 48, touring, beautiful, week, month; moderate. Thomas Lynch, Murray Hill 932.

PACKARD.—Beautiful new Packard touring, $2.50 hourly; experienced owner drives; references. Morningside 7385.

PIERCE-ARROWS, PACKARDS, handsomely appointed, for all occasions; reasonable. Tucker, 4849 Morningside.

**Automobile Storage.**

P. BRADY & SON CO.
Dead storage of Automobiles. Automobiles boxed for export. 552-556 W. 58th St. Col. 8440.

**Automobiles Wanted.**

WANTED, 1916 Cadillac touring or Sedan; pay $500 down, balance substantial amount weekly or monthly; thoroughly responsible business man. R 62 Times.

WILL trade stock in rubber company for five-passenger light car, with all improvements. W. A. Keener, 146 Washington St., Newark, N. J.

WANTED, 1916 little six Buick; must be first-class condition and cheap for cash. R 61 Times.

STUTZ or Buick, 1916 model. Write full particulars, L. Merolla, 545 East 116th. Harlem 2683.

MERCER, Stutz, Cadillac, or similar car wanted. Box P 137 Times.

LIMOUSINE top for Cadillac car; state particulars. G 88 Times.

**Automobile Instruction.**

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. Booklet I explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes. "Founded on Honesty at Broadway." 1909. Prospers on Merit."

Auto School. Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE U.S. Send for booklet and pass Y. M. C. A. to school. Telephone Columbus 302 W.57th St. 7920. Spec. classes for ladies.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL. Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. 235 West 50th St. Ladies' classes.

BEDFORD Y. M. C. A. AUTO SCHOOL. Oldest and best school in Brooklyn. Classes for men and women. 1121 Bedford Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

COSMOPOLITAN AUTO SCHOOL, [illegible] Practical, Thorough, moderate, Reliable, Ladies; 231 WEST 50TH ST. also Ford. Booklet.

## AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

ADVANTAGEOUS BUYS!!
1917 LEXINGTON CHUMMY ROADSTER.
1916 LEXINGTON CHUMMY ROADSTER.
1916 CADILLAC 7-PASSENGER.
1916 Chevrolet | 1914 Cadillac 7-pas.
1916 Paige Roadster | 1914 Jeffery
1915 Buick | 1914 Hupmobile road.
LEXINGTON USED CAR DEPT.
815 West 47th St. Bryant 1528.

A SIX-CYLINDER WHITE TOURING. Beautiful 7-passenger, like new; electric starter, lights; cost $4,500; condition guaranteed. 150 West 55th. Phone Circle 1805.

A SPECIAL CLEARING SALE OF USED CARS OF CLASS.
Hudson Super-Six Touring, Victoria top, extras.
Dodge 1916 Touring.
Oldsmobile 1916 6-cylinder Touring.
Oldsmobile 1916 4-cylinder Touring.
Hupmobile 1915 Touring.
Maxwell Coupelet Runabout.
Cadillac Runabout.
Buick 1916 Touring.
Oakland 

## BOARDERS WANTED.

**East Side.**

57TH ST., 20 EAST.—Large, small rooms; meals served; quiet surroundings.

54TH, 13-15 EAST.—Boarding place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; reasonable; references.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, (Lexington Av. and 50th St.)—Exclusively for women. Why not live at a hotel at a lower cost than a boarding house? Outside rooms; telephone; elevator; full hotel service; homelike, including high-class meals; $10 weekly and up. Phone Madison Square 8160.

LEXINGTON AV, 842, (39th St.)—$9 to $12; references. Phone 9768 Murray Hill.

MADISON AV., 213.—Attractive rooms; exceptional table; references.

**West Side.**

8TH AV., 7.—Thoroughly renovated throughout; private baths, electricity, switchboard; refined service.

10TH, 20-22 WEST.—Rooms, private baths; other rooms; unexcelled board; telephone.

50TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive home; attractive double, single rooms, bath, electricity; exceptional table.

61ST, 58 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with private baths; table guests; reference.

72D, 322 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private house, overlooking Hudson; private bath; references.

73D, 312 WEST.—Single, double rooms; private baths; table board. Columbus 6396.

77TH, 206 WEST. — Guests accommodated at less than cost of hotel and restaurant; homelike, kind you like, never tire of; highly recommended by present patrons.

77TH, 314 WEST, (Riverside.)—Delightful Summer home, suite or single room; table optional.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private bath; ideal location; board optional.

78TH, 56 WEST.—Rooms with or without bath; electricity; near park; table guests.

78TH, 111 WEST.—Large, attractively furnished front room, smaller rooms; excellent table.

78TH, 239 WEST.—Large, small room; with, without baths; excellent table; fine location.

79TH, 105 WEST.—Desirable, cool rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; references; reasonable.

79TH, 249 WEST.—Attractive rooms; parlor dining; references.

111TH, 112 WEST.—Attractive, large, small rooms; select, private house; excellent table.

115TH, 266 WEST.—Attractive rooms, all conveniences; Southern cooking; Riverside, subway; references.

117TH, 123 WEST.—Rooms with or without board; Summer rates; table boarders.

118TH, 114-122 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephone; booklet; references.

119TH, 316 WEST.—Beautiful large room; private bath; smaller one; excellent table; moderate.

124TH, 21 WEST.—Rooms, well-kept house; "L"; excellent cuisine; table boarders.

124TH, 58 WEST.—Desirable rooms; all home comforts; excellent board; references. Struller.

125TH, 254 WEST.—In private family; desirable room; convenient subway station. Kern.

167TH, 322 WEST.—SPACIOUS, AIRY DOUBLE AND SINGLE ROOMS; BATH, ELECTRICITY; SUMMER RATES.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Large, small rooms; all improvements; excellent cuisine; table guests accommodated.

WEST END AV., 693.—Large, comfortable, cool room, newly furnished; also suite, private bath; excellent cuisine; references; table guests.

WEST END AV. 916.—High-class house; every modern convenience; all rooms have running water, connecting baths; special terms.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th St.)—Beautiful rooms; house thoroughly appointed; excellent board; references.

## BOARD WANTED.

WANT for seven months commencing Oct. 15, suite consisting of two bedrooms, living room, private baths, with board for man and wife, nurse, boy of four, and nursing infant; high-class only; state price and accommodations. Advertiser, Room 1904, 220 Broadway, New York City.

## COUNTRY BOARD.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 855, (The Woodbury.)—Two blocks north 157th subway; wonderful grounds.

Pine Grove Cottage,—Modern; own products; mountainous regions. Box 62, Tillson, N. Y.

**Staten Island.**

THE EVELYN LODGE,
Ocean Traffic Passing Windows.
Charming Family House of High Standard.
20 minutes' Delightful Sail Manhattan.
30 cosy Rooms, Suites, Exquisitely Furnished;
Excellent Chef and Service; Separate Tables.
Abundance Sunlight, Sea Air, Quietness.
Interiors, Porches, Lawns, Comforts.
Weekly, $12-$20 per adult, with meals.
91 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE. S. I.

**Westchester.**

EDGEWATER LODGE, Directly on Sound.—Charming country home; reasonable; Neptune Island, New Rochelle. Tel. 91W. References; commuting distance.

ROCKLEDGE MANOR HOTEL AND COTTAGE.—Delightful home at moderate prices; convenient to New York City. 124 Bruce Av., Yonkers.

Highcliffe Hotel, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. Yonkers 2181.

**Long Island.**

Private family can accommodate ten boarders; good table; walking distance to bay and station; large, airy rooms and piazza. Apply Box 262, Sayville, L. I.

ROCKAWAY PARK, 46 BEACH 118TH.—Comfortable front rooms; balconies overlooking ocean; special season rates; excellent board; reasonable.

Private family will accommodate two gentlemen; commuting distance, north shore; hear water; fruit, everything. R 73 Times.

**New York State.**

WILLOW REST COTTAGE.—Large rooms; near lake; homelike place; good cooking; own garden. Mrs. L. Lounsbury, Athens, N. Y.

Good board on Ulster County farm. White, 309 West 46th. Phone Bryant 34.

Board on Ulster County farm. Arrange White, 309 West 46th. Phone 34 Bryant.

**New Jersey.**

THE MARLBOROUGH HOTEL,
"THIRTY MINUTES FROM BROADWAY,"
45 NORTH MUNN AV.,
EAST ORANGE, N. J.

Spend the Summer in beautiful East Orange, with its shady oiled streets, beautiful lawns and flowers; best water in the world; a delightful, bedroom and private bath, with excellent meals for two persons, from $28 to $50 per week; take Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from East Orange Station; write for booklet. Phone Orange 2020. W. T. Reads, Prop.

THE BELVIDERE,

89-91 North Munn Av., East Orange.—Spend the Summer in the beautiful Oranges; large, cool rooms; modern improvements; extra large porch; best of table, catering to discriminating persons; 3 minutes to station; 30 to New York; write for information. Phone 6026 Orange.

MONTCLAIR MANOR, Montclair, N. J.—In beautiful residential section of Montclair; exceptionally attractive accommodations; all conveniences; unexcelled cuisine; 35 minutes New York. 27 Hillside Av. Montclair 2977.

Rest cases, invalids, convalescents; ideal homelike conditions; own vegetables; near N. Y. (booklet.) Dr. Ellis, Metuchen.

**Connecticut.**

Pomeshire Farm, Norwalk, Conn. — Private family offers three double bedrooms in a delightful country home for the Summer to adults; modern conveniences and electricity; excellent cooking. Address Hostess, Phone 1182.

**Pennsylvania.**

WOODLEIGH, Towanda, Penn., also cottages. — Beautiful surroundings, mountain air; exceptionally nice accommodations 100 acres fine gardening, fruit; automobile; horses; fishing; bathing; excellent food; trained nurse's home; prices, $7 to $25. Write for booklet.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, full-fledged; above average; extraordinary business ability; $18. 359 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—6 years' experience; thoroughly capable handling double entry. G. S., 243 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, typist; experienced, reliable; trial balance, controlling accounts; moderate salary. V 325 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, familiar all clerical duties; general office assistant; $15. S 237 Times Downtown.

COOK; Scotch; Protestant; good housework; small family; references, Wilson, 203 West 66th.

COOK, competent; good manager; best references; city and country. R 67 Times.

COOK, (French,) position private family; country or Summer. Marie, 253 West 24th.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR; experienced; 2 years high school. Miss H., 349 East 41st St.

DRESSMAKER, artistic, expert fitter; street, dinner, dancing frocks; remodeling; out, home preferred. Kelly, 873 6th Av. Circle 1158.

GOVERNESS, French, English, music, wishes situation to children; highest references. Write K 151 Times.

MASSEUSE, experienced, desires position as attendant to invalid lady; $13 per week; references. Address B. H., 113 Summit Av., Summit, N. J.

NORMAL graduate desires governess, companion, or light housework position for the Summer; moderate salary. Z 306 Times Annex.

NURSE-COMPANION to invalid child, 5 to 10 years; girl, 21; superior education; musician; experience; best professional references; expect $45. H. G., Box 711 Times.

NURSE.—English, Protestant, desires permanent home in the country with an American family; full charge from birth; $40-$50; city references. Elsman, K 158 Times.

NURSE.—Refined, educated registered nurse desires position, preferably taking care of child in suburb; state particulars. K 111 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, 2½ years' experience; good penman; accurate, conscientious; $8. V 319 Times Downtown.

REFINED EUROPEAN LADY, excellent cook, perfect dressmaker, finished singer, always cheerful, wishes position as manager, housekeeper, companion to lady; mother's helper, or chaperon; very first-class places considered; country preferred. S 215 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, experienced in typewriting and clerical work, (no shorthand,) desires temporary position; rapid worker; highest references; salary $18. K 150 Times.

SCOTCHWOMAN, 29, British university honor graduate, fluent French and German, experienced teacher, widely traveled, prevented by embargo from returning to England, wishes holiday engagement immediately. Apply Box X 201 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER, CORRESPONDENT, six years' experience, educated, capable, and executive, desires position in sales department with reliable firm; $20. K 122 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced general office routine work; salary, $12. Phone Rhinelander 3718.

STENOGRAPHER. — Thoroughly competent, conscientious; familiar with all office detail; $18. S 244 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Intelligent, American girl, beginner; high school graduate; rapid; $18. S 248 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' export, brokerage experience; excellent references; $15. S 245 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; high school graduate; thoroughly competent; $15. V 278 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typist; some experience; takes dictation accurately; downtown position preferred; $8. V 320 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate, 2 years' experience, competent, willing; $12. V 305 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate; 4 years' experience; quick; entirely competent. V 317 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 6 years' office practice, desires connection with reliable concern. C 467 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience; rapid worker; excellent references; $12. V 262 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, capable handling busy board; reference; American; $9-$10. V 323 Times Downtown.

**Employment Agencies.**

HOUSEWORKERS.—Neat colored girls, investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone Columbus 5042. Established 1890.

COOKS, Waitresses, Nurses, Housewokers, Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 9186.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT
AND OFFICE MANAGER.

Age 35, fifteen years of thorough accounting, credit, collections, and cost experience in both manufacturing and mercantile lines. Have accomplished results and am willing to accept a moderate salary at the start, confident I can produce results warranting the future. V 312 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, executive, salesman, (32,) competent to take charge of office or business; efficient and conscientious; fully familiar with modern business methods; have the training and ability; looking for the opportunity; start at moderate salary. V 321 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Public accountant will conduct audits, examinations, or prepare monthly statements; special arrangements with firms not employing regular bookkeeper. Certified. 215 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audits; $5 monthly, upward; books opened, closed, systematized, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5655.

AGENCY OR OFFICE WORK.—College graduate with established office desires correspondence work, accounting, circularizing, or district agency; work must be such as to permit of completion in above office, as same must be maintained. If interested, write P. O. Box 1149.

AUDITOR, BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced, competent; excellent references; requires evening work. S 217 Times Downtown.

AUDITOR, office manager, competent executive, long experience, positions with growing concern, A. L., 210 East 21st.

BOOKKEEPER, &c.—Five years banking, three years in bookkeeping department, one year assistant teller, one year collections, four years my own business, real estate-insurance; age 37; married. T 293 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and accountant, (29,) ten years' experience, can take complete charge of correspondence and credit departments, desires position with prospects; best references. K 105 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, cashier, (34,) banking training, competent and reliable, desires position with concern of standing; record will bear investigation; German, not fully naturalized. T 304 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry; typist; capable; experienced; excellent references; salary moderate. V 313 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert; also salesman; young man, age 32, seeks position. Box 54, 2,309 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

BOY, (18,) graduate high school, knowledge clerical, switchboard. V 315 Times Downtown.

BOY, 17, seeks opening with good, reliable concern; best references. R 75 Times.

BRAINS, energy, sales and office experience for sale. R 64 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. F. Glassman, care Society Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR, 37, married, 16 years' experience; expert driver, mechanic; excellent private references. Man, 56 West 93d. Riverside 1820 J.

CHAUFFEUR, 22, Swiss, single, speaks English, French, and Italian, wishes position in private family; city or country. Address F. Rodulf, 228 West 24th St.

CHAUFFEUR, Swiss, 30; careful driver; experienced; best reference; city, country. Lenox 4165.

CHAUFFEUR, Norwegian, 32; private; city, country; mechanic; careful driver; reference. 162 West 116th.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, American; twelve years' experience; best reference. Buckley, 125 West 90th.

CHAUFFEUR; careful driver; good mechanic; long experience; private or commercial. K 138 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, colored, wishes position; drive any car; also do own repairs. K 154 Times.

CHEMIST wishes position in laboratory for Summer; has had three years' college chemistry and practical experience in chemical plant in analytical work. R 70 Times.

CHEMIST, analytical, wants position with downtown concern. Box 708, 1,689 Gates Av., Brooklyn.

CHEMIST.—Specialist in polishes and polishing materials, open for engagement. S 235 Times Downtown.

COOK.—Japanese wishes position as cook and general work in private family; city or country; long experience. K. N., 80 Sands Street, Brooklyn.

ELDERLY, collection, office work; attend office, waiting; salary moderate. R 69 Times.

EMERGENCY PRODUCTION.

Factory and plant manager, multiplying production for two firms, is open for additional service; will handle lagging production of article, department, or plant, immediately developing required output; war contracts preferred; pay for results only. K 149 Times.

ENGINEER, stationary, active, trained, trustworthy, wishes responsible position. Redican, 209 East 31st.

EXECUTIVE, energetic, efficient, capable, wide business experience, well educated, seeks high-class connection where ability really counts. C., 1 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

HOUSEMAN.—Handy, thoroughly experienced; private family; city, country; reference; wages, $30; valet. R 78 Times.

MANAGER and SALESMAN.—Progressive, high class; energetic, tactful refined young man; executive ability; seeks association with large firm retail clothing and gentlemen's furnishing; capable, trustworthy; salary, $4,000. R 76 Times.

MAN, 41, formerly employed by United States Government, navy yard, desires employment, any description; intelligent, tactful. K 159 Times.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER.—Extensive all-around experience, designing, engineering, manufacturing, maintenance, and industrial plants; starting salary, $200. S 239 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MANAGER and correspondent, middle-aged American, long experience in office work. S 234 Times Downtown.

PRIVATE SECRETARY, unusually equipped, experienced executive, college education, excellent credentials, contemplates change. S 236 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—First-class salesman wishes position; knowledge of jewelry line; open to any proposition with future. R 68 Times.

SALESMAN, (26,) experienced traveling salesman seeks meritorious proposition; college graduate. S 226 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Neat, active, hard worker. What have you for the restaurant trade? City and nearby. 213 East 60th.

SALES! MY PLAN
produces, or no pay. R 51 Times.

SECRETARY, (32,) thoroughly experienced, American, exceptional correspondent, stenographer; conscientious executive. V 316 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Thoroughly experienced, good executive abilities; highest references. V 276 Times Downtown.

SOUTH AMERICAN, (27,) technical education and experience in Europe through practical knowledge of dyeing, weaving, several languages, seeks any position in factory. Address Cortes, 72 West 50th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Take dictation accurately and quickly; rapid typist; operate stenotype; enjoy work; $12. Mr. Q., phone Bryant 1318. 1005 Candler Bldg.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—Young man, stenographer, office experience; knowledge of bookkeeping, desires position. V 279 Times Downtown.

STENOTYPIST - SECRETARY, high-grade, desires position for about month or six weeks; superior qualifications and reference. R 57 Times.

SUPERINTENDENT (factory) wants position; high-class man, sober, honest, experienced. Horton, 68 West 71st.

YOUNG MAN who made mistake and was committed to a reformatory is soon to be released; he realizes that it does not pay to be foolish, and is anxious to put forth the determination to make good; he has a fair education, is experienced in clerical work, is 22 years old; he has a good Christian mother and good home influence. Will some broad-minded person give this young fellow a chance? R 79 Times.

YOUNG MAN, married, (35,) in business for himself for 15 years, desires position with large building corporation; expert estimator, superintendent, &c., on public or private work; reasonable salary, with chance of advancement; highest references. S 233 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 19 years, 3 years' office experience, knowledge of bookkeeping and typewriting, high school education, best reference, desires position with advancement. R 56 Times.

YOUNG MAN, good education, varied business experience, desires position as salesman or office requiring executive ability. W. E., 185 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 24, educated, office and business experience, desires good connection; hard worker; excellent references. K 157 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) knowledge bookkeeping and typewriting, 4 years' experience with large corporation; best of reference. V 324 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20, four years' practical business experience, wishes position offering chance of advancement. V 302 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, high school graduate, at anything; office preferred. V 303 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 22, neat appearing, desires permanent connection. S 211 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 25, well educated, desires afternoon employment. R 49 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (18,) 2 years' general experience, desires position. R 52 Times.

## HELP WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER.—Full knowledge of double entry; familiar with English currency; salary to start $20; excellent opportunity for advancement. Room 919, 220 West 42d St.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced. Apply by letter only, stating qualifications, salary desired, &c. Cushman's Sons, Inc., 49 Manhattan St.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer; experienced; must have good references. John Mendlovitz & Co., 467 Broadway.

BOOK SALESWOMAN.—Experienced, for a $50 per week proposition; suited to present national conditions; sales steadily increasing; salary and commission. The King-Richardson Co., Springfield, Mass.

CASHIER.—Young lady wanted as cashier, assistant bookkeeper, and stenographer for restaurant; experienced; $70 per month and one meal; hours 8:30 to 5:30. G 92 Times.

CORRESPONDENT and general office assistant wanted in claim department of company writing workmen's compensation insurance. In reply state experience, age, education, and nationality. Address V 311 Times Downtown.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR, EXPERIENCED, REQUIRED IN LARGE OFFICE OF WHOLESALE HOUSE; GOOD SALARY WITH RAPID ADVANCEMENT; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR ONE WHO IS THOROUGHLY QUALIFIED, INCLUDING GOOD COMMAND OF ENGLISH. CALL OR WRITE, 153 8TH AV.

DRESS MODEL.—A desirable position in fitting department for a young woman with good figure, measuring 36 bust; previous experience unnecessary. Apply to E. Doughty, Butterick Building, Spring and Macdougal Sts., New York.

FILING CLERK wanted by a responsible concern, state race, age, school education, business experience, and salary expected. D 84 Times.

GIRLS WANTED FOR OFFICE WORK. APPLY THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING COMPANY, SPRING AND MACDOUGAL STS., NEW YORK.

GIRL (white) to help in kitchen of country home on Long Island, about 45 minutes from city; need not understand cooking, as regular cook is kept; small family; the work is reasonably light and excellent quarters are provided for the help; good wages. Apply to J. S. Elliot, 207 West 24th St.

GOVERNESS, understanding physical care, to take entire charge of two boys 11 and 7½ years; American or English preferred. Telephone Riverside 3985 before 11 A. M. or after 6 P. M.

H. C. F. KOCH & CO., INC.,
125TH ST. WEST,
require
AN EXPERIENCED
BOOKKEEPER,
accustomed to handle charge customers' accounts.
Apply at General Office, 4th Floor, or by letter.

HOUSEWORK.—Girl, general housework; private room and bath; young couple and baby. G 83 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER, institution; room, board, $50 a month. Apply by letter only, 240 Kingston Av., Brooklyn.

IN JULY, an educated woman under 50 in small family; country place, two hours out; must have good health and assist in household duties, including some cooking; compensation, healthful surroundings and small salary; references exchanged. Address "Summer Outing." Box 43 Times.

LADY, knowledge of Spanish, for order translation and general office work. W. T., 236 Times Downtown.

LADY, educated, for educational work; $800 for first 4 months; references. M 307 Times Downtown.

MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER wanted for a hospital in Philadelphia, Penn.; only those with institutional experience will be considered; state experience and full details. Z 307 Times Annex.

## HELP WANTED—Female.

MANICURIST.—Must be refined and expert; permanent position to right party. Hopner Hair Emporium, 1,466 Broadway.

MODELS,
SIZE 16, ATTRACTIVE APPEARANCE,
LONG SEASON, GOOD WAGES.
LEFCOURT & BRENNER,
159 MADISON AV.

MODELS, size 36, refined and of neat appearance, for high-class coat house; good salary; steady position. Weinstein & Brecher, 48 West 25th.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—WE HAVE TWO OR THREE OPENINGS FOR YOUNG LADIES AS OFFICE ASSISTANTS, BOTH WITH AND WITHOUT STENOGRAPHY; MUST BE INTELLIGENT, CAPABLE, AND GOOD AT FIGURES, IN REPLYING STATE EXACTLY WHAT YOU CAN DO, YOUR EXPERIENCE, AGE, AND SALARY WANTED; HOURS 8-3:30. WRITE OFFICE, 8 GREENWICH AV.

REPRESENTATIVE.—Woman over 30, possessing more than ordinary tact, ability, to call on our list of mothers and explain successful character building plan for children; permanent position; straight salary and extra bonuses. Room 711, 110 West 34th.

SALESWOMEN EXPERIENCED IN HIGH-CLASS HATS AND GOWNS; PERMANENT POSITION; SUMMER AT BAR HARBOR; SALARY. MALADA, 602 MADISON AV.

STENOGRAPHER (25 or over preferred) of good family, who knows how to avoid grammatical errors; must have had experience and possess sufficient initiative to relieve superior of small office details; $18 per week; reflies confidential; mention age, nationality, and former experience; hours 8:30 to 5:30. S 238 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, EXPERIENCED; NEATNESS AND REFINEMENT APPRECIATED; ATTRACTIVE POSITION.
CHARLES D. JAFFEE, 906 BROADWAY.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright young lady, thoroughly experienced, of pleasant appearance, well educated, wanted as general office assistant; $12 to start; state details. A. K., 250 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST. — General office work, billing, etc.; state experience, references, and salary. Box V 300 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and switchboard operator, competent, for business office; hours, 9 to 5:30; state experience, references, and salary expected. K 118 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—One able to assist on mill books; wholesale dry goods house; state age, experience, and salary. E 205 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER to assist in office; opportunity for advancement; start, $10. 49 East 21st, Room 1002.

STENOGRAPHER.—Highly educated young lady for downtown office; state qualification, reference, salary expected. V 318 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, of pleasing personality and neat appearance. Apply at once, A. E. Vaughan, 69 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, neat and quick typist; chance for advancement. Goodman Collar Co., 80 Broadway, Brooklyn, Grotsch Building, No. 4.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; legal preferred; able to take rapid dictation; write particulars. E 203 Times Downtown.

STOCK CLERK, young lady, wholesale jewelry house; age, experience, and salary expected. D. D., Box 210 Times Downtown.

TEACHERS.—An exceptional opportunity for normal school or college trained women in high-class traveling position; must be 25 to 40 years of age, good personality, and able to demonstrate the fundamental principles of pedagogy; salary and commission; $1,500 to $2,500 per year. N. C. McReynolds, 347 5th Av., New York. Vanderbilt, 4835. Call afternoons, 2 to 5.

TEACHER, over 25, for Summer work; year's contract if efficient. Room 711, 110 West 34th St.

TEACHER or college student for vacation; $225 for 3 months. M 306 Times Downtown.

TYPEWRITER ACCOUNTANT.
Elliott Fisher and Remington Wahl Machines.

Salary 50c an hour; hours from 9 to 5, or 1½c for each correct tax bill. Arrangements can be made with Department of Finance to do the latter work at night. Minimum age 16 years. Candidates will be given a practical test. Applications received at Room 1400, Municipal Building, until June 26 at 4 P. M. For further particulars see City Record, published daily, or apply to the Municipal Civil Service Commission.

YOUNG LADY in office of wholesale jobbers, intelligent, as assistant bookkeeper, familiar with ledger posting and trial balances; state experience and salary expected. V 306 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY in large insurance office; best appearance and high school graduate; salary $16 to start. C. O. L., P. O. Box 1425, New York City.

**Employment Agencies.**

EFFICIENT EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE Agency, 10 East 43d.—Stenographer, (law,) $20; stenographer, (editorial,) $18; stenographer, $18; cashier, $15; file clerks, $12. Miss Budenbender, Prop.

STENOGRAPHER, export, $18; railroad, $75; export, $15; many, $8, $12; bookkeepers, switchboard operators, clerks. Jupp Agency, 87 Nassau.

HIRST EXCHANGE, 95 Liberty St.—Stenographers, $25, $20; several at $18, $15. Cashier, $20. Bookkeeper, experience in mining and plant cost preferred, $25. Typists.

BOOKKEEPERS, stenographers; numerous desirable positions; registration free. Van Tyn Agency, 6 Beekman St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; $18; exceptional opportunity; no registration fee. Gahagan Agency, 256 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS, $20-$22 week; other desirable positions. Alliance Exchange, 29 Liberty St.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, bookkeepers; free registration. Lynch's Agency, 305 5th Av., 31st St.

STENOGRAPHERS, $18; typist, $15, $18; dictaphone operators, clerks; register free. F. X. Goggin Agency, 200 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS, $18-$15; file clerks, $12; typists, $12. Lang Agency, 120 Broadway.

**Instruction.**

BUSINESS TRAINING FOR WOMEN.

Business is already demanding trained women to fill actual and prospective vacancies—the greatest demand. Such women trained in accounting and office procedures. Send for details of the 16-session accounting course for women, given at the Pace Institute, Hudson Terminal, afternoons or evenings. Individual instruction. Ask for Booklet 19. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 542-544 Fifth Av., (45th St.)—The oldest and pre-eminently the most successful. Prepares for and obtains excellent secretarial positions. Favorite school for College and High School graduates. Day, Evening, and Correspondence Courses. Catalogue. Prof. Meagher, M. A., Director.

PRIVATE SECRETARY course.

PITMAN SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Registered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of N. Y.; individual instruction. Reservations must be made in advance. References required. Summer sessions.

COMPLETE SECRETARIAL COURSE; also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialists, day or night; begin any time; graduates assisted to investigated situations; see catalogue. Wainworth Institute, (founded 1858,) Broadway at 72d St.

$10
this week, day or night, pays for complete course in stenography, typewriting, telegraphy; positions guaranteed. Est. 1884. Gaffey's School, 25-27 West 34th St.

## HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT, experienced, familiar with costs for large manufacturing concern, City of Buffalo; no applications entertained unless accompanied by fullest details as to experience, salary expected, &c. Z 301 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT, 25 to 35, who has a clean record with established public accountants of not less than five years, wanted by one of the leading accountants; no others need apply. Room 6011, 1 Madison Av.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS to travel selling space on theatre curtains; commission basis. Wm. S. Emery Co., 118 East 28th St., city.

ASSISTANT Bookkeeper or Ledger Clerk, good penman, accurate and rapid at figures; good opportunity for qualified young man. Apply at once, Metropolitan Electric Mfg. Co., Boulevard and 14th St., Long Island City.

AUTOMOBILE ACCESSORY STORE MAN; must be familiar with selling prices, shipping, &c.; answer by mail only; state experience, references, salary expected. Schoonmaker, 835 7th Av., City.

AUTO MECHANICS, expert on Ford motor bearings and transmissions; none others need apply; 8-hour night and day shifts. Apply 123 West 64th, top floor. Smith Forma-Truck.

AUTO TIRE REPAIR MAN, with complete knowledge of vulcanizing; excellent position and good pay for right party. New Idea Double Tire Co., Bridgeport, Conn.

## HELP WANTED—Male.

BANK Clerks.—Experienced clerks and bookkeepers by New York City commercial bank; excellent opportunities for advancement for those proving their ability; dinner furnished; reply, stating age, experience, and salary expected. X 204 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER, 32 to 35, in a banking institution; must be willing, capable, and accurate and possess good references; $75 per month to start; apply in own handwriting. E 208 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER wanted, accustomed to Stock Exchange routine, to work two evenings a week. Box V 326 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER wanted; accustomed to Stock Exchange routine work; two evenings a week. V 304 Times Downtown.

BOYS, two, wanted in office of large corporation; must be neat and live wires; will pay good salary and guarantee rapid advancement to those showing ability. Call, 8:30 A. M., Ajax Rubber Co., 241 West 58th St.

BOY wanted for errands and general office work in advertising agency; fine opportunity for a boy who is intelligent and willing to work. Apply in person, Fenton & Gardiner, 386 5th Av., New York.

CLERK, experienced, retail paint store. Charles Zumbuehl Son, 687 Courtlandt Av., (154th.)

COLLECTOR and BOOKKEEPER.—Young man for collection work, with some bookkeeping experience; state age, education, and salary expected. X 207 Times Annex.

CONDUCTORS AND MOTORMEN—Good wages; no labor trouble. Write Employment Bureau, Pittsburgh Railways Co., Pittsburgh, Penn.

CORRESPONDENT and general office assistant wanted in claim department of company writing Workmen's Compensation insurance; in reply state experience, age, education, and nationality. Address V 310 Times Downtown.

CYLINDER FEEDERS wanted. Apply FUR HATTERS¼—Man wanted; experienced Office, Howard Av., Bridgeport, Conn.

DESIGNER AND PATTERN CUTTER, experienced on boys' wash suits; excellent opportunity. K 141 Times.

DRAFTSMAN.—Mechanical designer and detailer on light machinery; state age, nationality, education, and salary expected. G 87 Times.

DRAFTSMAN for special automatic tools. Mergenthaler Linotype, 24 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

ERRAND BOY, (17, over,) neat and accurate; must understand filing. D 378 Times Downtown.

EXPERIENCED GROCERY MAN WANTED TO TAKE CHARGE OF CO-OPERATIVE STORE AND THE RENTING OF APARTMENTS; MUST BE FAMILIAR WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF SUCH A STORE AND BE THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED; THIS POSITION WILL BE OPEN ABOUT AUG. 1, 1917; SEND WRITTEN APPLICATION, STATING IN DETAIL PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE, REFERENCES, AND SALARY EXPECTED, TO P. O. BOX 2,025, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

FOREMAN WANTED.—EXPERIENCED MAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF VULCANIZING AND STRIPPING PROCESS IN RUBBER MILLS MANUFACTURING MOLDED AND BRAIDED LONG-LENGTH HOSE; PLANT LOCATED 30 MILES SOUTH OF PHILADELPHIA; MUST BE QUALIFIED TO DO LINE OF WORK AND CAPABLE OF SUCCESSFULLY HANDLING HELP. Z 379 TIMES ANNEX.

FOREMAN CARPENTER wanted with shipyard experience; excellent opening for active, sober man; give full experience, age, nationality, salary expected. S 247 Times Downtown.

FOREMAN. — EXPERIENCED CANVAS WRAPPED HOSE, DEPARTMENT FOREMAN FOR RUBBER MILLS, 30 MILES SOUTH OF PHILADELPHIA; MUST BE ABLE TO HANDLE MEN AND BOYS; PERMANENT POSITION. ADDRESS Z 380 TIMES ANNEX.

FOREMAN WANTED.—EXPERIENCED BRAIDING ROOM FOREMAN FOR RUBBER MILLS, 30 MILES SOUTH OF PHILADELPHIA; MUST BE ABLE TO HANDLE GIRLS; PERMANENT POSITION. Z 381 TIMES ANNEX.

FUR HATTERS.—Man wanted; experienced in shearing rabbit skins, &c.; good position; on replying state experience. X 208 Times Annex.

H. C. F. KOCH & CO., INC.,
125TH STREET WEST,
require
AN EXPERIENCED
BOOKKEEPER,
accustomed to handle charge customer's accounts.
Apply at General Office, 4th Floor, or by letter.

INVESTIGATOR and adjuster of negligence claims by insurance company, casualty lines; give age, education, business experience, and languages spoken. V 309 Times Downtown.

IMPORTANT EXPORT - IMPORT HOUSE has opening for following positions:
EXPORT CLERK, familiar with all clerical work, such as shipping, trucking, and invoicing.
CABLE CLERK; must also be good at figures.
ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER; thoroughly experienced.
INSURANCE CLERK; must have considerable experience in marine, war, and fire insurance.
Good opportunity for right men; no application will be considered if not FULL DETAILS are given regarding previous experience; also state age, nationality, and salary expected. Address application to "A. E. O.," Box V 308 Times Downtown.

MACHINISTS, moulders, all around men, engine lathe, planer, boring mill, steady work; no labor trouble; good wages. Apply Room 6, Large Office, Battery Park, New York City.

MAN wanted in real estate office to manage buildings; must have experience in repairs, keeping down expenses, and handling employes. Box C 468 Times Annex.

MESSENGER for work in a bank, from 16 to 17 years of age; salary, $350 per year; best of references required. R 58 Times.

MODELS.—Short, slender men between the ages of 25 and 50 for photographic purposes. Apply, Thursday morning, Fruhauf Bros. & Co., 53 West 14th St.

MODELS wanted for photographic purposes; men between 40 and 50 years of age of short, stout figure. Apply at once, Fruhauf Bros. & Co., 53 West 14th St.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Good opportunity for young man, accurate and quick at figures. Apply at once, Metropolitan Electric Manufacturing Company, Boulevard and 14th St., Long Island City.

PIANO TUNER with wareroom experience; must be good repair man; chance for advancement. Address, with references, Arthur Jordan Piano Co., 18th and G Sts., Northwest, Washington, D. C.

PRINTER ESTIMATOR, broad experience on general printing and especially finer catalogs; give reference, salary, and experience. Z 389 Times Annex.

RATE CLERK.—Experienced in freight rates and checking freight bills; steady position; give experience, reference, and salary wanted when answering. V 297 Times Downtown.

RUG STOCK MAN.

LORD & TAYLOR REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF AN EXPERIENCED STOCK MAN FOR THEIR ORIENTAL AND DOMESTIC RUG DEPARTMENT. APPLY BETWEEN 9 AND 11 A. M., SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, 7TH FLOOR.

SALESMEN, (two) permanent; quick position; easy seller; big commissions. Call Rector 8967, any time.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

WILL S. H. KINDLY COMMUNICATE with UPSHUS, 16 Cornelia St., Manhattan?

## HELP WANTED—Male.

SALESMEN-MANAGERS WANTED.
The addition of many salesmen to our force necessitates our getting in touch immediately with a few experienced men who can qualify for managerial positions; permanency assured; drawing account against commission; New York and New England territory; must have at least high school education and be over 25 years of age. Call

# THIRD AV. COMPANY DISOBEYED ORDER

### Decided, Counsel Says, That Service Board Exceeded Its Authority.

### DID NOT INCREASE SURPLUS

### 20 Per Cent. of Income, Directed to be Set Aside for Depreciation, Was Used for Dividends.

Shortly after the hearing on the application of the Third Avenue Railway Company to charge two cents for first transfers began yesterday before the Public Service Commission it was brought out that the company had failed to obey an order of the commission, issued Feb. 13, 1912, to set aside 20 per cent. of its operating income for depreciation and contingencies. In 1916 this money had been used in paying the stockholders a 4 per cent. dividend. The money was not made part of the surplus where it belonged, and where it could not have been used for dividend paying purposes, but was made part of the company's income, which left it at the disposal of the directors.

Alfred A. Cook, counsel for the company, did not attempt to dispute that the company had kept its books in a rather careless manner, but he derided the idea that any evil purpose was hidden in the company's methods. He explained that the figures showing the business of the company had been hurriedly prepared, because the desire was to have them ready on the date set for the beginning of the inquiry. John Flint, an expert accountant employed by the company, was the first witness. He didn't get very far before it was agreed that some of the figures should be revised and submitted at the next hearing.

The order of the commission directing the setting aside of the 20 per cent. was made part of the record. Questions by members of the commission as to why it had been ignored by the company brought from Mr. Cook the statement that it was decided that the commission had no power to issue such an order. Besides, he said, the surplus fund was big enough to meet all requirements, and 20 per cent. was an excessive amount to add annually to the surplus. Assistant Corporation Counsel Samuel J. Rosensohn said that if the company had obeyed the order of the commission it would have had on hand a sufficient fund to pay for the strike a year ago.

"The public," he said, "should not be asked to pay this 20 per cent., and that is just what the company is asking in its application for permission to increase its rate by charging for transfers."

"The company," said William L. Ransom, chief counsel for the commission, "is asking us to determine whether its present receipts constitute an adequate return on the property investment. Now they are seeking to deduct 20 per cent. of the gross, thereby decreasing their net income. The company has never complied with or accepted the order of the commission, and until it does so it is not entitled to a hearing by the commission."

Further discussion contained charges that the company was seeking to charge up against expenses money that had gone to stockholders in the shape of dividends, that all the stock was given to bondholders as a bonus, and that it had not been paid for. It was also charged that this money, that had never been set aside for depreciation, now figured as part of the company expenses because the desire was to decrease the net income so that permission to charge for transfers might be granted.

Mr. Flint presented figures showing the decrease in receipts and the increase in the cost of operation. In May, 1916, the operating revenue amounted to $935,932, and in May of this year it was $884,510. On June 16, 1917, the revenue was $5,334 less than on that day last year. The company also presented figures showing that the return on the physical value of its property was only 3.87 per cent. But this return, it was brought out, was on the valuation of $44,000,000, which the opponents of the company insisted was much too large. Asked if the company would in future obey the orders of the commission, Mr. Cook said that he was willing to appear before the Board of Directors and recommend obedience. Commissioner Hervey said he thought it necessary for the company to obey the order, because the depreciation fund had decreased from $562,958 in 1915 to $294,271 in 1916, when the dividend was paid.

Just before adjournment of the morning session Assemblyman Mark Goldberg asked Chairman Straus to compel the company to file a statement of its activities while strike conditions existed, together with a comparative statement of its receipts and expenses. Mr. Ransom objected to injecting the matter into the inquiry at this time.

"The matter of conditions arising out of the strike," he said, "will receive attention a little later, because it must be considered as a very important phase of the situation."

## COUNTESS WINS DIVORCE.

### Decree Granted to Former Miss Patterson, Who Married a Russian.

CHICAGO, June 19.—The Countess Eleanor Patterson Gizycka, formerly Miss Eleanor Medill Patterson of Chicago, testified in her suit for divorce today, telling a story of neglect and unhappiness on the lonely Russian estate of her husband, Count Josef Gizycka, that won from Judge Charles M. Thomson the announcement that he was satisfied she should receive her decree. The Countess will discard her title and be known as Mrs. Gizycka.

The ancestral estate of the Russian nobleman, which he had described vividly before their marriage in Washington in 1904, proved to be a tumble-down, ramshackle castle, surrounded by peasants' huts and five miles from a railroad, Countess Gizycka testified. The imposing array of seventy servants promised proved to be a horde of Russian peasant boys and girls, who received no pay but their food and a trifling present at Christmas. Her income of $20,000 a year went to maintain the establishment.

She said that her husband's life was centred on hunting, drinking, and women; that his father had died insane; that the servants lived in constant terror of him, and that he had married her solely for her money.

### Reception to Italian Mission.

The Metropolitan Museum of Art announces that cards of admission will be required for the reception at the Museum to the Italian War Commission on Thursday evening.


TEA ROOMS.

DOWNTOWN'S MOST DELIGHTFUL MID-DAY TEA ROOMS
THE BROWN BETTY 147 FULTON ST. 72 WALL ST.
Delicious Home Cooking.

NELLY'S GROTTO 185 MADISON AVE. (Nr. 33d). Lunch 45c Dinner 50c-65c. Sunday Dinner 5:30 to 8, 75c. Home-made Bread and Pie Our Specialties.

THE FERNERY 22 EAST 33D STREET S. M. TUCKER, hostess. "Club" or a la carte. Smoking in garden. The Oldest Tea Room in New York.

Dine at Old Gramercy Park Open Sunday No. 20. Breakfast 35c; Luncheon 50c; Dinner 75c. Entrance on Irving Place. Downstairs.

The Washington Square 19 W. 8th St. Afternoon Tea. Luncheon, 55c; Dinner, 90c; also a la carte. "The Place Where You Love to Linger."

The Dorothy-Louise, 1 WEST 39TH ST. (Opp. Lord & Taylor.) Luncheon, Fifty Cents. Dinner, Sixty Cents. CHICKEN DINNER EVERY SATURDAY.

The OAK ROOM 26 EAST 59TH ST. near Madison Av. Breakfast; Luncheon; Afternoon Tea; Dinner. Special Beefsteak Dinner Today.

OLD CHELSEA 47 5th Av., nr. 12th St. OPEN SUNDAYS Breakfast 35c. Luncheon 50c. Dinner 75c. Old-fashioned Luncheons and Dinners.


## $100 WAR PREMIUM STANDS.

### Insurance Companies Reject $35 Rate Proposed by Commissioners.

The big insurance companies showed no disposition yesterday to yield to the repeated urging of the Insurance Commissioners and agree to insure soldiers and sailors for an extra war premium of $37.50 for each $1,000 of insurance. Most of the larger companies with headquarters in this city, among them the New York Life and the Equitable, have fixed on a war premium of approximately $100 for each $1,000, and have been issuing policies at that rate. This $100 war premium has been based upon the experience of English companies.

The plan of the Insurance Commissioners is to charge each man who enters the service and insures $37.50 for each $1,000 as a war premium, whether he goes abroad or not.

The companies take the stand that this plan is uncertain, as there is no telling what proportion of men who enter the army will go to France. In the second place, they say they see no reason for charging a man a war premium who does not go to war. They hold, in addition, that the $37.50 is not enough, in all probability, to pay war losses; if it is not enough, they say there is nowhere for the companies to collect the deficit. They argue that, on the other hand, the $100 will probably be about enough to meet the war losses, and if there is anything left it will be refunded.

Officials of the insurance companies said yesterday that the Insurance Commissioners of the various States had no power to fix rates.

It was said by both Commissioners and insurance company officials yesterday that the Council of National Defense had not approached them on the subject of the insurance of soldiers. It was reported from Washington four weeks ago that the Government was considering insuring every man who joined the army or navy, both volunteer and drafted men.

## OFFERS 30,000 AERO ENGINES

### Automobile Chamber of Commerce Says Manufacturers Are Prepared.

Alfred Reeves, General Manager of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, said yesterday that the manufacturers stood ready to make airplane motors in whatever number called for by the Government. This was in answer to a question as to the ability of the motor car industry to supply airplane engines for the 30,000 airplanes asked for by the War Department.

"The capacity of the automobile plants of the country is shown by the fact that they turned out 1,000,000 cars last year, which means, of course, that many motors. Practically all the factories have a larger engine-making capacity than they use, so that there should be no difficulty in expanding this department of the industry as required. The aeronautic motor, it is true, calls for a little finer work than the automobile motor, because it is made of lighter material.

"The 110 automobile manufacturers belonging to this organization sent a telegram to President Wilson at their annual meeting that they were at the disposal of the Government to serve it in whatever way needed. The two most important factors in the situation now is the obtaining of proper materials and the maintenance of the production organizations of the plants."

## CHILD'S IDENTITY A PUZZLE.

### Five-Year-Old Girl Found on June 13 Lisps Name of "Lillian."

Officials of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children are puzzled over the identity of a 5-year-old girl, one of their charges, who lisps the name of "Lillian" whenever asked who she is, and replies "over there" to queries for her address. Of remarkable beauty, the child, with her winsome ways, has won a strong place in the hearts of the officials, who are anxious to discover her parents.

At 10 o'clock on the night of June 13 she was found wandering along Willoughby Street, near Pearl Street, Brooklyn, by a patrolman. The clothing worn by the girl was of excellent material, but contained no marks which might aid in establishing her identity. The child has accepted her new home with but occasional reference to "Mamma." She has wavy light brown hair and large brown eyes, which are continually laughing. The health of the little girl is excellent, and she possesses pretty white teeth. When found she wore a white straw hat, red coat, with black trimmings, white dress, black stockings, with black laced ties, white petticoat and underwear.

### Acknowledgment.

The Widowed Mothers' Fund Association acknowledges with thanks the receipt of $1 sent by a reader of THE NEW YORK TIMES in response to an appeal.

## LOST AND FOUND.

*Fifty cents an agate line.*

LOST—June 19, diamond and platinum barpin, with eight diamonds, between 39th St. and 50th St. uptown subway entrance on Broadway. Reward if returned to Miss Londoner, 410 West End Av. Phone Schuyler 9311.

LOST—Special account Passbook No. K-5665 of Evelyn Barry Greenberg in trust for Maria Antoinette Perez, issued by the Chatham and Phenix National Bank; all persons are warned against receiving said book for value.

LOST—Black box, containing an emerald weighing 1.59 carats and a diamond weighing 2.20 carats; both stones octagon cut; lost between Wall St. and Grand Central; liberal reward. Bagg & Co., Inc., 527 5th Av.

LOST—Black leather billcase, containing $55, identification cards, registration receipts, Sunday evening on 5th Av. bus, Riverside Drive, or West 79th; reward; no questions. Phone Roscoe M. Gage, Schuyler 3185.

LOST — Black leather briefcase, containing two heavy volumes of typewritten pages, with reference to arbitration, Monday evening; no value except to owner; suitable reward. G 86 Times.

LOST—Diamond lavalliere surrounded by pearls, between 34th and 7th Av. and Broadway and 49th St.; reward; no questions asked. Write B. W., Hotel Markwell, 49th St., near Broadway.

LOST—White fox fur, between 6th Av., 39th St. to 45th St., 5th Av., Sunday evening; liberal reward. Dupuis, 20 West 65th St., or call 3089 Vanderbilt.

LOST—Ermine neckpiece, Sunday afternoon, 181st, Fort Washington or Northern Avs. Reward. Cunningham, 138 Haven Av. 6472 Audubon.

LOST—Fancy diamond flexible bracelet, Strand Theatre, Maillard's, and upper Broadway; liberal reward. Address Albert Baum, 170 Broadway.

LOST—On Friday, June 15, between 61st and 85th Sts. East, small diamond heart pin. Reward for return to Mrs. H. B. Duryea, 535 Park Av.

LOST—Shell handled umbrella, June 1, Pullman car, between New York and Staatsburg; reward if returned. Marshall, 22 East 47th St.

LOST—Saturday night, June 2, Waldorf grill or in taxi, gray beaded bag containing opera and eye glasses; reward. Smith, 32 West 57th St.

LOST—Saturday, June 16, green enameled four-leaf clover pin, diamond in centre; reward. Harvey, 111 East 54th St.

LOST—Lake Ronkonkoma, June 17, honk wire wheel. Reward, Emma H. Newton, Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.

LOST—White pin, diamond centre, vicinity 5th Av. and Maillard's, Macy's; $15. 38 West 66th.

LOST.—Since June 11, Meylam repeater watch; liberal reward offered; return to Z 400 Times Annex.

LOST—Tuesday morning at 79th and Broadway or Olson's, tortoise shell eyeglasses; reward. Phone Davidson, 5600 Rector.

LOST—Baroque pearl earring, in Altman's shop or near; reward. 4894 Lenox.

LOST — Citizen papers; issued 1912. Wolf Candel, 104 West 27th St.

### Found.

FOUND—At Alley Pests, purse and novelty powder box; identification required. Miss Hamilton, Murray Hill 6016.

### Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST—On Sunday evening, June 17, corner 80th St. and West End Av., a Boston bull; [illegible] if returned [illegible] 80th St.

The Clear-thinking Executive

BIG men's minds must not be hampered by physical inefficiency. Clear brains depend largely on good digestion.

PLUTO WATER
*America's Physic*

PLUTO brings the benefits of a sojourn at famous French Lick Springs direct to the busy business man. PLUTO flushes the internal organs and removes the poisons that dull the mind and stunt the power to *do* things.

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